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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 90-392
H. R. 17734

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 17734

May	21, 1968	Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate for pay increases. H. Doc. 316. Summary for this Department is attached.
June	7, 1968	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 17734. H. Report 1531. Print of bill and report.
June	11, 1968	House passed H. R. 17734 with amendments.
June	12, 1968	H. R. 17734 was referred to Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
June	19, 1968	Senate committee reported H. R. 17734 with amendments. S. Report 1269. Print of bill and report. Table showing committee action is attached.
June	25, 1968	Senate began debate on H. R. 17734.
June	26, 1968	Senate passed H. R. 17734 as reported. Print of bill as passed by Senate. Senate conferees were appointed.
June	27, 1968	House conferees were appointed.
July	1, 1968	House received conference report on H. R. 17734. H. Report 1608. Print of report.
July	2, 1968	Both Houses agreed to the conference report.
July	9, 1968	Approved: Public Law 90-392.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 90-392

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1968. Includes these items: Various amounts for increased pay and postage costs; additional meat and poultry inspection; special food service for children under the National School Lunch Act, \$10,000,000; and costs of Commodity Exchange Act amendments, \$25,000.

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued May 22, 1968
For actions of May 21, 1968
90th-2nd; No. 87

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Interior appropriation bill (includes Forest Service).
House Committee voted to report foot and mouth disease bill and bill to lease tobacco
allotments without clearance.

HOUSE

- with amendment
1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 364-14, H. R. 17354, the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill (pp. H4024-47). See Digest 84 for Forest Service provisions. Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Broyhill, Va., that no part of the funds appropriated herein will be used to pay the salaries of people inciting or participating in riots (p. H4044). Rejected an amendment by Rep. Willis to appropriate \$100 million for the land and water conservation fund (p. H4043).

Rejected, 174-207, a motion by Rep. Rumsfeld to recommit the bill in order to limit total expenditures to \$1,383,432,068 (pp. H4046-7).

2. CREDIT UNIONS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 14907, to amend the Federal Credit Union Act. p. H4110
3. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE;LANDS; TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 16451, to cooperate with Central America in the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease; H. R. 16065, to release conditions in deeds conveying certain lands to Iowa; and H. R. 17002, to permit transfer of tobacco allotments by lease without clearance from lienholder. pp. D461-2
4. FOREIGN TRADE. The Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 15798, to extend suspension of duty on certain classifications of yarn of silk. p. D462
Received from Commerce the annual report of the Foreign-Trade Zones Board for fiscal year 1967. p. H4110
5. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish a visiting scientist and scholar program in the Government; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. H4110
6. CENSUS. Rep. Betts discussed his reasons for introducing a bill on and urging census reform. pp. H4052-75
7. TAXATION. Rep. Hungate inserted a resolution of the Western Governors' Conference "urging the House of Representative to further Federal-State relations in taxation by defeating H. R. 2158, the Interstate Taxation Act," and "passage by the Congress of the consent bill, H. R. 9476, for the multistate tax compact." p. H4019
Rep. Willis inserted a study of the effects of H. R. 2158, the proposed Interstate Taxation Act, on State revenues. pp. H4102-3
Rep. Schadeberg stated "Congress has been whiplashed by the President and the people regarding the proposed tax increase now in conference" and inserted an article, "Don't Yell At Us, We Didn't Do It!" which states the government "should look at its own follies and excesses." pp. H4103-4
8. WATER RESEARCH. Received from Interior "proposals for 32 projects selected for funding under section 200(a) of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964." p. H4110
9. AIR POLLUTION. Rep. Dingell stated that California's air pollution regulations have not changed since 1966 and had his amendment to the 1967 clean air bill been adopted this would not have been the case. pp. H4100-1
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate for pay increases for fiscal year 1968 (H. Doc. 316); to Appropriations Committee. A table showing the proposed plan for funding these

costs in the Department is attached. (The other pay cost supplementals for the Department are included in H. Doc. 274. See Digest 39). p. H4109

11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that before going into the interstate taxation bill on Wed. the House will take up the conference report on the truth-in-lending bill. p. H4049

SENATE

12. RESEARCH. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5404, to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 to make changes and improvements in the organization and operation of the Foundation (S. Rept. 1137). p. S6051

The Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee reported with amendment H. R. 15856, to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and administrative operations (S. Rept. 1136). p. S6051

13. FOOD STAMPS. Reconsidered action of Friday, May 17, passing without amendment S. 3068, authorizing \$255,000,000 for the Food Stamp Program for fiscal year 1969. Repassed the bill with an amendment, to correct a printing error, fixing the amount of \$225,000,000. p. S5988

14. INFORMATION; TECHNICAL SERVICES; PESTICIDES; TRADE. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 6279, authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to arrange for the collection of standard reference data for the benefit of scientists and the general public (amended); S. 3245, extending authorizations for activities under the State Technical Services Act (amended to extend for 3 years); H. R. 15979, to prevent or minimize injury to fish and wildlife from the use of pesticides (amended so as to substitute therefor the language of S. 3228, a similar bill); and, S. 3065, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act by providing for temporary injunctions or restraining orders for certain violations of that Act. p. D460

15. TAXATION; EXPENDITURES. Sen. Williams, Del., stated that Congress should not recess for Memorial Day without having acted upon this (excise tax bill) conference report and inserted material to support his point. pp. S5982-7

16. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Byrd, Va., spoke in favor of "trade between the nations" but recommended against using Government funds "to finance trade with countries...which are supplying North Vietnam." pp. S5988-9

17. POVERTY. Sen. Byrd, W. Va., inserted a memorandum which contains "Demands of Poor People's Campaign to Executive Agencies" including those made of this Department. pp. S6055-6060

Sen. Mondale inserted an article describing the "endless cycle...of hunger, poverty, sickness, and death among the poor." pp. S6065-7

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

18. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Findley said that "the farm mess--to use a trite expression--is very much with us", and recommended repeal of feed grains and wheat programs. pp. E4412-4
Rep. Berry said there is a need for a "new and aggressive farm program", but that it is necessary to extend the present one until new legislation is passed. pp. E4450-1
Rep. Pickle inserted Judge Marvin Jones' speech at the observance of the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. pp. E4477-9
19. FORESTRY. Rep. Dorn inserted Milt Bryan's, FS, address at the cooperative field forestry program sponsored by the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Co. pp. E4418-9
20. COOPERATIVES. Rep. Nelsen inserted an address, "A Look at Ourselves, Our Nation and Our Cooperatives", in which it was stated that "American agriculture is the envy of the world." pp. E4422-3
21. RURAL AMERICA. Sen. Talmadge inserted Howard Bertsch's speech on the advantages and attributes, as well as the needs, of rural America. pp. E4428-9
22. HUNGER. Rep. Abbitt stated that Rep. Poage had mailed letters of inquiry to county health officers inquiring into the hunger situation, and that those replies have "disclosed what appears outright deception embodied in that original hunger report, certainly insofar as many of the counties named in it are concerned." pp. E4441-3
Rep. Derwinski inserted an article, "Failure of Red Agriculture Adds to World Food Shortage." pp. E4458-9
Rep. Matsunaga said that the development of a new variety of rice could well provide the answer to some of the world food problems. p. E4470
23. CONSERVATION. Rep. Fascell inserted an editorial which strongly endorses approval of legislation to provide funds to Federal and State governments for acquisition and development of park and outdoor recreation land. p. E4462
Rep. Gude stated that we are more aware of the need for acquiring open spaces for natural preservation, but we are only beginning to recognize the many problems which arise as we use these areas. pp. E4482-4
24. BUDGET. Rep. Wyatt inserted an article, "Uncuttable Federal Budget?" pp. E4473-4

Agency and Item	Source of Funds		
	Release of P. L. 99-218 Reserves Under Parent Account	To be transferred from Other Accounts	Total
H. Doc. 316:			
Cooperative State Research Service:			
Payments and expenses	\$45,000	- -	\$45,000
Farmer Cooperative Service:			
Salaries and expenses	- -	\$37,000	37,000
Soil Conservation Service:			
Conservation operations	2,025,000	1,516,000	3,541,000
Watershed planning	4,000	192,000	196,000
Flood prevention	309,000	- -	309,000
Watershed protection	1,071,000	- -	1,071,000
Great plains conservation program	117,000	- -	117,000
Resource conservation and development	3,000	120,000	123,000
Total, Soil Conservation Service	3,529,000	1,828,000	5,357,000
Consumer and Marketing Service:			
School lunch program	53,000	- -	53,000
Rural Electrification Administration:			
Salaries and expenses	6,000	288,000	294,000
Rural Community Development Service:			
Salaries and expenses	- -	13,000	13,000
Office of Information:			
Salaries and expenses	1,000	37,000	38,000
Total, H. Doc. 316	3,634,000	2,203,000	5,837,000

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR
PAY INCREASES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A PROPOSAL FOR SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR CIVILIAN
AND MILITARY PAY INCREASES IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968

MAY 21, 1968.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 21, 1968.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I am today proposing \$791.6 million in supplemental appropriations for civilian and military pay increases in the Federal Government for fiscal year 1968.

These funds were reflected in the budget I transmitted to the Congress last January. They will not increase the current year's budget totals shown at that time.

Payment of these salary increases is mandatory. They are required under laws enacted by the Congress. Total increases will cost about \$1.5 billion this fiscal year. But agencies will absorb about \$500 million of that amount. The remaining \$177 million was requested in a previous supplemental appropriation.

The details of these proposals are contained in the enclosed letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments I concur.

I urge the Congress to give prompt and favorable consideration to this necessary and urgent request.

Respectfully yours,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington, D.C.; May 21, 1968.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions for all three branches of the Federal Government and for the District of Columbia. They include:

- appropriations and provisions for the fiscal year 1968 required because of military and civilian pay increases provided subsequent to the transmission of the 1968 budget; and
- provisions relating to military and civilian pay increases becoming effective on and after July 1, 1968.

The pay increases were granted by recent laws and administrative actions pursuant to law, as follows:

- The act of December 16, 1967 (Public Law 90-206), increased the rates of basic compensation of certain civilian officers and employees in the Federal Government, and permitted comparable pay increases to be granted by administrative action.
- The act of December 16, 1967 (Public Law 90-207), increased the basic pay for members of the uniformed services.
- Actions by agency heads, pursuant to law (5 U.S.C. 1082(7)), increased the pay of wage-board employees in line with prevailing rates for comparable jobs in private industry.
- The Civil Service Commission under Executive Order 11073, pursuant to law (5 U.S.C. 5303), increased the pay of certain scientists and engineers to become effective in February 1968.

The total estimated cost for the fiscal year 1968 of the pay increases authorized by the laws cited above is \$1,468.1 million. This sum covers:

- \$680.2 million for civilian personnel under Public Law 90-206.
- \$635.6 million for military personnel under Public Law 90-207.
- \$135.9 million for wage-board employees.
- \$16.3 million for civilian personnel under the other laws and actions cited above.

The above amounts include \$93.6 million for related costs, such as the Government retirement contribution, employment taxes, and recently liberalized life insurance coverage. These costs are based on pay levels, and increase as the pay levels rise.

Under the \$1,468.1 million total cost, supplemental appropriations to the Federal budget of \$969.2 million are being requested; \$791.6 million is recommended herein; and \$177.6 million has been previously transmitted to the Congress in requests for supplemental appropriations involving other requirements. Thus, \$498.9 million or 34 percent of the total additional cost of the pay increases will be met from previously appropriated funds.

Excluding military functions of the Department of Defense and the Post Office Department, 68 percent of the total costs for the executive branch will be absorbed. The Department of Defense is absorbing \$280.5 million of a total cost of \$941.3 million. But Southeast Asia requirements prevent a higher proportion of absorption. The Post Office Department is unable to absorb a significant amount because of costs of handling a rapidly rising mail volume. The requests

for both Defense—military and the Post Office Department total \$721.5 million or 91 percent of the total requested in this document.

The absorption of \$498.9 million in pay costs is proposed to be accomplished in three ways:

- \$221.5 million through administrative action;
- \$259.5 million through action by the Congress to make available funds reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218, which established limits on obligations in fiscal year 1968 for each agency. Section 206 of that law provides that reserved funds which would otherwise not be available for use after June 30, 1968, shall be used only for such purposes and in such manner and amount as may be prescribed by law in the second session of the 90th Congress; and
- \$17.9 million through other actions by the Congress.

Where necessary to meet increased pay costs, the appropriations of the agencies in the executive branch have been apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), so as to indicate the necessity for supplemental estimates. These actions were reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on March 11 and on various other dates on which apportionment actions were taken during the fiscal year.

The details of these proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions and a tabular statement summarizing the details by departments and agencies are set forth in the enclosure to this letter.

These requests do not increase the totals for the fiscal year 1968 shown in the budget transmitted to the Congress on January 29 of this year.

The proposed provisions relating to pay increases becoming effective on and after July 1, 1968, would serve two purposes:

- they would permit funds to be apportioned on a deficiency basis in the fiscal years 1969 and 1970 to the extent necessary to permit payment of such pay increases. This apportionment authority would be exactly analogous to that contained in existing law—it is needed solely because the pay increases were authorized by statutes enacted prior to submission of the 1969 budget;
- they would permit funds to be made available for these pay increases in fiscal years 1969 and 1970 should any Department or agency be operating after July 1 of those years under a resolution providing continuing appropriations, pending enactment of their regular appropriation bills. This authority is needed because it would not be provided under the customary terms of the continuing resolutions enacted in recent years.

I recommend that these proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1968, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate:

- "Compensation of the Vice President and Senators", \$1,305;
- "Salaries, officers and employees", \$994,829;
- "Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate", \$10,955;
- Contingent expenses of the Senate:
 - "Senate policy committees", \$13,240;
 - "Automobiles and maintenance", \$1,200;
 - "Inquiries and investigations", \$174,990; including \$6,020 for the Committee on Appropriations;
 - "Folding documents", \$1,105;
 - "Miscellaneous items", \$38,090; including \$6,000 for payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 4 of Public Law 87-82, approved July 6, 1961;

House:

- "Office of the Speaker", \$4,485;
- "Office of the Parliamentarian", \$3,930;
- "Compilation of precedents", \$405;
- "Office of the Chaplain", \$540;
- "Office of the Clerk", \$63,180;
- "Office of the Sergeant at Arms", \$53,885;
- "Office of the Doorkeeper", \$65,515;
- "Office of the Postmaster", \$18,570;
- "Committee employees", \$231,340;
- "Minority employees", \$4,230;
- "Democratic steering committee", \$1,615;
- Special and minority employees:
 - "Republican conference", \$1,615;
 - "Majority leader", \$3,465;
 - "Minority leader", \$3,145;
 - "Majority whip", \$2,330;
 - "Minority whip", \$2,330;
 - "Printing clerks", \$575; and
 - "Technical assistant in the office of the attending physician", \$510;
- "Official reporters of debates", \$9,355;
- "Official reporters to committees", \$9,250;
- "Appropriations committee", \$25,315;
- "Legislative counsel", \$11,815;
- "Members' clerk hire", \$1,217,700;
- Contingent expenses of the House:
 - "Special and select committees", \$131,625;
 - "Revision of the laws", \$945;
 - "Speaker's automobile", \$440;
 - "Majority leader's automobile", \$440;
 - "Minority leader's automobile", \$440;
- Joint items:
 - "Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures", \$1,310, to remain available until expended;

Joint items—Continued

- Contingent expenses of the Senate:
 - "Joint Economic Committee", \$11,645;
 - "Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", \$10,340;
 - "Joint Committee on Printing", \$6,330;
- Contingent expenses of the House:
 - "Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation", \$16,200;
 - "Joint Committee on Defense Production", \$2,955;
- Architect of the Capitol:
 - Office of the Architect of the Capitol: "Salaries", \$26,800;
 - Capitol buildings and grounds:
 - "Capitol buildings", \$32,000;
 - "Capitol grounds", \$19,500;
 - "Senate office buildings", \$58,000;
 - "Senate garage", \$2,000;
 - "House office buildings", \$123,500;
 - "Capitol power plant", \$20,000;
 - Library buildings and grounds: "Structural and mechanical care", \$22,000;
- Botanic Garden: "Salaries and expenses", \$13,000;
- Library of Congress:
 - "Salaries and expenses", \$421,535;
 - Copyright Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$81,032;
 - Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$110,323;
 - Distribution of catalog cards: "Salaries and expenses", \$120,977;
 - Books for the blind and physically handicapped: "Salaries and expenses", \$14,690;
 - "Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program)", \$6,443;
- Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent of Documents: "Salaries and expenses", \$145,200;
- General Accounting Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,559,000;

THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States:

- "Salaries", \$25,000;
- "Care of the buildings and grounds", \$6,900;
- Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: "Salaries and expenses", \$7,000;
- Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses", \$38,000;
- Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses", \$45,000;
- Court of Appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:
 - "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$905,000;
 - "Administrative Office of the United States Courts", \$35,000;
 - "Expenses of referees", \$60,000, to be derived from the "Referees salary and expense fund";

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

- Executive Mansion: "Operating expenses, Executive Mansion":
(Release of \$23,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));
- Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$152,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));
- National Aeronautics and Space Council: "Salaries and expenses":
(Release of \$15,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));
- National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources: "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$20,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

National Security Council: "Salaries and expenses": (*Release of \$17,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

Office of Emergency Planning:

"Salaries and expenses", \$133,000, of which \$15,000 shall be derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, Telecommunications", fiscal year 1968, and \$118,000 shall be derived by transfer from "State and local preparedness";

"Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies", \$102,000;

Special Representative for Trade Negotiations: "Salaries and expenses", \$11,000;

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Economic assistance:

"Administrative expenses", Agency for International Development, \$1,227,000, to be derived by transfer from appropriations for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1968;

"Administrative and other expenses", Department of State, \$77,000, to be derived by transfer from appropriations for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1968;

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cooperative State Research Service: "Payments and expenses": (*Release of \$45,000 from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218), for such increased pay costs as may be necessary in the subappropriations under such appropriation*);

Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$37,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (*Public Law 90-218*);

Soil Conservation Service:

"Conservation operations", \$1,516,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (*Public Law 90-218*); (and release of \$2,025,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under "Conservation operations" pursuant to said Title II);

"Watershed planning", \$192,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (*Public Law 90-218*); (and release of \$4,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under "Watershed planning" pursuant to said Title II);

"Watershed protection": (*Release of \$1,071,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

"Flood prevention": (*Release of \$309,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

"Great plains conservation program": (*Release of \$117,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

"Resource conservation and development", \$120,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (*Public Law 90-218*); (and release of \$3,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under "Resource conservation and development" pursuant to said Title II);

- Consumer and Marketing Service: "School lunch program": *(Release of \$53,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218))*;
- Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$288,000, *to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Cropland conversion program", Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218); (and release of \$6,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under "Salaries and expenses" pursuant to said Title II)*;
- Rural Community Development Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$13,000, *to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*;
- Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses", \$37,000, *to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218); (and release of \$1,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under "Salaries and expenses" pursuant to said Title II)*;

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- General Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$150,000;
- Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses", \$80,000;
- Bureau of the Census:
 "Salaries and expenses", \$400,000;
 "Preparation for nineteenth decennial census": *(Release of \$201,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218))*;
- "1967 economic census": *(Release of \$207,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218))*;
- Economic Development Assistance: "Operations and administration", \$225,000;
- Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$143,000;
- International activities: "Export control", \$104,000;
- Office of Field Services: "Salaries and expenses", \$98,000;
- Environmental Science Services Administration:
 "Salaries and expenses", \$2,200,000;
 "Research and development", \$400,000;
- Patent Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$800,000;
- National Bureau of Standards: "Research and technical services", \$700,000;
- Maritime Administration: "Maritime training", \$100,000;

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Military personnel:

- "Military personnel, Army", \$146,015,000; *(and release of \$59,900,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218))*;
- "Military personnel, Navy", \$116,012,000;
- "Military personnel, Marine Corps", \$37,523,000;
- "Military personnel, Air Force", \$146,161,000; *(and release of \$15,500,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218))*;
- "Reserve personnel, Army": *(Release of \$7,245,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218))*;
- "Reserve personnel, Navy", \$3,880,000;
- "Reserve personnel, Marine Corps", \$937,000;

- "Reserve personnel, Air Force", \$900,000; (and release of \$1,000,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));
- "National Guard personnel, Army": (Release of \$10,127,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));
- "National Guard personnel, Air Force", \$1,800,000; (and release of \$1,000,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));
- "Retired pay, Defense", \$75,000,000;
- Operation and maintenance:
- "Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard", \$1,828,000; (and release of \$1,300,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));
- "Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard", \$1,323,000; (and release of \$400,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));
- "National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice", \$5,000;
- "Court of Military Appeals", \$15,000;

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Department of the Army:

Corps of Engineers—Civil:

"Operation and maintenance, general", \$4,234,000;

"General expenses", \$565,000;

Ryukyu Islands, Army: "Administration", \$143,000;

United States Soldiers' Home: "Operation and maintenance", \$190,000, to be paid from the Soldiers Home permanent fund;

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration: "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$2,054,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

Office of Education:

"School assistance in federally affected areas": (Release of \$18,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Higher educational activities": (Release of \$86,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Salaries and expenses", \$194,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Elementary and secondary educational activities", Office of Education, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218); (and release of \$666,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under "Salaries and expenses" pursuant to said Title II);

"Civil rights educational activities": (Release of \$29,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

Vocational Rehabilitation Administration:

"Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$150,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Research and training": (Release of \$2,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

Public Health Service:

Health manpower: "Health manpower education and utilization": (Release of \$270,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

Disease prevention and environmental control:

"Chronic diseases": (Release of \$393,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Communicable diseases": (Release of \$1,150,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Urban and industrial health": (Release of \$404,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Radiological health": (Release of \$325,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

Health services:

"Hospitals and medical care", \$1,844,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "National Heart Institute", National Institutes of Health, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218); (and release of \$82,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Hospital construction activities": (Release of \$152,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Emergency health activities": (Release of \$133,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

National Institutes of Health:

"Biological standards": (Release of \$197,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"National Cancer Institute": (Release of \$1,034,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"National Heart Institute": (Release of \$551,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"National Institute of Dental Research": (Release of \$184,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases": (Release of \$560,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness": (Release of \$497,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases": (Release of \$502,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"National Institute of General Medical Sciences": (Release of \$147,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved

under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"National Institute of Child Health and Human Development": (Release of \$260,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Regional medical programs": (Release of \$69,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Environmental health sciences": (Release of \$93,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"General research and services, National Institutes of Health": (Release of \$190,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

National Institute of Mental Health:

"Mental health research and services": (Release of \$919,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"National health statistics": (Release of \$174,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"National Library of Medicine": (Release of \$184,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Office of the Surgeon General, salaries and expenses", \$47,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Health manpower education and utilization", Public Health Service, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218); (and release of \$262,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under "Office of the Surgeon General, salaries and expenses" pursuant to said Title II);

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: *"Salaries and expenses", \$980,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Mental health research and services", National Institute of Mental Health, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218);*

Welfare Administration:

"Bureau of Family Services, salaries and expenses": (Release of \$229,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Children's Bureau, salaries and expenses": (Release of \$162,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Office of the Commissioner, salaries and expenses": (Release of \$40,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Assistance to Refugees in the United States": (Release of \$34,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

Administration on Aging: *"Coordination and development of programs for the aging": (Release of \$47,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));*

Special institutions:

"Gallaudet College, salaries and expenses", \$41,000, *to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Higher educational activities", Office of Education, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*;

"Howard University, salaries and expenses", \$234,000, *to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Higher educational activities", Office of Education, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*;

"Freedmen's Hospital, salaries and expenses", \$237,000, *to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Higher educational activities", Office of Education, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*;

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries and expenses": *(Release of \$206,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218))*;

"Office of Field Coordination, salaries and expenses": *(Release of \$101,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218))*;

"Office of the Comptroller, salaries and expenses": *(Release of \$233,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218))*;

"Office of Administration, salaries and expenses": *(Release of \$65,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218))*;

"Surplus property utilization" \$39,000, *to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Office of Field Coordination, salaries and expenses", pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*;

"Office of the General Counsel, salaries and expenses": *(Release of \$106,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218))*;

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Renewal and housing assistance:

"Salaries and expenses", \$880,000;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, college housing loans" (Increase of \$75,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, housing for the elderly or handicapped" (Increase of \$40,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses);

Metropolitan development:

"Salaries and expenses", \$195,000;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, public facility loans" (Increase of \$40,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses);

Demonstrations and intergovernmental relations: "Salaries and expenses", \$45,000, together with an additional amount of \$80,000, to be derived from the appropriation for "Model cities programs";

Mortgage credit: "Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal National Mortgage Association" (Increase of \$340,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses);

Departmental management:

"General administration", \$135,000;

"Regional management and services", \$160,000;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management: "Construction and maintenance": *(Release of \$37,000 for increased pay costs from the amount re-*

served under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

Bureau of Indian Affairs: "General administrative expenses", \$140,000;

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation:

"Salaries and expenses", \$105,000;

"Land and water conservation": (*Release of \$188,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

Office of Territories:

"Administration of territories": (*Release of \$37,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

"Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands": (*Release of \$123,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

Geological Survey: "Surveys, investigations, and research", \$1,577,000; (*and release of \$577,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

Bureau of Mines:

"Conservation and development of mineral resources", \$718,000; (*and release of \$100,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

"Health and safety", \$67,000; (*and release of \$200,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

"Solid waste disposal": (*Release of \$33,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

"General administrative expenses", \$45,000;

Office of Oil and Gas: "Salaries and expenses", \$24,000;

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

"Management and investigations of resources": (*Release of \$435,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

"Construction of fishing vessels", \$2,500, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218);

"Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development", \$5,500, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218);

"Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation": (*Release of \$5,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

"General administrative expenses", \$27,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund" (*Increase of \$8,200 in the limitation for administrative expenses*);

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:

"Management and investigations of resources", \$787,000, together with \$10,000 to be derived by transfer from the amount

reserved under "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218); (and release of \$332,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under "Management and investigations of resources" pursuant to said Title II);

"Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", \$5,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218);

"General administrative expenses", \$45,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218);

National Park Service:

"Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", \$572,000;

"General administrative expenses", \$75,000;

"Preservation of historic properties", \$13,000;

"Construction": (Release of \$134,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

Bureau of Reclamation:

"General investigations", including \$16,000 for investigations of programs in Alaska, and \$11,000 for transfer to the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife for studies, investigations, and reports, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Operation and maintenance", Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218), \$207,000, of which \$180,000 shall be from the reclamation fund portion of such appropriation and \$27,000 shall be from the general fund portion thereof; (and release of \$92,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under "General investigations", pursuant to said Title II);

"Construction and rehabilitation": (Release of \$1,385,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Operation and maintenance": (Release of \$1,380,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967, (Public Law 90-218)): Provided, That the amount made available to the appropriation granted under this head for fiscal year 1968, from the Colorado River Dam fund is increased by "\$17,000" and the amount made available to such appropriation from the reclamation fund is decreased by "\$95,000";

"Loan program": (Release of \$7,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Upper Colorado River Storage Project": (Release of \$448,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)) of which \$21,000 is for activities authorized by section 8 of the Act of April 11, 1956;

"General administrative expenses", \$327,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under the reclamation fund portion of "Operation and maintenance", Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218), and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U.S.C. 377);

Bonneville Power Administration:

"Construction": (Release of \$476,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Operation and maintenance": (Release of \$245,000 for in-

creased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

Southwestern Power Administration: "Operation and maintenance", \$26,000, *to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Construction", Southwestern Power Administration, pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218);*

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", \$144,000;

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$233,000;

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:

"Salaries and expenses, general administration", \$178,000;

"Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", \$716,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$239,000;

"Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals", \$1,442,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service", \$51,000;

Federal Bureau of Investigation: "Salaries and expenses", \$8,412,000;

Federal Prison System: "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$1,451,000;

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration: "Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, salaries and expenses", \$142,000, *to be derived by transfer from "Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1968;*

Labor management relations: "Labor-Management Services Administration, salaries and expenses", \$25,000, *to be derived by transfer from "Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1968; (and release of \$232,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under "Labor Management Services Administration, salaries and expenses", pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));*

Wage and Labor Standards:

"Wage and Hour Division, salaries and expenses", \$73,000, *to be derived by transfer from "Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1968; (and release of \$658,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under "Wage and Hour Division, salaries and expenses", pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));*

"Bureau of Labor Standards, salaries and expenses": *(Release of \$121,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));*

"Women's Bureau, salaries and expenses", \$9,000, *to be derived by transfer from "Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1968; (and release of \$19,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under "Women's Bureau, salaries and expenses", pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));*

Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and expenses", \$17,000, *to be derived by transfer from "Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1968; (and release of \$150,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under "Salaries and expenses", pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));*

Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses", \$54,000, *to be derived by transfer from "Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1968; (and release of \$487,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under "Salaries and expenses", pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));*

Bureau of International Labor Affairs: "Salaries and expenses":
(Release of \$38,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", \$18,000, to be derived by transfer from "Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1968; (and release of \$166,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under "Salaries and expenses", pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries and expenses", \$45,000, to be derived by transfer from "Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1968; (and release of \$103,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under "Salaries and expenses", pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Federal contract compliance and civil rights program", \$3,000, to be derived by transfer from "Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1968; (and release of \$26,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under "Federal contract compliance and civil rights program", pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"President's Committee on Consumer Interests", \$8,000;

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of Postal Fund)

"Administration and regional operation", \$4,011,000;

"Research, development, and engineering", \$210,000;

"Operations", \$185,434,000; (and release of \$43,986,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Supplies and service", \$427,000;

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Administration of foreign affairs:

"Salaries and expenses", \$2,059,000, to be derived by transfer from amounts reserved in other appropriations pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218), as follows:

"Missions to international organizations", fiscal year 1968, \$54,000;

"International conferences and contingencies", fiscal year 1968, \$163,000;

"Operation and maintenance, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico", fiscal year 1968, \$50,000;

"American sections, international commissions", fiscal year 1968, \$20,000;

"International fisheries commissions", fiscal year 1968, \$110,000;

"Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities", fiscal year 1968, \$875,000;

"Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West", fiscal year 1968, \$580,000;

"Migration and refugee assistance", fiscal year 1968, \$7,000; and

"Rama Road, Nicaragua", \$200,000; (and release of \$1,911,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under "Salaries and expenses", pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad":
(Release of \$61,000 for increased pay costs from the amount re-

served under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

International organizations and conferences:

"Missions to international organizations": (Release of \$85,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"International conferences and contingencies": (Release of \$5,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

International commissions:

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:

"Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$23,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Operation and maintenance": (Release of \$20,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Construction": (Release of \$19,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Chamizal settlement": (Release of \$7,600 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"American sections, international commissions": (Release of \$18,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

Educational exchange:

"Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities": (Release of \$263,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Migration and refugee assistance": (Release of \$15,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$150,000;

Coast Guard:

"Operating expenses", \$6,008,000; (and release of \$1,000,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Reserve training", \$449,000;

"Retired pay", \$450,000;

Federal Aviation Administration:

"Operations", \$14,553,000; (and release of \$2,000,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

"Operation and maintenance, National Capital airports", \$215,000;

Federal Highway Administration:

"Limitation on general expenses" (Increase of \$1,461,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administration, operation, and research);

"Highway beautification", \$36,000;

"Motor carrier safety", \$53,000;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation" (Increase of \$17,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);
National Transportation Safety Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$109,000;

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses": (*Release of \$232,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

Bureau of the Mint: "Salaries and expenses", \$229,000; (*and release of \$23,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

Office of the Treasurer: "Salaries and expenses": (*Release of \$160,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

"Operating expenses": (*Release of \$2,758,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$2,284,000;

"Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$1,131,000;

"Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service", \$317,000;

"Operating expenses, Transportation and Communications Service", \$148,000;

"Operating expenses, Property Management and Disposal Service", \$280,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator", \$46,000;

"Allowances and office facilities for former Presidents", \$16,000;

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

"Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses": (*Release of \$311,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

"Medical and prosthetic research": (*Release of \$1,077,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

"Medical care", \$4,300,000; (*and release of \$28,082,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

American Battle Monuments Commission: "Salaries and expenses": (*Release of \$16,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses" \$99,000; (*and release of \$175,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);

Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$910,000;
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$155,000;

Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (Increase of \$115,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

- Farm Credit Administration: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (Increase of \$58,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);
- Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review: "Salaries and expenses": (*Release of \$1,600 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);
- Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$70,000; (*and release of \$462,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);
- Federal Home Loan Bank Board: "Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board" (Increase of \$50,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);
- Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$26,000; (*and release of \$184,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);
- Federal Power Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$440,000;
- Federal Radiation Council: "Salaries and expenses": (*Release of \$2,200 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);
- Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$131,000; (*and release of \$329,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);
- Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: "Salaries and expenses": (*Release of \$34,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);
- Indian Claims Commission: "Salaries and expenses": (*Release of \$15,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);
- Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations: "Salaries and expenses": (*Release of \$13,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1968 (Public Law 90-218)*);
- Delaware River Basin Commission: "Salaries and expenses": (*Release of \$1,300 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);
- Interstate Commerce Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$386,000; (*and release of \$317,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);
- National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: "Salaries and expenses", \$15,000;
- National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and expenses": (*Release of \$911,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);
- Renegotiation Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$51,000; (*and release of \$30,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);
- Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$380,000; (*and release of \$125,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218)*);
- Smithsonian Institution:
 "Salaries and expenses", \$472,000;
 "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art", \$49,000;
- Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$79,000; (*and release of \$6,400 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved*

under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

Public Land Law Review Commission: "Salaries and expenses":
(Release of \$20,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

United States Information Agency: "Salaries and expenses":
(Release of \$2,432,000 for increased pay costs from the amount reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218));

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

"Parks and recreation", \$353,000;

"Highways and traffic", \$104,000, of which \$74,000 shall be payable from the highway fund;

"Sanitary engineering", \$727,000, of which \$211,000 shall be payable from the water fund, \$133,000 from the sanitary sewage works fund, and \$1,500 from the metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1968.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. ——. Except where specifically increased or decreased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1968, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations available for or involving such services, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law.

Sec. ——. Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218), shall not apply to the obligational authority provided in this Act.

Sec. ——. (a) Any appropriation for the fiscal year 1969 or the fiscal year 1970, required to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, may be apportioned on a basis indicating the need for a supplemental or deficiency estimate of appropriation to the extent necessary to permit payment of such pay increases as may be granted to civilian employees under the provisions of section 212 of Public Law 90-206, and to military personnel under the provisions of section 8 of Public Law 90-207.

(b) The amounts of all temporary appropriations hereafter made for continuing projects or activities in the fiscal year 1969, and in the fiscal year 1970, in advance of final enactment of appropriations therefor, are authorized to be increased to the extent necessary to permit payment of salaries at rates authorized pursuant to section 212 of Public Law 90-206 and section 8 of Public Law 90-207.

ANALYSIS OF PAY INCREASE COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1968

Organizational unit	Increase in pay and other related costs		Unabsorbed amount for payment to other appropriations	Absorption possible through—				Additional funds required	
	Direct pay	Related costs		Administrative action	Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves	Other congressional action	Total	Previously requested, H. Doc. 274	Recommended in this document
Legislative branch:									
Public Law 90-206	\$5,755,589	\$405,502		\$1,626,454			\$1,626,454		\$5,929,484
Wage-board	1,296,161	98,686							
The Judiciary:									
Public Law 90-206	1,450,798	140,753		664,351			664,351	\$10,000	1,121,900
Administrative action	175,000	15,000							
Wage-board	13,900	800							
Executive Office of the President:									
The White House:									
Public Law 90-206	59,963	4,450		72,627			72,627		
Administrative action	7,664	550							
Executive mansion and grounds:									
Administrative action	9,400	600			\$23,000		23,000		
Wage-board	12,000	1,000							
Bureau of the Budget:									
Public Law 90-206	253,000	18,000		119,000	152,000		271,000		
Council of Economic Advisers:									
Public Law 90-206	6,902	836						11,000	
Administrative action	3,060	202							
National Aeronautics and Space Council:									
Public Law 90-206	14,250	1,150		400	15,000		15,400		
National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development and Commission on Marine Sciences, Engineering, and Resources:									
Public Law 90-206	18,500	1,500			20,000		20,000		

ANALYSIS OF PAY INCREASE COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1968—Continued

Organizational unit	Increase in pay and other related costs		Unabsorbed amount for payment to other appropriations	Absorption possible through—				Additional funds required	
	Direct pay	Related costs		Administrative action	Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves	Other congressional action	Total	Previously requested H. Doc. 274	Recommended in this document
Executive Office of the President—Continued									
National Security Council:									
Public Law 90-206	\$14,859	\$2,141			\$17,000		\$17,000		
Office of Emergency Planning:									
Public Law 90-206	246,903	18,792		\$32,449		\$133,000	165,449		\$102,000
Administrative action	1,680	74							
Office of Science and Technology:									
Public Law 90-206	23,370	1,869		25,239			25,239		
President's Commission on Postal Organization:									
Public Law 90-206	4,750	375		5,125			5,125		
Special Representative for Trade Negotiations:									
Public Law 90-206	10,175	825							11,000
Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs:									
Public Law 90-206	3,780	284		4,064			4,064		
Funds appropriated to the President:									
Appalachian regional development programs:									
Public Law 90-206	35,000	1,000		36,000			36,000		
Disaster relief:									
Public Law 90-206	17,320	1,299		18,619			18,619		
Expansion of defense production:									
Public Law 90-206	16,100	1,300		17,400			17,400		
Military assistance:									
Public Law 90-206	972,000	76,000		1,048,000			1,048,000		

ANALYSIS OF PAY INCREASE COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1968—Continued

Organizational unit	Increase in pay and other related costs		Unabsorbed amount for payment to other appropriations	Absorption possible through—				Additional funds required	
	Direct pay	Related costs		Administrative action	Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves	Other congressional action	Total	Previously requested, H. Doc. 274	Recommended in this document
Department of Housing and Urban Development:									
Public Law 90-206	\$4,495,000	\$442,000		\$2,959,000		\$575,000	\$3,534,000		\$1,415,000
Wage-board	11,000	1,000							
Department of the Interior:									
Public Law 90-206	16,108,502	1,494,201							
Public Law 90-207	3,290	805							
Administrative action	54,000	5,000							
Wage-board	3,425,180	244,280	\$8,400	5,338,758	\$6,889,000	67,800	12,295,558	\$5,368,000	4,500,000
Scientists and engineers	759,875	60,025							
Department of Justice:									
Public Law 90-206	15,264,537	826,135		399,729			399,729	3,484,000	12,489,000
Public Law 90-207	75,492		21,500						
Wage-board	174,407	10,658							
Department of Labor:									
Public Law 90-206	3,096,100	263,300							
Public Law 90-207	6,500	500	204,900	680,300	2,000,000	904,000	3,584,300		8,000
Wage-board	19,500	1,500							
Post Office Department:									
Public Law 90-206	214,600,000	19,468,000			43,986,000		43,986,000		190,082,000
Department of State:									
Public Law 90-206	5,485,566	483,427							
Administrative action	104,077	9,147	214,719	1,901,813	4,486,600		6,388,413		
Wage-board	85,043	6,434							
Department of Transportation:									
Public Law 90-206	18,531,490	1,267,919							
Public Law 90-207	5,825,100	1,429,811							
Administrative action	13,883	917		3,061,297	3,000,000	1,478,000	7,539,297		22,023,000
Wage-board	1,050,982	112,495							
Scientists and engineers	1,166,400	163,300							

Treasury Department:									
Public Law 90-206	24,814,430	1,818,069	15,000	1,862,215	19,293,500		21,155,715	6,187,000	229,000
Wage-board	850,179	74,037							
Atomic Energy Commission:									
Public Law 90-206	2,744,541	185,620	186,180	384,157	2,758,000		3,142,157		
Wage-board	10,976								
Scientists and engineers	14,840								
General Services Administration:									
Public Law 90-206	4,593,327	377,473	2,601,500	4,374,075			4,374,075		4,222,000
Wage-board	947,745	76,030							
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:									
Public Law 90-206	11,032,000	858,000		13,340,000			13,340,000		
Public Law 90-207	176,000								
Administrative action	326,000	24,000							
Wage-board	864,000	60,000							
Veterans Administration:									
Public Law 90-206	30,604,000	2,989,889		450,889	29,470,000		29,920,889	5,600,000	4,300,000
Administrative action	1,139,000	88,000							
Wage-board	4,640,000	360,000							
United States:									
Public Law 90-206	1,700	124		1,824			1,824		
American Battle Monuments Commission:									
Public Law 90-206	11,683	760		35,591	16,000		51,591		
Public Law 90-207	3,905								
Wage-board	27,063	8,180							
Civil Aeronautics Board:									
Public Law 90-206	238,687	19,230	6,243		175,000		175,000		99,000
Administrative action	5,970	497							
Wage-board	3,094	279							
Civil Service Commission:									
Public Law 90-206	1,525,700	156,300		596,000		176,000	772,000		910,000
Commission of Fine Arts:									
Public Law 90-206	2,700	300		3,000			3,000		
Commission on Civil Rights:									
Public Law 90-206	52,028	3,718		55,746			55,746		

ANALYSIS OF PAY INCREASE COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1968—Continued

Organizational unit	Increase in pay and other related costs		Unabsorbed amount for payment to other appropriations	Absorption possible through—				Additional funds required	
	Direct pay	Related costs		Administrative action	Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves	Other congressional action	Total	Previously requested, H. Doc. 274	Recommended in this document
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission:									
Public Law 90-206	\$134,700	\$9,700	\$10,600						\$155,000
Export-Import Bank of Washington:									
Public Law 90-206	102,890	10,608				\$115,000	\$115,000		
Wage-board	1,378	124							
Farm Credit Administration:									
Public Law 90-206	84,000	6,000		\$32,000		58,000	90,000		
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board:									
Public Law 90-206	1,500	100			\$1,600		1,600		
Federal Communications Commission:									
Public Law 90-206	507,890	37,110		13,000	462,000		475,000		70,000
Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska:									
Public Law 90-206	6,021	602		6,623			6,623		
Federal Home Loan Bank Board:									
Public Law 90-206	515,900	30,200		500,100		50,000	550,100		
Wage-board	3,700	300							
Federal Maritime Commission:									
Public Law 90-206	97,000	7,000		104,000			104,000		
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service:									
Public Law 90-206	196,000	14,000			184,000		184,000		26,000
Federal Power Commission:									
Public Law 90-206	400,414	30,386							
Wage-board	4,970	30							
Scientists and engineers	5,300	700	4,200	6,000			6,000		440,000

Federal Radiation Council: Public Law 90-206	2,000	200				2,200	2,200		
Federal Trade Commission: Public Law 90-206	423,828	36,558				329,000	333,776		131,000
Wage-board Foreign Claims Settlement Com- mission:	4,020	370			4,776				
Public Law 90-206	34,472	2,674			3,619	34,000	37,619		
Wage-board	444	29							
Historical and Memorial Commis- sions: Lewis and Clark Trail Commission:					390		390		
Public Law 90-206	366	24							
Indian Claims Commission: Public Law 90-206	14,000	1,000				15,000	15,000		
Intergovernmental Commissions: Advisory Commission on Inter- governmental Relations:									
Public Law 90-206	12,000	1,000				13,000	13,000		
Appalachian Regional Commission: Public Law 90-206	17,300	1,200			18,500		18,500		
Delaware River Basin Commission: Public Law 90-206	1,200	100				1,300	1,300		
Interstate Commerce Commission: Public Law 90-206	644,360	51,340				317,000	317,000		386,000
Wage-board	6,840	460							
National Capital Housing Authority: Public Law 90-206	55,458	4,159			150,723		150,723		
Wage-board	84,750	6,356							
National Capital Planning Com- mission:									
Public Law 90-206	25,000	2,000			27,000		27,000		
National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws: Public Law 90-206	3,225	250			3,475		3,475		
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: Public Law 90-206	29,187	2,300			16,487		16,487		15,000

ANALYSIS OF PAY INCREASE COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1968—Continued

Organizational unit	Increase in pay and other related costs		Unabsorbed amount for payment to other appropriations	Absorption possible through—				Additional funds required	
	Direct pay	Related costs		Administrative action	Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves	Other congressional action	Total	Previously requested, H. Doc. 274	Recommended in this document
National Labor Relations Board:									
Public Law 90-206.....	\$837,400	\$67,400			\$911,000		\$911,000		
Wage-board.....	5,700	500							
National Mediation Board:									
Public Law 90-206.....	34,190	2,260		\$36,450			36,450		
National Science Foundation:									
Public Law 90-206.....	349,574	26,217							
Administrative action.....	30,812	2,310		410,694			410,694		
Wage-board.....	1,649	132							
Railroad Retirement Board:									
Public Law 90-206.....	474,400	44,600	\$6,000	163,000		\$362,000	525,000		
Renegotiation Board:									
Public Law 90-206.....	75,380	5,620			30,000		30,000		\$51,000
Securities and Exchange Commission:									
Public Law 90-206.....	470,500	35,300							
Wage-board.....	3,900	300		5,000	125,000		130,000		380,000
Selective Service System:									
Public Law 90-206.....	237,524	17,754						\$1,557,000	
Public Law 90-207.....	172,272								
Administrative action.....	1,051,359	78,091							
Small Business Administration:									
Public Law 90-206.....	1,361,500	135,700		1,502,000			1,502,000		
Wage-board.....	4,500	300							
Smithsonian Institution:									
Public Law 90-206.....	467,592	35,751							
Wage-board.....	122,379	8,945		113,667			113,667		521,000
Subversive Activities Control Board:									
Public Law 90-206.....	12,024	931		12,955			12,955		

Tariff Commission:									
Public Law 90-206	101,170	7,920		25,820	6,400		32,220		79,000
Wage-board	2,000	130							
Tax Court of the United States:									
Public Law 90-206	43,121	1,879		45,000			45,000		
Temporary Study Commissions:									
Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Cana									
Study Commission:									
Public Law 90-206	2,178	166		2,344			2,344		
Commission on Political Activity									
of Government Personnel:									
Public Law 90-206	1,475	125		1,600			1,600		
Public Land Law Review Com-									
mission:									
Public Law 90-206	18,475	1,525			20,000		20,000		
Select Commission on Western									
Hemisphere Immigration:									
Public Law 90-206	1,350	100		1,450			1,450		
Tennessee Valley Authority:									
Public Law 90-206	2,423	217		2,640			2,640		
United States Arms Control and									
Disarmament Agency:									
Public Law 90-206	55,755	6,377		71,680			71,680		
Administrative action	8,855	693							
United States Information Agency:									
Public Law 90-206	1,956,483	172,440	50,009	34,416	2,432,000		2,466,416		
Wage-board	267,427	20,057							
Water Resources Council:									
Public Law 90-206	16,173	1,214		17,387			17,387		
District of Columbia:									
Public Law 90-206	3,384,389	262,560	65,300	556,311			556,311	3,611,000	1,184,000
Wage-board	1,510,804	128,258							
Grand total	487,700,894	43,974,761	3,740,095	67,479,966	163,024,600	17,895,800	248,400,366	26,059,000	260,956,384

ANALYSIS OF PAY INCREASE COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1963—Continued

Organizational unit	Increase in pay and other related costs		Unabsorbed payment to other appropriations	Absorption possible through—					Additional funds required	
	Direct pay	Related costs		Administrative action	Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves	Other congressional action	Total	Previously requested, H. Doc. 274	Recommended in this document	
Summary of Public Laws:										
Public Law 90-206-----	\$631,660,803	\$52,223,936	\$29,490,095	\$251,493,966	\$259,496,600	\$17,895,800	\$528,886,366	\$181,178,000	\$792,810,384	
Public Law 90-207-----	601,840,158	33,759,849								
Administrative action-----	8,288,443	495,011								
Wage-board-----	130,642,808	6,919,027								
Scientists and engineers-----	6,956,682	597,938								
Grand total-----	1,379,388,894	93,995,761	29,490,095	251,493,966	259,496,600	17,895,800	528,886,366	181,178,000	792,810,384	
Deduct amounts out of District of Columbia funds-----	4,895,193	390,818	65,300	556,311			556,311	3,611,000	1,184,000	
Net total-----	1,374,493,701	93,604,943	29,424,795	250,937,655	259,496,600	17,895,800	528,330,055	177,567,000	791,626,384	
Deduct payments between accounts-----			29,424,795	29,424,795			29,424,795			
Total, Federal Budget-----	1,374,493,701	93,604,943		221,512,860	259,496,600	17,895,800	498,905,260	177,567,000	791,626,384	

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued June 11, 1968
For actions of June 10, 1968
90th-2nd; No. 98

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported second supplemental appropriation bill. House received conference report on tax-expenditure bill. Senate concurred in House amendment to D.C. extension service bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 17734, to provide supplemental appropriations for payment of salary increases for Federal employees (H. Rept. 1531) (p. H4798). Attached to this Digest is a table showing the committee action compared with the Budget request on items for this Department.

2. TAXATION; EXPENDITURES. Received the conference report on H. R. 15414, the tax adjustment bill (H. Rept. 1533). pp. H4677-701, H4798
Rep. Gross asked for a bill of particulars as to where the \$6 billion reduction in spending is to be made. p. H4701
3. TRANSPORTATION. Received the conference report on H. R. 15190, to provide for an investigation and study to determine a site for the construction of a sea-level canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (H. Rept. 1535). pp. H4702, H4798
4. LANDS. Passed with amendments S. 974, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the city of Glendale, Ariz., for public park purposes, approximately 20 acres of land which constitute the grounds of the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station which is no longer used by the Department for poultry research (pp. H4719-22). The rule under which the bill was considered was agreed to earlier (p. H4704).
5. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Rep. Pirne, as president of the U. S. delegation to the Interparliamentary Union reported to Congress on the international issues discussed at the spring conference. pp. H4725-32
6. BUILDINGS. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6589, to insure that public buildings financed with Federal funds are designed and constructed to accommodate the physically handicapped (H. Rept. 1532). p. H4798
7. HEALTH. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H. R. 15758, to amend the Public Health Service Act to extend and improve regional medical programs, to extend the authorization of grants for health of migratory agricultural workers, to provide for specialized facilities for alcoholics and narcotic addicts (H. Rept. 1536). p. H4798
Rep. Cahill spoke in favor of the proposed Health Manpower Act of 1968. pp. H4790-2).
- Howard
8. POVERTY; UNEMPLOYMENT. Rep. spoke in favor of proposed legislation which he is cosponsoring with Rep. Bennett, to provide tax incentives to private employers to take on the hard-core unemployed. p. H4790
Rep. Patman commended the role which credit unions play in the war on poverty. pp. H4793-4
9. AIR POLLUTION. Received from HEW the first annual report on the progress in the prevention and control of air pollution; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. p. H4798
10. HUNGER. Received from HEW a report on the incidence of serious hunger and malnutrition and related health problems; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. p. H4798

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION ON SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968

<u>Agency and Item</u>	<u>Budget Request</u>	<u>House Committee Bill</u>	<u>House Committee Bill Compared with Budget Request</u>
Agricultural Research Service	\$5,132,000	\$5,000,000	-\$132,000
Cooperative State Research Service	45,000	45,000	- -
Extension Service	273,000	273,000	- -
Farmer Cooperative Service	37,000	37,000	- -
Soil Conservation Service:			
Conservation operations	3,541,000	3,500,000	-41,000
Watershed planning	196,000	196,000	- -
Watershed protection	1,071,000	1,071,000	- -
Flood prevention	309,000	309,000	- -
Great Plains conservation program	117,000	117,000	- -
Resource conservation and development ..	123,000	123,000	- -
Total, Soil Conservation Service	5,357,000	5,316,000	-41,000
Economic Research Service	375,000	375,000	- -
Statistical Reporting Service	508,000	508,000	- -
Consumer and Marketing Service:			
Consumer protective, marketing and regulatory programs:			
Meat Inspection - For carrying out Wholesome Meat Act	3,796,000	3,101,000	-695,000
Poultry Inspection	1,446,000	1,446,000	- -
Pay and postage	2,833,000	2,833,000	- -
School lunch program	53,000	53,000	- -
Food Stamp program - Pay and postage ..	6,000	6,000	- -
Total, Consumer and Marketing Service	8,134,000	7,439,000	-695,000
Foreign Agricultural Service	267,000	267,000	- -
Commodity Exchange Authority:			
To carry out the provisions of the amended Commodity Exchange Act	50,000	25,000	-25,000
Pay costs	44,000	44,000	- -
Total, Commodity Exchange Authority .	94,000	69,000	-25,000
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	3,128,000	2,428,000	-700,000
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	285,000	285,000	- -
Rural Electrification Administration	294,000	254,000	-40,000
Farmers Home Administration	1,577,000	1,577,000	- -

<u>Agency and Item</u>	<u>Budget Request</u>	<u>House Committee Bill</u>	<u>House Commi Bill Compa with Budg Request</u>
Rural Community Development Service	13,000	- -	-13,000
Office of the Inspector General	231,000	159,000	-72,000
Packers and Stockyards Administration ...	72,000	72,000	- -
Office of the General Counsel:			
Legal work in connection with the			
Wholesome Meat Act	125,000	25,000	-100,000
Pay and postage costs	<u>137,000</u>	<u>137,000</u>	- -
Total, Office of the General Counsel	262,000	162,000	-100,000
Office of Information	38,000	38,000	- -
National Agricultural Library	31,000	31,000	- -
Office of Management Services	81,000	81,000	- -
General Administration	113,000	113,000	- -
Forest Service:			
Forest protection and utilization:			
Fighting forest fires	40,985,000	40,985,000	- -
Pay and postage costs	4,492,000	4,467,000	-25,000
Forests roads and trails - Pay and			
postage	<u>1,392,000</u>	<u>1,382,000</u>	-10,000
Total, Forest Service	<u>46,869,000</u>	<u>46,834,000</u>	<u>-35,000</u>
Total, United States Department of			
Agriculture	73,216,000	71,363,000	-1,853,000
These amounts are provided by:			
New Budget (Obligational) Authority ...	24,348,000	24,323,000	-25,000
Releases and/or transfers of reserves			
established pursuant to P.L. 90-218 .	48,868,000	47,040,000	-1,828,000

Office of Budget and Finan
BPO
6/10/68

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968

JUNE 7, 1968.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 17734]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

SCOPE AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The Committee considered requests for new budget (obligational) authority for fiscal year 1968 aggregating \$6,716,514,679. In addition, the Committee considered requests for release of funds reserved pursuant to Title II of Public Law 90-218 aggregating \$2,976,051,100. Estimates for items pertaining to the Senate are excluded as is customary. The requests are contained in House Documents numbered 254, 255, 274, 315, 316, and 317. The requests for funds for unemployment compensation for returning veterans and Federal employees in House Document 254, for Federal-Aid Highways in House Document 274 and for claims and judgments in House Documents 254 and 258 were handled in separate measures (H.J. Res. 1229 and H.J. Res. 1268) and are excluded from the amounts set forth above. H.J. Res. 1229 was approved on April 12, 1968; H.J. Res. 1268 passed the House on May 9, 1968, and is pending in the Senate.

The Committee bill totals \$6,255,318,924 in new budget (obligational) authority and \$2,674,902,800 in releases of reserved funds pursuant to Public Law 90-218. The bill has been set up under three titles, title I dealing with the estimates contained in House Documents

254, 255, 274, 315, and 317 including some amounts for pay increases; title II, the increased pay costs contained in House Document 316; and general provisions under title III.

The supplemental appropriations recommended in the accompanying bill are required, in major part, for the conduct of the war in Southeast Asia and for carrying out provisions of legislation enacted during the last session of Congress. The remainder of the amount carried in the bill is primarily for workload and mandatory increases under previously authorized programs.

The following list sets forth some of the more significant programs and amounts recommended therefor in the accompanying bill:

- \$3.8 billion for Southeast Asia military requirements.
- \$1,135.0 million for grants to States to meet increased costs of Medicaid and other public assistance programs.
- \$1,009.0 million for military and civilian pay increases and related costs.
- \$373.0 million for increased Medicare costs and the unexpectedly larger number of older Americans who are now benefiting from the program.
- \$100 million for military assistance to the Republic of Korea to help strengthen her defenses and her capacity to deter aggression.
- \$55.9 million to cover the costs of fire and flood damage to Federal property.
- \$47.5 million for veterans pensions and compensation.
- \$16.7 million to pay claims and judgments against the United States for loss or damage to life and property.

Details of the Committee's recommendations are set out in the several individual chapter explanations.

APPROXIMATE EFFECT ON 1968 BUDGET TOTALS

(In January 1968 Budget)

New budget authority.—All of the amounts of new budget (obligational) authority in the bill—with the exception of the \$3.791 billion for the Southeast Asia emergency fund—are encompassed within the total shown for fiscal 1968 in the 1969 budget of last January, either as specific line item amounts or in the general lump-sum contingency provision. Thus, with the one major exception, the 1968 new budget authority totals are not breached. The committee is recommending reductions—aside from \$108.9 million in the Southeast Asia item—of \$352.3 million. Of this amount, \$78.1 million is in title I, and \$274.2 million is in title II relating to increased pay costs.

Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves.—In connection with the many provisions for release from reserves established against 1968 funds pursuant to Public Law 90-218 (H.J. Res. 888), the committee considered release estimates of \$2,976.1 million, consisting of some \$2,629.6 million associated with additional special Vietnam costs and some \$346.5 million otherwise. The committee recommends reductions of \$301.1 million in such requests for releases—\$284.6 million against the special Southeast Asia item (allowing release of \$2.345 billion) and a net reduction against such release requests otherwise of \$16.6 million (allowing \$329.9 million of such releases otherwise).

The committee is advised that, as of a recent date, the grand total reserves established under Public Law 90-218 aggregate approximately \$6.1 billion, against funds available for obligation in fiscal year 1968. The committee bill proposes release of approximately \$2.7 billion of this amount.

The releases of reserves under Public Law 90-218 involve previously appropriated funds that would not, in the absence of congressional action in this or some other bill, be available for use in fiscal 1968. These funds are, in all instances except perhaps some indeterminate portion of the special Vietnam item, proposed to be released for 1968 expenditures that were encompassed within the fiscal 1968 budget expenditure totals shown in the budget last January.

In summary, the \$6.1 billion placed in reserve pursuant to Public Law 90-218, together with the \$5.1 billion reduction in obligations made as a result of actions in the regular 1968 bills last session, brings the total reduction in obligations originally budgeted for fiscal year 1968 to some \$11.2 billion. Thus the release of some \$2.7 billion of reserves proposed in this bill reduces this total to about \$8.5 billion.

1968 budget expenditures.—Generally in respect to estimated budget outlays (expenditures) shown for fiscal 1968 in the 1969 budget, the President indicates (H. Doc. 315 of May 21) that the military situation in Asia calls for increased expenditures of \$2.5 billion in fiscal year 1968. Some of this increase stems from accelerated expenditure of available funds, some from the funds provided in this bill for the Emergency Fund, Southeast Asia. The effect of the committee action in reducing both new obligational authority and releases of reserved funds for Southeast Asia will probably result in a decrease in the order of \$100 million in the estimated increase in expenditures.

With respect to the probable impact of the amounts recommended in this bill on estimated 1968 budget outlays (expenditures), it is estimated that committee reductions in new budget authority and releases of reserves (other than for the special Southeast Asia costs) will result in 1968 budgeted expenditure reductions of approximately \$294 million.

The following table summarizes the budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Report page No.	Chapter No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
6	I	Agriculture: (Release of P.L. 90-218 reserves) -----	(\$20, 510, 000)	(\$18, 786, 000)	(- \$1, 724, 000)
10	II	Defense: New budget (obligational) authority ----- (Release of P.L. 90-218 reserves) -----	4, 095, 412, 000	3, 945, 827, 000	- 149, 585, 000
18	III	District of Columbia: New budget (obligational) authority -----	1 (2, 629, 600, 000)	(2, 351, 600, 000)	(- 278, 000, 000)
22	IV	Foreign Operations: New budget (obligational) authority -----	6, 170, 800	6, 020, 800	- 150, 000
24	V	Independent Offices--H.U.D.: New budget (obligational) authority -----	105, 500, 000	100, 000, 000	- 5, 500, 000
27	VI	Interior: New budget (obligational) authority ----- (Release of P.L. 90-218 reserves) -----	91, 065, 000	86, 340, 000	- 4, 725, 000
32	VII	Labor-H.E.W.: New Budget (obligational) authority ----- (Release of P.L. 90-218 reserves) -----	47, 126, 000	44, 381, 000	- 2, 745, 000
			(25, 378, 000)	(25, 368, 000)	(- 10, 000)
			1, 519, 268, 000	1, 508, 028, 000	- 11, 240, 000
			(62, 862, 000)	(10, 775, 000)	(- 52, 087, 000)

37	VIII	Legislative:					
		New budget (obligational) authority-----		2, 025, 160	1, 375, 000	-650, 160	
40	IX	State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary:					
		New budget (obligational) authority-----		27, 576, 000	16, 484, 000	-11, 092, 000	
		(Release of P.L. 90-218 reserves)-----		(681, 000)	(1, 431, 000)	(+750, 000)	
46	X	Treasury-Post Office:					
		New budget (obligational) authority-----		15, 354, 000	14, 089, 000	-1, 265, 000	
		(Release of P.L. 90-218 reserves)-----		(19, 421, 000)	(19, 421, 000)	-----	
53	XI	Claims and judgments:					
		New budget (obligational) authority-----		16, 687, 049	16, 687, 049	-----	
		Total, Title I:					51
		New budget (obligational) authority-----		5, 926, 184, 009	5, 739, 231, 849	-186, 952, 160	
		(Release of P.L. 90-218 reserves)-----		² (2, 758, 452, 000)	² (2, 427, 381, 000)	(-331, 071, 000)	
53-83		Total, Title II:					
		New budget (obligational) authority-----		790, 330, 670	516, 087, 075	-274, 243, 595	
		(Release of P.L. 90-218 reserves)-----		² (217, 599, 100)	² (247, 521, 800)	(+29, 922, 700)	
		Grand total, Titles I and II:					
		New budget (obligational) authority-----		6, 716, 514, 679	6, 255, 318, 924	-461, 195, 755	
		(Release of P.L. 90-218 reserves)-----		² (2, 976, 051, 100)	² (2, 674, 902, 800)	(-301, 148, 300)	

¹ Language proposed providing release of indefinite amounts reserved under Title II, P.L. 90-218, to offset special Vietnam costs (currently estimated at \$2,629,600,000). ² Excludes transfers of funds not reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

TITLE I

CHAPTER I

SUBCOMMITTEE

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, MISSISSIPPI, *Chairman*

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, KENTUCKY

W. R. HULL, JR., MISSOURI

THOMAS G. MORRIS, NEW MEXICO

GEORGE E. SHIPLEY, ILLINOIS

ROBERT H. MICHEL, ILLINOIS

ODIN LANGEN, MINNESOTA

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

WYOMING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

No new obligational authority or new appropriated funds are provided in this chapter of the bill. The amounts recommended in the bill for the Department of Agriculture are provided by the transfer and/or release of funds placed in reserve pursuant to Public Law 90-218 which resulted from the adoption last year of H.J. Res. 888.

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING, AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

The bill includes transfers and releases in the amount of \$7,380,000, a reduction of \$695,000 in the amounts requested in H. Doc. No. 274. Of this total, \$2,833,000 is provided for increased pay and postage costs, and \$1,446,000 is included to cover the increased poultry inspection workload which has been experienced in the current fiscal year. The sum of \$3,101,000 is included to cover the additional meat inspection costs incurred during the present fiscal year as the result of the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967 which authorizes the Department to provide technical and financial assistance to increase the quality of State inspection programs, to extend Federal inspection to certain establishments previously exempt from Federal inspection, and to improve surveillance of foreign plants exporting meat to the United States.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

A total of \$69,000 is provided by transfer, a reduction of \$25,000 in the budget request. This amount includes \$44,000 for increased pay costs and \$25,000 for the initiation of regulatory activities specified in the recent amendments to the Commodity Exchange Act (Public Law 90-258). The latter amount will enable this agency to begin recruitment of additional personnel in advance of the next fiscal year.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides an additional \$162,000 by transfer and release of reserves, a reduction of \$100,000 in the budget request. This includes \$137,000 for increased pay and postage costs for fiscal year 1968. It also includes \$25,000 needed to meet expenditures made during the current year for additional legal services resulting from the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967.

OTHER INCREASED PAY AND POSTAGE COSTS

Also, the following additional amounts are provided by transfer and/or release of reserves for fiscal year 1968 pay and postage cost increases requested in H. Doc. 274:

Agricultural Research Service: "Salaries and expenses"-----	\$5, 000, 000
Extension Service: "Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses"-----	273, 000
Economic Research Service: "Salaries and expenses"-----	375, 000
Statistical Reporting Service: "Salaries and expenses"-----	508, 000
Consumer and Marketing Service: "Food stamp program"-----	6, 000
Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses"-----	267, 000
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service: "Expenses, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service"-----	2, 428, 000
Office of the Inspector General: "Salaries and expenses"-----	159, 000
Packers and Stockyards Act-----	72, 000
National Agricultural Library: "Salaries and expenses"-----	31, 000
Office of Management Services: "Salaries and expenses"-----	81, 000
General Administration: "Salaries and expenses"-----	113, 000
Farmers Home Administration: "Salaries and expenses"-----	1, 577, 000
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Administrative and operating expenses"-----	285, 000

The amounts provided for these pay and postage costs represent a reduction of \$904,000 in the budget requests for these items.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL**

TITLE I

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
274	Agricultural Research Service:			
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>) -----	(\$5, 132, 000)	(\$5, 000, 000)	(-\$132, 000)
274	Extension Service:			
274	Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>) -----	(273, 000)	(273, 000)	-----
	Economic Research Service:			
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>) -----	(375, 000)	(375, 000)	-----
274	Statistical Reporting Service:			
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>) -----	(508, 000)	(508, 000)	-----
274	Consumer and Marketing Service:			
	Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs (<i>transfer and/or release</i>) -----	(8, 075, 000)	¹ (7, 380, 000)	(-695, 000)
	Food stamp program (<i>transfer and/or release</i>) -----	(6, 000)	(6, 000)	-----
274	Foreign Agricultural Service:			
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>) -----	(267, 000)	(267, 000)	-----
274	Commodity Exchange Authority:			
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>) -----	(24, 000)	² (69, 000)	(-25, 000)

274	Expenses, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(3, 128, 000)	(2, 428, 000)	(-700, 000)
274	Office of the Inspector General:			
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(231, 000)	(159, 000)	(-72, 000)
274	Packers and Stockyards Act (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(72, 000)	(72, 000)	-----
274	Office of the General Counsel:			
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(262, 000)	³ (162, 000)	(-100, 000)
274	National Agricultural Library:			
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(31, 000)	(31, 000)	-----
274	Office of Management Services:			
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(81, 000)	(81, 000)	-----
274	General Administration:			
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(113, 000)	(113, 000)	-----
274	Farmers Home Administration:			
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(1, 577, 000)	(1, 577, 000)	-----
274	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:			
	Administrative and operating expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(285, 000)	(285, 000)	-----
	Total, Chapter I (<i>transfers and for releases</i>)-----	(20, 510, 000)	(18, 786, 000)	(-1, 724, 000)

¹ Includes \$2,833,000 for pay and postage costs, \$3,101,000 for meat inspection increases pursuant to the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967, and \$1,446,000 for poultry inspection.

² Includes \$44,000 for pay costs and \$25,000 to implement the Commodity Exchange Act, P.L. 90-238.

³ Includes, \$137,000 for pay and postage costs and \$25,000 for legal work in connection with the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967.

CHAPTER II

SUBCOMMITTEE

GEORGE H. MAHON, TEXAS, *Chairman*

ROBERT L. F. SIKES, FLORIDA
JAMIE L. WHITTEN, MISSISSIPPI
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, ALABAMA
DANIEL J. FLOOD, PENNSYLVANIA
JOHN M. SLACK, WEST VIRGINIA
JOSEPH P. ADDABBO, NEW YORK

GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB,
CALIFORNIA
MELVIN R. LAIRD, WISCONSIN
WILLIAM E. MINSHALL, OHIO
JOHN J. RHODES, ARIZONA

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

SUMMARY

The Committee considered, in connection with both Titles I and II of the Bill, estimates for Department of Defense—Military as contained in House Documents numbered 274, 315, 316, and 317. Appropriations in the total amount of \$4,626,811,000 are requested together with the release of \$2,726,072,000 from reserves established pursuant to Public Law 90-218. The accompanying bill provides appropriations totaling \$4,290,842,000, and the release from reserves of \$2,489,558,000. These amounts are distributed between Titles I and II as follows:

	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
Title I, Chapter II:			
New budget (obligational) authority.....	\$4,095,412,000	\$3,945,827,000	—\$149,585,000
(Transfer and/or release).....	(2,629,600,000)	(2,359,600,000)	(—270,000,000)
Title II (as to Defense—Military items only):			
New budget (obligational) authority.....	531,399,000	345,015,000	—186,384,000
(Transfer and/or release).....	(96,472,000)	(129,958,000)	(+33,486,000)
Total, Defense-Military:			
New budget (obligational) authority.....	4,626,811,000	4,290,842,000	—335,969,000
(Transfer and/or release).....	(2,726,072,000)	(2,489,558,000)	(—236,514,000)

The total amount recommended for Department of Defense—Military in both Titles of the bill is \$335,969,000 below the estimated appropriations, and releases from reserves are \$236,514,000 below the amount requested. The recommended action constitutes a reduction in new budget authority (appropriations) of 7.3 percent.

EMERGENCY FUND, SOUTHEAST ASIA

House Document No. 315 proposes the appropriation of \$3,900,000,000 as an additional amount under the heading "Emergency Fund, Southeast Asia." The accompanying bill makes provision for an appropriation of \$3,791,100,000, a reduction of \$108,900,000 below the estimate.

The necessity for the supplemental and some background thereto is contained in the letter of the President to the Speaker of the House under date of May 21, 1968, and the accompanying letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to the President which follow:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 21, 1968.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I am today asking the Congress for a supplemental appropriation of \$3.9 billion for fiscal year 1968 to support our military operations in Southeast Asia.

This supplemental replaces the one I transmitted to the Congress on February 12, 1968.

In my address to the Nation on March 31, 1968, I described how the events in Vietnam make this request necessary. I stated that the military situation calls for an increase in expenditures of \$2.5 billion during the present fiscal year and \$2.6 billion in fiscal year 1969.

The details of this proposed supplemental, which will allow us to meet these increases, are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

The Congress will, I believe, want to act promptly on this request so that we can meet our present military commitments effectively and without delay.

Our hope is—and all our energies are directed toward—achieving a just peace as quickly as possible. However, until peace comes, we must provide our fighting men with all the support that they need to carry out their missions and to protect their lives.

I ask the Congress to give this urgent request prompt and favorable consideration.

Respectfully yours,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., May 21, 1968.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a proposed supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 1968 in the amount of \$3,900 million for the Department of Defense—Military.

* * * * *

This supplemental appropriation will provide necessary funds to offset unanticipated additional requirements that have arisen in Vietnam. Enactment of these proposals by the Congress would (a) constitute an authorization, pursuant to section 206 of Public Law 90-218 of December 18, 1967, to use funds heretofore set aside in accordance with the provisions of that law, and (b) permit use of funds earmarked in the 1968 Defense Appropriation Act for the Nike-X antiballistic missile system.

This proposal supersedes the proposed revisions in the Department of Defense 1968 appropriations which were transmitted to the Congress on February 12, 1968 (H. Doc. No. 255, 90th Cong., second sess.) and that proposal should be withdrawn.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed appropriation be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

The \$3.9 billion request represents a \$6.5 billion program which is financed in part by \$2.6 billion through releases from reserve. These releases include a substantial part of the reductions which had been proposed on February 12, 1968 (H. Doc. 255). The balances of the reductions proposed on that date are not applicable to accounts in which the funds are presently needed. The disposition of those balances is made in part elsewhere in this bill and in part is held for consideration in connection with the regular annual Defense Appropriation Bill for 1969.

The action of the Committee in making reductions in the bill has the effect of (1) eliminating a proposed unallocated contingency of \$341 million and (2) eliminating funds that had been proposed to be transferred to Operation and Maintenance appropriations in support of certain allied forces to be deployed to Vietnam. It is the understanding of the Committee that some of these forces will not be deployed until the fiscal year 1969 and therefore support funds are not required. Funds which are necessary to provide for procurement of equipment for these forces are provided as requested. Other minor reductions are made in amounts proposed for transfer to operation and maintenance accounts, particularly for additional civilian employees where the proposed additions have not yet been made.

The additional Southeast Asia requirements, over and above the amounts heretofore identified (H. Doc. 255, 90th Congress, and Hearings, Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1968), can be summarized in broad programs as follows:

a. Costs related to the call-up of Reserves, increased deployments to South Vietnam, and revisions in troop deployments otherwise—\$400,000,000.

b. Actions taken to strengthen U.S. forces in Korea—\$230,000,000.

c. Strengthening of U.S. and Allied forces in South Vietnam and replacing destruction resulting from the Tet offensive—\$1,900,000,000.

d. General increase in operational readiness—\$357,000,000.

While all of the transfers contemplated to be made under the authority recommended in this bill have not been finally determined, it is understood that the approximate transfers from the Emergency Fund, Southeast Asia to specific appropriations would be more or less as follows:

	(In billions)
Military Personnel appropriations.....	(1)
Operation and maintenance appropriations.....	\$2. 0
Procurement appropriations.....	1. 4
Research, development, test, and evaluation appropriations.....	0. 2
Military construction appropriations.....	0. 2

¹ Less than \$0.1 billion.

The estimates contained in House Document No. 315 include a paragraph releasing from restriction funds appropriated for fiscal year 1968 under the heading "Procurement of equipment and missiles, Army" for the Nike-X antiballistic missile system only. This requested language has been denied and the question of application of funds to the ABM program will be reviewed again in connection with the regular annual appropriation for fiscal year 1969.

The estimate proposes language making available an indefinite amount of funds reserved from obligation by the Secretary of Defense

in accordance with Public Law 90-218. The bill contains language limiting the availability by release to \$2,345,000,000, the amounts currently estimated to be required after deducting \$284,600,000 which had been proposed to be available from the Nike-X program, as discussed above.

PAY INCREASE AND OTHER SUPPLEMENTALS

The Committee considered, as requested in House Documents numbered 274, 316, and 317, various supplementals relating primarily to military and civilian pay increases totaling \$726,811,000 and recommends appropriations totaling \$499,742,000, a reduction of \$227,069,000 below the estimates. Of these amounts, estimates of \$195,412,000 and recommended appropriations of \$154,727,000 are related to Chapter II of Title I, the balance is incorporated in Title II.

The estimates for pay increase appropriations, including releases from reserve, etc., are set forth in the following tabulation together with a summary of action recommended in the bill:

Item	Estimates	Recommended in the bill
Military personnel appropriations:		
Military personnel pay rates (title II of the bill):		
New budget (obligational) authority.....	\$528, 228, 000	\$345, 000, 000
(Transfers and/or releases).....	(94, 772, 000)	(125, 107, 000)
sub-total, military pay.....	623, 000, 000	470, 107, 000
Operation and maintenance appropriations:		
Civilian personnel pay rates (titles I and II of the bill):		
New budget (obligational) authority.....	158, 290, 000	148, 449, 000
(Transfers and/or releases).....	(1, 700, 000)	(11, 451, 000)
sub-total, civilian pay.....	159, 990, 000	159, 900, 000
Total increased pay costs:		
New budget (obligational) authority.....	686, 518, 000	493, 449, 000
(Transfers and/or releases).....	(96, 472, 000)	(136, 558, 000)
Grand Total, new authority and transfers, applicable to increased pay.....	\$782, 990, 000	\$630, 007, 000

During the course of the hearings on the supplemental requests, it was developed that these estimates had initially been prepared many weeks ago and that, as the end of the fiscal year nears, refinements can be made which have the effect of reducing requirements. The amounts recommended in the bill reflect the latest available, although informal, estimates of cost from the Department. Some of the savings which are now apparent because of later and better data are allocated by language in the bill on the basis that these savings, when formally identified, would be reserved under the terms of Public Law 90-218. Thus the amount shown as transfers and/or releases is in excess of the amounts proposed for release in the various estimates.

In addition to military and civilian pay increase costs, additional postage charges against the Department resulting from the enactment of Public Law 90-206, Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967 are provided for, as shown below:

Item	Amount
Operation and maintenance, Army.....	\$1, 160, 000
Operation and maintenance, Navy.....	441, 000
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps.....	93, 000
Operation and maintenance, Air Force.....	2, 499, 000
Operation and maintenance, Defense Agencies.....	100, 000

House Document No. 274 proposes a supplemental appropriation in the amount of \$8,000,000 under the heading "Claims, Defense" which amount is recommended in the bill by transfer from the appropriation "Contingencies, Defense". There remain but a few days in the fiscal year 1968 and the Committee is advised that more than \$8,000,000 remains uncommitted in the Contingencies appropriation. It is unlikely that major requirements will arise in these few remaining days of the fiscal year.

House Document No. 274 further proposed an increase in the limitation on the funds available for the operation of the overseas dependents education program in the Department of Defense. The increase, from \$86,000,000 to \$88,500,000, is recommended in the accompanying bill. The substantial costs of this system are fixed annual charges and increases, such as the pay increase or increases resulting from inflation, cannot be offset at this late date in the fiscal year.

House Document No. 317 proposed additional appropriations in the amount of \$26,000,000 because of an increased rate for servicemen's group life insurance premiums on extra hazards of service. These rates are established by the Veterans' Administration and funded by the Department of Defense, which has no administrative discretion. Provision can be made for the amounts estimated for this purpose out of funds otherwise made available.

House Document No. 317 also proposes an appropriation of \$2,000,000 under the heading "Reserve Personnel, Navy" which amount is recommended in the bill. This requirement stems from a misinterpretation of Public Law 90-168, the Reserve Forces Bill of Rights and Vitalization Act, which when corrected resulted in a shortage of funds.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The Committee had testimony in calendar years 1966, 1967, and this year with respect to proposed changes in the financial management and administration of the Department of Defense.

The most ambitious and far-reaching proposal was originally identified as Project PRIME and in itself was intended to be the budgeting and accounting portion of an even more far-reaching program called Resources Management System.

Section 640(b) was included in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act for 1968 to require that before any new budgeting and accounting system for the Department could be installed it must have been fully described, and subscribed to by the General Accounting Office. Certain restrictive language in that section has been complied with by the General Accounting Office through the filing of a letter report to Congress received April 15, 1968. The budgeting and accounting system upon which the Comptroller General reported, and which is described at length beginning at page 380 of Part 1 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Hearings for 1969, is now significantly different from that system understood to be proposed when the matter first came to the attention of the Committee. The proposed system is not now dependent upon a merger of appropriations nor upon a revised appropriation structure. It does not appear that the budget for fiscal year 1970 need be on an appropriation structure differing from the present one.

In arriving at the system now proposed, it is understood that the Department of Defense made a number of significant changes to its original concept and that in at least 18 specific instances the original proposal has been modified to favor objections registered by the military departments.

In the light of the revisions made in the proposed system and with the objective in mind of improving financial management in the Department of Defense, the Committee feels that should the Department implement the system on July 1, 1968, certain actions be taken as follows:

1. That accounting for military personnel known as "automatic reducibility" be applied at the major command level, i.e., numbered Air Forces, numbered Armies, and fleets. This action does not preclude the possibility of accounting for military personnel below the levels specified, but at such lower levels operating budget totals must be treated only as targets.

2. That the directed requirement to do detailed bookkeeping in motor pools be rescinded. This is perhaps the most expensive feature of the proposal in terms of money and manpower and seems an unwise effort at this time when stringent economy should be encouraged. If the Department of Defense wishes to do further testing of the concept, there would be no objection.

In the event the proposed new system is implemented, it would be the intent of the Committee to incorporate language in future appropriation bills providing for appropriate limitations or ceilings on fund availability, of stock and industrial funds, inasmuch as the new system proposes extensive use of these funds.

The Committee has been advised that there are no funds presently contained in the 1969 budget estimates to implement the revised financial management plan, Project PRIME. It should be understood that the use of funds beyond those programmed in the budget for budgeting and accounting activities of the Department is considered a matter of special interest to the Congress and revisions in such funding plans are subject to prior approval reprogramming procedures.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY			
	MILITARY PERSONNEL			
317	Military personnel, Army-----	\$11, 000, 000	-----	—\$11, 000, 000
317	Military personnel, Navy-----	5, 900, 000	-----	—5, 900, 000
317	Military personnel, Marine Corps-----	2, 400, 000	-----	—2, 400, 000
317	Military personnel, Air Force-----	6, 700, 000	-----	—6, 700, 000
317	Reserve personnel, Navy-----	2, 000, 000	\$2, 000, 000	-----
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE			
274	Operation and maintenance, Army-----	52, 757, 000	52, 757, 000	-----
274	Operation and maintenance, Navy-----	38, 941, 000	38, 941, 000	-----
274	Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps-----	1, 950, 000	1, 950, 000	-----
274	Operation and maintenance, Air Force-----	42, 685, 000	36, 000, 000	—6, 685, 000
	<i>(Transfer and/or release)</i> -----		<i>(6, 600, 000)</i>	<i>(+6, 600, 000)</i>
274	Operation and maintenance, Defense Agencies-----	23, 079, 000	23, 079, 000	-----
274	Claims, Defense-----	8, 000, 000	-----	—8, 000, 000
	<i>(Transfer)</i> -----		<i>(8, 000, 000)</i>	<i>(+8, 000, 000)</i>

315

Emergency fund, Southeast Asia-----	3,900,000,000	3,791,100,000	-108,900,000
(Transfer and/or release)-----	¹ (2,629,600,000)	(2,345,000,000)	(-284,600,000)
Total, Chapter II:			
New budget (obligational) authority-----	4,095,412,000	3,945,827,000	-149,585,000
(Transfers and/or releases)-----	(2,629,600,000)	² (2,359,600,000)	(-270,000,000)

¹ Language proposed providing release of indefinite amounts reserved under Title II, P.L. 90-218, to offset special Vietnam costs (currently estimated at \$2,629,600,000).

releases of \$2,351,000,000 from reserves created pursuant to Public Law 90-218, which amount is carried forward to summary table on pages 4-3 as obligational authority released for use.

² Includes transfer of \$8,000,000 from contingencies for payment of claims. Also includes

CHAPTER III

SUBCOMMITTEE

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, KENTUCKY, *Chairman*

ROBERT N. GIAIMO, CONNECTICUT	GLENN R. DAVIS, WISCONSIN
EDWARD J. PATTEN, NEW JERSEY	JOSEPH M. McDADE, PENNSYLVANIA
DAVID PRYOR, ARKANSAS	DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR., MICHIGAN

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$6,020,800 for an additional *Federal payment to the District of Columbia* for the general fund, which represents the unappropriated portion of the current Federal payment of \$70,000,000, as authorized by Public Law 90-120. The regular District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1968 provided \$63,979,200.

The appropriation of \$150,000 in Federal funds for the expenses of *The Commission on Revision of the Criminal Laws of the District of Columbia*, as requested in House Document No. 317, is not recommended.

GENERAL FUND FINANCING

A statement of the financial condition of the general fund for fiscal year 1968 based on Committee recommendations in the accompanying bill follows. The estimated collections shown were reaffirmed by District officials on May 29, 1968.

(The statement referred to follows:)

(In thousands)

	1968 budget to date	Recommended in bill	Total require- ments and availability recommended for 1968
Estimated funds available:			
Deficit at beginning of year.....	(-) \$705		(-) \$705
Unexpended balance released to surplus.....	4,000		4,000
Revenues:			
Collections.....	309,000		309,000
Federal payment.....	63,979	+\$6,021	70,000
Federal loans.....	62,900		62,900
Total revenues.....	435,879	+6,021	441,900
Total estimated funds available.....	439,174	+6,021	445,195
Estimated funds required:			
Operating expenses.....	351,375	+5,942	357,317
Capital outlay.....	85,312	+847	86,159
Repayment of loans and interest.....	3,198		3,198
Total estimate of appropriations.....	439,885	+6,789	446,674
1967 appropriations financed in 1968.....	11,431		11,431
1968 appropriations financed in 1969.....	(-) 22,781		(-) 22,781
Funds required, estimate of appropriations.....	428,535	+6,789	435,324
Reserves:			
Pay increases:			
Wage board.....	1,407	-1,407	
Interns and residents.....	164	-164	
Classified employees.....	2,900	-2,900	
Policemen and firemen.....	1,812	+2,688	4,500
Teachers.....	3,701	+1,074	4,775
Total reserves, pay increase.....	9,984	-709	9,275
Indefinite appropriations.....	600	-4	596
Total reserves.....	10,584	-713	9,871
Total funds required.....	439,119	+6,076	445,195
Estimated surplus at end of year.....	55	-55	

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

A total of \$6,034,434 is recommended in this chapter. The requests submitted in House Document No. 274 totaled \$9,790,300. Including \$1,124,530 recommended in title II, a total of \$7,158,964 has been allowed (\$6,788,974 is payable from the general fund, \$35,500 from the highway fund, \$205,750 from the water fund, \$127,240 from the sanitary sewage works fund, and \$1,500 from the metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund). Overall reductions total \$3,815,336. The details of the committee's actions are set out in the paragraphs following.

Operating expenses.—The allowance of \$5,187,434, which is \$3,729,366 less than requested, is primarily to cover mandatory items. Other than pay increases which are discussed later they include the following: School transit subsidy, \$31,000; District of Columbia Employees' Unemployment Compensation, \$31,000; increased witness fees and related expenses, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions, \$153,300; expenses of three additional judges, District of Columbia Court of Appeals, \$150,236; parole supervision, Department of Corrections, \$40,000; and settlement of claims and suits, \$36,800.

A request of \$2,457,000 was considered for the *summer enrichment program, Executive Office*. Subsequent to the hearings a grant was received from the Office of Economic Opportunity for that program. In view of this grant no funds are included in the bill. The Committee does recommend the appropriation of the \$675,000 requested for the *public schools summer program*.

The bill includes the \$800,000 requested for the *Metropolitan Police Department* to maintain current levels of operation, pay overtime costs of the Vietnam demonstrations of October 21, 1967, and provide an accelerated recruitment program. Requests have not been made for additional costs due to the civil disorder in April, the Poor People's Campaign, and other recently ordered accelerations of public safety activities.

The \$164,000 requested for *stipend increases for interns and residents* within the Department of Public Health has been approved.

Capital outlay.—The supplemental requests in House Document No. 274 for capital outlay totaled \$873,500 for two projects. The Committee recommends \$847,000 which will provide \$660,000, as requested, for *relocatable elementary school facilities at the Fort Lincoln urban renewal area*, and \$187,000 for phase II of the *walk-to-pools* under the Recreation Department.

Pay increases.—A total of \$4,230,628 is included in the bill for increased pay costs for classified and wage board employees—\$3,106,098 in this chapter and \$1,124,530 in title II. The total cost is estimated to be \$5,286,011. The balance will be absorbed by the various departments and agencies or financed from other available funds within the respective appropriations. Requests have not yet been submitted to cover the costs of the increased pay legislation recently enacted for policemen, firemen, and teachers which is retroactive in part to October 1967. However, as will be noted in the foregoing statement of the financial condition of the general fund, the reserves for pay increases in those categories have been increased to provide financing when the request for funds is made through the normal appropriation process.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
	FEDERAL FUNDS			
274	Federal payment to the District of Columbia-----	\$6, 020, 800	\$6, 020, 800	-----
317	The Commission on Revision of the Criminal Laws of the District of Columbia-----	150, 000	-----	-\$150, 000
	Total, chapter III, Federal funds, new budget (obligational) authority-----	6, 170, 800	6, 020, 800	-150, 000
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS			
	Operating expenses:			
274	General operating expenses-----	(3, 062, 000)	(535, 558)	(-2, 526, 442)
274	Public safety-----	(1, 679, 000)	(1, 611, 076)	(-67, 924)
274	Education-----	(1, 173, 000)	(790, 000)	(-383, 000)
274	Health and welfare-----	(2, 966, 000)	(2, 214, 000)	(-752, 000)
274	Settlement of claims and suits-----	(36, 800)	(36, 800)	-----
	Total, operating expenses-----	(8, 916, 800)	(5, 187, 434)	(-3, 729, 366)
274	Capital outlay-----	(873, 500)	(847, 000)	(-26, 500)
	Total, chapter III, District of Columbia funds-----	(9, 790, 300)	(6, 034, 434)	(-3, 755, 866)

CHAPTER IV

OTTO E. PASSMAN, LOUISIANA, *Chairman*

JOHN J. ROONEY, NEW YORK
JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, WASH-
INGTON
JEFFERY COHELAN, CALIFORNIA
CLARENCE D. LONG, MARYLAND
JOHN J. MCFALL, CALIFORNIA

GARNER E. SHRIVER, KANSAS
SILVIO O. CONTE, MASSACHUSETTS
CHARLOTTE T. REID, ILLINOIS
DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR., MICHIGAN

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommends the supplemental budget estimate of \$100,000,000 to finance additional military equipment and supplies for the Republic of Korea to enable that country to meet the aggressive actions of North Korea which threatens her security and integrity.

The sharply increased tension along the border separating the two countries in the past year is illustrated by the following table which shows the number of firing incidents for the past three years:

KOREAN FIRING INCIDENTS

	Demili- tarized zone incidents	Rear area incidents	Casualties					
			United States (U.N. Command)		Republic of Korea		North Korean	
			Killed in action	Wounded in action	Killed in action	Wounded in action	Killed in action	Captured
1965.....	42	17	0	3	21	3	4	51
1966.....	37	13	6	1	29	28	43	19
1967.....	445	121	16	65	115	229	228	57

RYUKYU ISLANDS

The regular annual foreign aid bill for fiscal year 1968 contained \$12,000,000—the full amount authorized—for grant aid to the Ryukyuan economy. On November 4, 1967, the President approved P.L. 90-126, which authorized an annual appropriation of \$17,500,000 in grant aid to the Ryukyus. The President requested the unappropriated balance of the authorization for fiscal year 1968 on May 22, 1968, to provide a contribution to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands for teachers' salaries, and for library and housing projects.

The Committee is of the opinion that this supplemental can be deferred at this time, especially since there is only 23 days left in the current fiscal year. In addition, the fiscal year 1969 Budget contains the full amount authorized for this purpose and the Committee will be acting upon that request shortly.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	FOREIGN OPERATIONS			
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT			
274	Military Assistance-----	\$100, 000, 000	\$100, 000, 000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL			
	RYUKYU ISLANDS, ARMY	5, 500, 000	-----	---\$5, 500, 000
317	Administration-----			
	Total, Chapter IV: New budget (obligational) authority -----	105, 500, 000	100, 000, 000	---5, 500, 000

CHAPTER V

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOE L. EVINS, TENNESSEE, *Chairman*

EDWARD P. BOLAND, MASSA-
CHUSETTS

GEORGE E. SHIPLEY, ILLINOIS

ROBERT N. GIAIMO, CONNECTICUT

JOHN O. MARSH, JR., VIRGINIA

DAVID PRYOR, ARKANSAS

CHARLES R. JONAS, NORTH
OLINA

WILLIAM E. MINSHALL, OHIO

LOUIS C. WYMAN, NEW HAMP-
SHIRE

BURT L. TALCOTT, CALIFORNIA

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

ANNUITIES UNDER SPECIAL ACTS

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$78,000 to finance the added cost of benefits and payments to widows of certain employees of the Lighthouse Service. Public Laws 90-163 and 90-167, approved November 29, 1967, increase annuities for widows currently on the rolls and for those added in the future by \$25 per month, and authorize benefit payments for widows of certain professional personnel. The supplemental requirement is fully attributable to the new legislation.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$6,720,000 for the Selective Service System. This additional amount is required to process 347,000 inductees instead of the 285,000 originally estimated for the fiscal year, and for increased pay and postage costs due to the enactment of Public Laws 90-206 and 90-207.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

The bill includes \$47,500,000 to finance benefits provided by Public Law 90-77, approved August 31, 1967, which granted an average cost of living increase of 5.4 percent for all veterans, widows and children receiving pensions under Public Law 86-211, as amended. The total cost of such increased benefits is estimated at \$87,000,000 in fiscal year 1968. Approximately \$40,000,000 is being absorbed within present fund availability.

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for General operating expenses instead of \$6,725,000 as proposed in the budget estimate. This additional appropriation is required to cover the costs of increased pay and postage provided by recent legislation, and for additional workload in contact services for veterans who are returning in increasing numbers from the Viet Nam conflict.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT

RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE

LOW RENT PUBLIC HOUSING ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The budget estimates include a supplemental amount of \$6,042,000 for annual contributions payments on low-rent public housing programs for the fiscal year 1967, and \$24,000,000 for payments in the fiscal year 1968.

There are over 2,100 public housing authorities in 50 States throughout the Nation providing more than 712,000 low-rent public housing units on June 30, 1968. During 1967 a total of 35,243 units were added, and about 58,000 are expected to be completed in 1968. Supplemental amounts are made necessary by the increasing number of low-rent units becoming available and contractual commitments for which payments are required.

The Committee recommends the full amount requested for 1967 since it represents the balance required to fund all audited contracts for that fiscal year. An appropriation of \$20,000,000 is also recommended, making a total of \$295,000,000 available for payments on contracts for the fiscal year 1968. With economical administration and a careful audit of project costs, this should be sufficient for this purpose.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION			
274	Annuities under special acts-----	\$78, 000	\$78, 000	-----
	SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM			
274	Salaries and expenses-----	6, 720, 000	6, 720, 000	-----
	VETERANS ADMINISTRATION			
274	Compensation and pensions-----	47, 500, 000	47, 500, 000	-----
274	General operating expenses-----	6, 725, 000	6, 000, 000	-\$725, 000
	Total, Veterans Administration-----	54, 225, 000	53, 500, 000	- 725, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
	RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE			
274	Low rent public housing annual contributions:			
	Fiscal year 1967-----	6, 042, 000	6, 042, 000	-----
	Fiscal year 1968-----	24, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	- 4, 000, 000
	Total, Department of Housing and Urban Development-----	30, 042, 000	26, 042, 000	- 4, 000, 000
	Total, Chapter V, new budget (obligational) authority-----	91, 065, 000	86, 340, 000	- 4, 725, 000

CHAPTER VI

SUBCOMMITTEE

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, WASHINGTON, *Chairman*

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, OHIO
JOHN O. MARSH, JR., VIRGINIA
JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., GEORGIA
CHARLES S. JOELSON, NEW JERSEY

BEN REIFEL, SOUTH DAKOTA
JOSEPH M. McDADE,
PENNSYLVANIA
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
WYOMING

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,733,000, a reduction of \$300,000 below the budget estimate. This represents the contribution by the State of Alaska for fire-fighting costs which was confirmed after submission of the budget estimate.

Of the total amount provided, \$9,000,000 is for the cost of emergency fire suppression and rehabilitation of burned-over lands incurred during the 1967 fire season and for similar anticipated expenses in the remainder of the current fiscal year; and \$733,000 is for increased pay and related costs authorized by Public Law 90-206.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$683,000 for welfare assistance to Alaska natives affected by a drastic decrease in the catch of fish last summer; \$424,000 for rehabilitation of property damaged by a severe flood in the Fairbanks area that inundated native communities; and \$2,000,000 for increased pay and related costs authorized by Public Law 90-206.

The amount recommended by the Committee for assistance to Alaska natives is \$1,153,000 below the budget estimate of \$2,260,000 for this purpose. The reduction of \$471,000 for flood damage is based on the fact that the budget estimate contemplated the rehabilitation of flood damaged homes to an extent greater than that occasioned by the flood. While such action may be desirable, it is the feeling of the Committee that this supplemental request should cover only basic necessities and any requirement in excess of this should be considered in the regular appropriation bill. Funds recommended by the Committee will restore these homes to conditions which existed prior to the occurrence of the flood. In addition, information developed during the hearings indicated that the estimate for flood rehabilitation was grossly overstated.

" The \$683,000 provided for fishing assistance is intended for allocation to the more serious income deficiencies resulting from the poor fish catch. The Committee was not impressed by testimony given in the hearings that sound and specific data were used to compute the income level for supplementation.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,172,000, of which \$800,000 is for the cost of fire suppression and emergency reseeding of burned areas; and \$1,372,000 is for increased pay and related costs authorized by Public Law 90-206.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,046,000, of which \$3,050,000 is for emergency fire suppression and presuppression expenses in national parks; and \$996,000 is for increased pay and related costs authorized by Public Law 90-206.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

PROTOTYPE DESALTING PLANT

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,000,000, a reduction of \$1,000,000 below the budget estimate, to initiate the Department of the Interior's financial participation in a nuclear-powered, dual-purpose, electric power and desalting plant in southern California. The cost of this plant is to be shared among the Department of the Interior, the Atomic Energy Commission, and local public and private utility companies.

Information received by the Committee indicates that because of increased costs, progress on the construction of this plant will not proceed at the pace originally anticipated.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

The Committee recommends additional funds of \$45,452,000, a reduction of \$25,000 below the budget estimate.

Of the total amount provided, \$40,985,000 is for the cost of fighting forest fires; and \$4,467,000 is for increased pay and related costs authorized by Public Law 90-206.

The committee is of the opinion that the additional postage costs of \$25,000 can be absorbed.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The Committee recommends the release of \$1,382,000, placed in reserve pursuant to Public Law 90-218, a reduction of \$10,000 below the budget estimate, for increased pay and related costs authorized by Public Law 90-206.

The Committee is of the opinion that the additional postage costs of \$10,000 can be absorbed.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE**PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE****INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES**

The Committee recommends additional funds of \$2,857,000, of which \$1,000,000 is for maintenance of the current level of medical care for Indians provided in contract facilities in the face of rapidly escalating medical prices; and \$1,857,000 is for increased pay and related costs authorized by Public Law 90-206, Public Law 90-207, and wage-board hourly rate adjustments.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
274	Management of lands and resources-----	\$10, 033, 000	\$9, 733, 000	—\$300, 000
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
274	Education and welfare services-----	4, 527, 000	3, 107, 000	—1, 420, 000
274	Resources management-----	2, 172, 000	2, 172, 000	-----
	Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	6, 699, 000	5, 279, 000	—1, 420, 000
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
274	Management and protection-----	4, 046, 000	4, 046, 000	-----
	OFFICE OF SALINE WATER			
274	Prototype desalting plant-----	2, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	—1, 000, 000
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	22, 778, 000	20, 058, 000	—2, 720, 000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
FOREST SERVICE			
274	Forest protection and utilization-----	24, 348, 000	24, 323, 000
	(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(21, 129, 000)	(21, 129, 000)
274	Forest roads and trails (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(1, 392, 000)	(1, 382, 000)
	Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture-----	24, 348, 000	24, 323, 000
	<i>Transfers and/or releases</i> -----	(22, 521, 000)	(22, 511, 000)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE			
274	Indian health activities (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(2, 857, 000)	(2, 857, 000)
	Total, Chapter VI:		
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	47, 126, 000	44, 381, 000
	<i>Transfers and/or releases</i> -----	(25, 878, 000)	(25, 368, 000)
			-2, 745, 000
			(-10, 000)

CHAPTER VII

SUBCOMMITTEE

DANIEL J. FLOOD, PENNSYLVANIA, *Chairman*

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, KENTUCKY
NEAL SMITH, IOWA
W. R. HULL, JR., MISSOURI
BOB CASEY, TEXAS

MELVIN R. LAIRD, WISCONSIN
ROBERT H. MICHEL, ILLINOIS
GARNER E. SHRIVER, KANSAS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

Limitation of grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.—The appropriation currently available under this head is \$556,932,000. The request was for a supplemental appropriation of \$295,000. The proposed increase was for the initiation of a program within the State employment service to assure individualized employment assistance for returning veterans. The Committee believes that this service can be provided within the amount already available.

Bureau of Employment Security, salaries and expenses.—The Committee has also denied the request for an additional \$780,000 under this head. The funds currently available to the Bureau total \$20,620,000. The request included \$518,000 for increased pay costs and \$262,000 for program increases. The requested program increases will be considered in connection with the regular appropriation for 1969, and a review of recent obligation figures indicates that the additional funds requested for pay costs will not be required.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Air pollution.—The request was for \$8,355,000 to be derived by transfer from various accounts, of which \$8,000,000 would be for program expansion and \$355,000 would be for increased pay costs under P.L. 90-206 and P.L. 90-207. The Committee has allowed the \$355,000 for pay costs but, due to the fact that the fiscal year is so near its end, the Committee will consider the needs for program expansion in connection with the regular Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Bill for 1969.

Community health services.—The request for an additional \$4,324,000 to be derived by transfer from various accounts included \$4,000,000 for program expansion, and \$324,000 for pay costs under P.L. 90-206 and P.L. 90-207. As with the preceding item, the Committee has allowed the full amount for pay costs but is deferring action on the program increase to be considered in connection with the regular bill for fiscal year 1969.

Comprehensive health planning and services.—The request was for an additional \$20,112,000, to be derived by transfer, of which \$20,000,000 was for program expansion and \$112,000 was for increased pay costs. In this case also the Committee has deferred action on the funds for program expansion until the regular bill for 1969. A review of current obligations indicates that \$52,000 of the request for pay costs can be deleted without reduction in the current level of operations. The Committee has therefore allowed \$60,000 rather than the \$112,000 requested.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Limitation on salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes the full amount of the request for authorization to spend an additional \$84,928,000 from the Social Security trust funds for administrative expenses. The need for this additional amount is occasioned by three factors: (1) additional workload stemming from the enactment of the 1967 amendments to the Social Security Act—\$37,755,000; (2) higher than budgeted workloads in the Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Programs, and because of higher than budgeted costs related to administration of the Health Insurance Program—\$34,800,000; and (3) increased pay and related costs under P. L. 90-206—\$12,373,000.

Payment to trust funds for health insurance for the aged.—The Committee recommends the full amount of the request, \$373,028,000. This includes \$268,304,000 to reimburse the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund on behalf of the uninsured for benefit payments larger than previously estimated, for administrative expenses, and for interest lost to the trust fund by reason of these higher expenses; and \$104,724,000 to increase the matching contributions to the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund because of a larger number of participants in the program than was provided for in the 1968 Budget, and the higher monthly premium rate effective April 1, 1968.

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

Work incentive activities.—The bill includes \$10,000,000, a reduction of \$30,000,000 from the amount requested to start this new program authorized by the 1967 Social Security Amendments. This program represents a major effort to assist families receiving welfare payments under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program to achieve the maximum possible level of self support. The Committee does not wish to hamper the program in any way and has allowed what appears to be the maximum amount that could be utilized effectively and efficiently this fiscal year.

RELATED AGENCIES

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$36,000, a reduction of \$35,000 from the request. These funds are to be transferred from the amount reserved from the 1968 appropriation under the terms of Public Law 90-218. The reduction was made solely on the basis that it appeared that no more than \$36,000 will be needed between now and the end of the fiscal year. Of this amount, \$11,000 is for pay costs and the remainder for the hire of referees.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Limitation on salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$1,300,000, a reduction of \$324,000 from the request. Since this request was prepared, the Board has been able to affect some economies in handling the increased workload created by the Social Security Amendments of 1967 and the Railroad Retirement Amendments of 1968. It is now estimated that the amount included in the bill will be sufficient to allow the Board to carry out its administrative responsibilities in an efficient manner for the duration of this fiscal year.

TRANSFER OF ITEMS FROM THE URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968

The Urgent Supplemental Appropriation Bill for 1968 (H.R. 15399) passed the House on February 20, passed the Senate on March 11, was sent to conference on March 18, and is still in conference. While there are certain differences between the House and the Senate that so far have been unresolvable, there are two important items concerning which there is no difference between the House version of the bill and the Senate version. These are \$1,135,000,000 which is a true deficiency under the program for grants to States for public assistance, and authority to transfer up to \$1,900,000 between vocational rehabilitation appropriations in order to complete a comprehensive State planning program. The latter was initially a two year program funded at the level of \$5,250,000 to provide States with funds to develop comprehensive vocational rehabilitation plans. 49 of the 50 States are involved. Not to make the additional funds necessary to complete this planning available to the States would be to jeopardize at least some of the initial investment and disrupt ongoing activities. Since these funds would be made available by transfer from other appropriations, no new funds are involved.

The language and the amounts for these two purposes carried in this bill are identical with the language and the amounts carried in the Urgent Supplemental Appropriation Bill as it passed the House and the Senate.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION—BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY			
274	<i>Limitations on grants to States for unemployment compensation and Employment Service Administration</i> -----	(\$295, 000)	-----	(-\$295, 000)
274	Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release)-----	(780, 000)	-----	(-780, 000)
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
	VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION			
254	Grants for rehabilitation services and facilities----- (Transfer and/or release)-----	1 1, 240, 000 (660, 000)	----- (\$1, 900, 000)	1 -1, 240, 000 (+1, 240, 000)
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE			
274	Air pollution (transfer and/or release)-----	(8, 355, 000)	(355, 000)	(-8, 000, 000)
274	Community health services (transfer and/or release)-----	(4, 224, 000)	(324, 000)	(-4, 000, 000)
274	Comprehensive health planning and services (transfer and/or release)-----	(20, 112, 000)	(60, 000)	(-20, 052, 000)

35

See footnote at end of table, p. 36.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE— Continued			
	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION			
274	<i>Limitation on salaries and expenses</i> -----	(\$84, 928, 000)	(\$84, 928, 000)	-----
	Payment to trust funds for health insurance for the aged-----	373, 028, 000	373, 028, 000	-----
	WELFARE ADMINISTRATION			
274	Work incentive activities-----	10, 000, 000	-----	-\$10, 000, 000
	(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(30, 000, 000)	(10, 000, 000)	(-20, 000, 000)
254	Grants to States for public assistance-----	¹ 1, 135, 000, 000	¹ 1, 135, 000, 000	-----
	NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD			
274	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(71, 000)	(36, 000)	(-35, 000)
	RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
274	<i>Limitation on salaries and expenses</i> -----	(1, 624, 000)	(1, 300, 000)	(-324, 000)
	Total, Chapter VII:			
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	1, 519, 268, 000	1, 508, 028, 000	-11, 240, 000
	<i>Transfers and/or releases</i> -----	(64, 302, 000)	² (12, 675, 000)	(-51, 627, 000)

¹ These items were included in the Urgent Supplemental Bill (H. R. 15399) which passed the House on Feb. 20, 1968.

² Includes transfer of \$1,900,000 for vocational rehabilitation programs. Also includes releases of \$10,775,000 from reserves created pursuant to Public Law 90-218, which amount is carried forward to summary tables on pages 4-5 as obligatory authority released for use.

CHAPTER VIII

SUBCOMMITTEE

GEORGE W. ANDREWS, ALABAMA, CHAIRMAN

TOM STEED, OKLAHOMA
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, OHIO
SIDNEY R. YATES, ILLINOIS
BOB CASEY, TEXAS

ODIN LANGEN, MINNESOTA
BEN REIFEL, SOUTH DAKOTA
MARK ANDREWS, NORTH DAKOTA
LOUIS C. WYMAN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

A total of \$1,375,000 in new budget (obligational) authority is in this chapter of the bill for the Legislative Branch, a reduction of \$650,160, or some 32% from the budget requests of \$2,025,160.

Additionally, \$3,499,875 is recommended in Title II for increased pay costs, including those arising from wage-board determinations. This is \$1,133,895, or about 24%, below the corresponding pay increase budget requests of \$4,633,770 not including \$1,295,714 pertaining solely to the other body inasmuch as, following the practice, they are left for that body to consider.

Generally as to pay increase costs for the Legislative Branch, the extent of absorption within existing appropriations dealt with by the Committee—on the basis of the Committee allowances—is about as follows: Library of Congress, 100%; Architect of the Capitol, about 75%; Superintendent of Documents, 25%; House of Representatives, 10%; the General Accounting Office, none, due especially to the fact that the costs of the extensive investigation and evaluation by GAO of the anti-poverty program ordered by Congress last year is being met without added appropriation; and various small Joint items, roughly 15%.

	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority	Committee allowance	Reduction
Total, this chapter.....	\$2, 025, 160	\$1, 375, 000	—\$650, 160
Total, the pay costs title (for legislative branch).....	1 4, 633, 770	3, 499, 875	—1, 133, 895
Total, both parts.....	1 6, 658, 930	4, 874, 875	—1, 784, 055

¹ Excludes \$60,000 under the Architect relating to the Senate, and \$1,235,714 under the Senate (total, \$1,295,714) in H. Doc. 316 that was not considered by the Committee.

Capitol police.—With respect to the two items considered in this chapter, \$550,160—which the Committee has disallowed as supplementals—was requested for the salaries and related equipment expenses of the 78 additional police positions authorized by H. Res. 464 of May 1967 and by H. Res. 1064 of last February. By the terms of the resolutions these expenses are being paid temporarily from the House contingent fund, and the Committee found that there is no

need to make these sums available as requested under the customary individual appropriation headings in this fiscal year. They will continue to be met from the contingent fund through this June 30th.

Committee and clerk-hire employees.—In the two items for salaries of Committee employees and clerk-hire by Members, it is simply a case of not enough funds to meet the payrolls resulting from employments and salaries designated by the standing committees, and by the Members, within the limits fixed and allowed by the applicable statutes. Expenditure experience during the fiscal year 1968, coupled with reasonable projections for the remainder of the year, indicate the need for supplementals, which the committee has included in the bill. Both projections allow a relatively small margin to avoid overdrafts.

Contingent fund, miscellaneous items.—\$650,000, a reduction of \$100,000 from the request, is included in the bill as a general supplement to the regular 1968 appropriation of \$6,900,000.

This is the general catch-all appropriation within the contingent fund which by its nature cannot be gauged very precisely in advance. However, within the past year, there have been a number of additional enactments and resolutions which were not known when the regular 1968 appropriation was formulated that have added a considerable expense load charged to this fund. The details are in the printed hearings, but there is Public Law 90-86, relating to additional trips by Members to their districts; Public Law 90-116, for an additional electric typewriter allowance for Members' offices; H. Res. 161 of May 1967, for a home district telephone expense allowance for Members; H. Res. 506 of last August, to supply Members with a set of the U.S. Code Annotated or the Federal Code Annotated; H. Res. 1003, of last December, for an additional postage stamp allowance for Members, officers, and committees; and added expense of contributions for employee retirement and life insurance costs arising from the last pay bill.

Following the customary practice, language is included in the bill that would put into permanent law the temporary provisions of H. Res. 161, 464, 506, and 1003 mentioned above; in all four instances, the resolutions carry the standard clause, "until otherwise provided by law."

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
274	Office of the Sergeant at Arms.....	\$505, 260	-----	-\$505, 260
274	Committee employees.....	125, 000	\$125, 000	-----
274	Members' clerk hire.....	600, 000	600, 000	-----
274	Contingent expenses, miscellaneous items.....	750, 000	650, 000	- 100, 000
	JOINT ITEMS			
274	Capitol Police, general expenses.....	44, 900	-----	- 44, 900
	Total, Chapter VIII.....	2, 025, 160	1, 375, 000	- 650, 160

CHAPTER IX

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN J. ROONEY, NEW YORK, *Chairman*

ROBERT L. F. SIKES, FLORIDA
JOHN M. SLACK, WEST
VIRGINIA
NEAL SMITH, IOWA
JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., GEORGIA
CHARLES S. JOELSON, NEW
JERSEY

FRANK T. BOW, OHIO
GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB,
CALIFORNIA
ELFORD A. CEDERBERG,
MICHIGAN
MARK ANDREWS, NORTH DAKOTA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES
AND MEXICO

The supplemental request of \$700,000 for "Construction" to initiate the design of flood control improvements in the Tijuana River Valley in California is not included. The sum of \$400,000 was provided for this project in the regular annual appropriation bill for the Department of State which passed the House of Representatives on May 28, 1968.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

ALIEN PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

The bill includes an increase of \$86,000 in the "Limitation on General Administrative Expenses" to permit the processing of certain claims under the Trading With the Enemy Act that will become active as the result of recent court decisions.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends an additional \$5,738,000 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, a reduction of \$400,000 in the amount of the budget estimate.

These additional funds are to provide: (1) \$3,460,000 for increased pay and related costs under Public Law 90-206; (2) \$24,000 for wage-board salary increases; (3) \$1,005,000 for repairing severe damages to Government-owned property in Texas caused by Hurricane Beulah and the resulting floods in September, 1967, and (4) \$1,249,000 for unforeseen detention and deportation costs and reclassifications by the Civil Service Commission of certain officer positions.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

Included in the bill is the additional sum of \$1,300,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, to cover the increased cost of keeping Federal prisoners in non-Federal jails.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES

Language is included in the bill which will make funds already appropriated available for use under the authority of the Act of October 11, 1967 (Public Law 90-103). These funds are to be used to supplement projects which will implement the Regional Commissions' long-range economic plans.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Also included in the bill is an additional \$1,000,000 for this item of which \$231,000 is to provide for increased pay and related costs under Public Law 90-206. The remainder of the amount allowed, \$769,000, is to enable the Department of Commerce to carry out the President's call for positive action to reduce the balance of payments deficit.

UNITED STATES TRAVEL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The requested \$1,700,000 additional for the United States Travel Service, the exact amount previously cut by the Congress from the FY 1968 budget request for this item, has been denied. The sum of \$4,500,000 for this agency for fiscal year 1969 was approved in the regular appropriation bill for that year.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

The sum of \$180,000, a decrease of \$80,000 in the additional amount requested, is recommended for the compensation and related benefits of judges.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

The sum of \$350,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, is recommended for the payment of fees of jurors and Commissioners.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Also included in the bill is \$40,000 for necessary expenses of the Federal Judicial Center. The amount allowed is \$43,000 less than the amount of the budget request.

RELATED AGENCIES

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

The Committee has included in the accompanying bill \$9,307,000 for United States participation in the World Exposition to be held in Osaka, Japan in 1970. The amount allowed is \$5,993,000 below the amount of the budget request. The \$9,307,000 included in the accompanying bill, together with the \$693,000 available from previous appropriations will provide a total of \$10,000,000 for this fair. Of the total amount included herein, not less than fifty per centum shall be paid in Japanese yen accrued under the Settlement on Post War Economic Assistance between the United States and Japan, dated January 9, 1962. Furthermore, of the dollars provided, \$1,431,000 shall be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under the appropriation available to the United States Information Agency for "Salaries and expenses", pursuant to Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218).

To summarize, of the \$9,307,000 included in the accompanying bill, not less than \$4,653,500 shall be paid in Japanese yen, and \$1,431,000 shall be derived by transfer, leaving a maximum of \$3,222,500 to be made available in new obligational authority in dollars.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL**

II. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
	INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS			
274	International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: Construction-----	\$700, 000	-----	-\$700, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
274	Alien property activities, limitation on general administrative expenses-----	(106, 000)	(\$86, 000)	(-20, 000)
	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE			
274	Salaries and expenses-----	6, 138, 000	5, 738, 000	-400, 000
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM			
274	Support of United States prisoners-----	1, 300, 000	1, 300, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Justice-----	7, 438, 000	7, 038, 000	-400, 000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE			
274	Development facilities-----	Language	Language	-----
274	Salaries and expenses-----	\$2, 426, 000	\$1, 000, 000	-\$1, 426, 000
	INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES			
	UNITED STATES TRAVEL SERVICE			
274	Salaries and expenses-----	1, 700, 000	-----	-1, 700, 000
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	4, 126, 000	1, 000, 000	-3, 126, 000
	THE JUDICIARY			
	COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES			
274	Salaries of Judges-----	260, 000	180, 000	-80, 000
274	Fees of Jurors and Commissioners-----	350, 000	350, 000	-----
	Total, courts of appeals, district courts and other judicial services-----	610, 000	530, 000	-80, 000

274	FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER			
	Salaries and expenses-----	83, 000	40, 000	-43, 000
	Total, the Judiciary-----	693, 000	570, 000	-123, 000
RELATED AGENCIES				
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY				
274	Special international exhibitions-----	14, 619, 000	7, 876, 000	-6, 743, 000
	(Transfers and/or releases)-----	(681, 000)	(1, 431, 000)	(+750, 000)
	Total, Chapter IX:			
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	27, 576, 000	16, 484, 000	-11, 092, 000
	Transfers and/or releases-----	(681, 000)	(1, 431, 000)	(+750, 000)

CHAPTER X

SUBCOMMITTEE

TOM STEED, OKLAHOMA, *Chairman*

OTTO E. PASSMAN, LOUISIANA
JOSEPH P. ADDABBO, NEW YORK
JEFFERY COHELAN, CALIFORNIA
SIDNEY R. YATES, ILLINOIS

SILVIO O. CONTE, MASSACHUSETTS
HOWARD W. ROBISON, NEW YORK
CHARLOTTE T. REID, ILLINOIS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill carries the full amount of the budget estimate of \$5,138,000 in new budget (obligational) authority, plus the release of \$12,000 of the amount reserved under this head pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

New budget authority of \$2,354,000 is required to meet the cost of an increased volume of checks and savings bonds; for additional quantities of Federal tax deposit forms; and to handle an unanticipated volume of claims in connection with the liquidation of the Postal Savings System. The new budget authority includes \$303,000 for increased pay and related costs under Public Law 90-206, and \$2,481,000 for increased postage.

The release of \$12,000 of reserves is to cover increased pay costs under Public Law 90-206.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill carries the \$837,000 requested in new budget (obligational) authority, plus the requested release of \$2,163,000 of funds in reserve.

The \$837,000 new authority, plus \$1,934,000 of funds in reserve, are required for increased pay costs and \$19,000 is required for increased postage costs under Public Law 90-206. The remaining \$210,000 is required for wage-board increases pursuant to provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5341(a).

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill carries \$88,000 in new budget (obligational) authority, the amount of the budget estimate, to cover increased pay and related costs under Public Law 90-206. The bill also releases \$203,000 of the funds in reserve pursuant to Public Law 90-218, to provide \$201,500 for increased pay costs and \$1,500 for increased cost of postage under Public Law 90-206.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT**ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT**

The \$455,000 recommended in the bill, the amount of the budget estimate, provides new budget (obligational) authority for increased pay and related costs under Public Law 90-206. The bill also releases \$260,000 of funds in reserve which together with the \$455,000 in new funds would provide \$463,000 for pay and related costs and \$252,000 for increased postage costs under Public Law 90-206.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

The bill provides for the release of \$559,000 of the amount reserved under Public Law 90-218. These funds are required to meet increased pay and related costs under Public Law 90-206 amounting to \$557,000 and \$2,000 for increased postage requirements. No new budget authority is provided.

REVENUE ACCOUNTING AND PROCESSING

The bill carries \$2,314,000 in new budget (obligational) authority, plus \$77,000 of the funds in reserve under Public Law 90-218 to be derived by transfer from the funds reserved under the head "Salaries and Expenses." In addition, the bill provides for the release of \$2,668,000 of the funds reserved under this head.

The amounts provided by the bill are required for increased pay and related costs amounting to \$4,905,000, and \$154,000 for increased postage under Public Law 90-206.

COMPLIANCE

The bill carries the full amount of the budget request of \$1,990,000 in new budget (obligational) authority plus the release of \$12,935,000 of the funds reserved under this head pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

The amount recommended will provide \$14,845,000 for increased pay and related costs and \$80,000 for increased postage costs under Public Law 90-206.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

The Committee recommends appropriation of \$200,000 in new budget (obligational) authority, the amount of the estimate, plus the release of \$516,000 of the funds in reserve under Public Law 90-218.

The amounts recommended will provide \$710,000 to cover the increased pay and related costs and \$6,000 for increased postage requirements under Public Law 90-206.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of Postal Fund)

SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

The Committee recommends appropriation of \$3,000,000, a reduction of \$1,206,000 below the budget estimate, plus \$2,800,000 to be derived by transfer from funds available under the head "Transportation."

The Committee feels the Department should absorb the reduction recommended in new budget (obligational) authority relating to additional costs of administering Titles I and III of Public Law 90-206. Also, testimony before the Committee indicated an urgent need for \$2,800,000 which can be made available by transfer of 1968 funds from the appropriation title "Transportation."

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee denied the request for \$38,000 in new budget (obligational) authority, but recommends the release of \$28,000 in reserve pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

The Committee feels that the Council should absorb the additional expenses associated with the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability or that necessary financing be provided from other funds available to the President. The Price Stability Committee was established by the President on February 23, 1968, to prepare and publish studies of both private and public activities bearing on price stability, and to recommend legislation to advance price stability in a free market economy.

INDEPENDENT AGENCY

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends appropriation of \$67,000, a reduction of \$21,000 below the budget estimate, to be available from January 8, 1968, the date of the formal initiation of the Conference.

The Chairman of the Conference testified that, in view of the fact that the Conference began operations later than originally anticipated when the supplemental budget estimate was prepared, the full amount of the estimate would not be required.

The funds recommended will permit the Conference to reimburse other Government agencies for services and support activities extended the Conference, including the President's "Expenses of Management Improvement" fund, and provide for its own expenses for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS			
274	Salaries and expenses-----	\$5, 138, 000	\$5, 138, 000	-----
	(Transfer and/or release)-----	(12, 000)	(12, 000)	-----
	BUREAU OF CUSTOMS			
274	Salaries and expenses-----	837, 000	837, 000	-----
	(Transfer and/or release)-----	(2, 163, 000)	(2, 163, 000)	-----
	BUREAU OF NARCOTICS			
274	Salaries and expenses-----	88, 000	88, 000	-----
	(Transfer and/or release)-----	(203, 000)	(203, 000)	-----
	BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT			
274	Administering the public debt-----	455, 000	455, 000	-----
	(Transfer and/or release)-----	(260, 000)	(260, 000)	-----
	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE			
274	Salaries and expenses-----			-----
	(Transfer and/or release)-----	(559, 000)	(559, 000)	-----

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued			
	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE—Continued			
274	Revenue accounting and processing-----	\$2, 314, 000	\$2, 314, 000	-----
	(Transfer and/or release)-----	(2, 745, 000)	(2, 745, 000)	-----
274	Compliance-----	1, 990, 000	1, 990, 000	-----
	(Transfer and/or release)-----	(12, 935, 000)	(12, 935, 000)	-----
	UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE			
274	Salaries and expenses-----	200, 000	200, 000	-----
	(Transfer and/or release)-----	(516, 000)	(516, 000)	-----
	Total, Treasury Department:			
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	11, 022, 000	11, 022, 000	-----
	Transfers and/or releases-----	(19, 393, 000)	(19, 393, 000)	-----

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of Postal Fund)

274

Supplies and services-----
(Transfer and/or release)-----

4, 206, 000
 3, 000, 000
(2, 800, 000)

-\$1, 206, 000
(+2, 800, 000)

Total, Post Office Department:

New budget (obligational) authority-----

4, 206, 000
 3, 000, 000
(2, 800, 000)

-1, 206, 000
(+2, 800, 000)

(Transfer and/or release)-----

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

274

Salaries and expenses-----

38, 000
(28, 000)

-38, 000

(Transfers and/or releases)-----

Total, Executive Office of the President:

New budget (obligational) authority-----

38, 000
(28, 000)

-38, 000

Transfers and/or releases-----

(28, 000)

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	INDEPENDENT AGENCY			
	ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES			
274	Salaries and expenses-----	\$88, 000	\$67, 000	-\$21, 000
	Total, independent agencies:			
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	88, 000	67, 000	-21, 000
	Total, Chapter X:			
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	15, 354, 000	14, 089, 000	-1, 265, 000
	<i>Transfers and/or releases</i> -----	(19, 421, 000)	¹ (22, 221, 000)	(+2, 800, 000)

¹ Includes transfer of \$2,800,000 for Post Office supplies and services. Also includes releases of \$19,421,000 from reserves created pursuant to Public Law 90-218, which amount

is carried forward to summary tables on pages 4-5 as obligational authority released for use.

CHAPTER XI

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$16,687,049, the amount of the estimate, for claims and judgments rendered against the United States. Of this amount, \$682,677 represents damage and other type claims, the payments of which are due under various laws, and \$16,004,372 represents judgments rendered by the U.S. Court of Claims and U.S. District Courts. Details concerning these claims are contained in House Document 317.

Claims and judgments contained in House Documents 254 and 258 were handled in H.J. Res. 1268 which passed the House on May 9, 1968, and is pending in the Senate.

TITLE II

INCREASED PAY COSTS

This title of the bill deals exclusively with additional funds required for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law for military and civilian employees in all three branches of government and the District of Columbia. The specific requests are contained in House Document 316.

Title I of this bill, which deals primarily with additional funds required for program or workload increases, also includes funds for pay increases for those agencies which have both workload and pay increase requirements.

The total estimated cost of pay increases for fiscal year 1968 authorized by or pursuant to law, and dealt with in both titles, amounts to approximately \$1,468,100,000. This amount includes \$680.2 million for civilian personnel under Public Law 90-206, \$635.6 million for military personnel under Public Law 90-207, \$135.9 million for wage-board employees, and \$16.3 million for civilian personnel under other laws and actions.

Of the \$1,468.1 million total estimated cost of pay increases for fiscal year 1968,

- \$239.4 million is being absorbed through administrative action of the departments and agencies;
- \$224.3 million is provided in Title I of this Bill by appropriation of NOA and by releases of reserves pursuant to Public Law 90-218;
- \$784.7 million is provided in Title II by appropriation of NOA, by releases of reserves pursuant to Public Law 90-218 and by transfers between appropriations;
- \$219.7 million has been cut from the budget requests, requiring further absorption by the departments and agencies.

Additional details concerning increased pay costs will be found in House Document 316.

The amounts recommended by the Committee are shown in the following table:

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
TITLE II--INCREASED PAY COSTS**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
316	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
	Salaries, officers and employees-----	\$517, 400	\$323, 005	—\$194, 395
	Members' clerk hire-----	1, 217, 700	1, 217, 700	-----
	Contingent expenses of the House-----	133, 890	133, 890	-----
	Total, House of Representatives-----	1, 868, 990	1, 674, 595	—194, 395
	JOINT ITEMS			
	Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures-----	1, 310	1, 310	-----
	Joint Economic Committee-----	11, 645	11, 645	-----
	Joint Committee on Atomic Energy-----	10, 340	10, 340	-----
	Joint Committee on Printing-----	6, 330	6, 330	-----
	Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation-----	16, 200	16, 200	-----
	Joint Committee on Defense Production-----	2, 955	2, 955	-----
	Total, joint items-----	48, 780	48, 780	-----

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Office of the Architect: Salaries-----	26, 800	20, 000	—6, 800
Capitol buildings and grounds:			
Capitol buildings-----	32, 000	23, 000	—9, 000
Capitol grounds-----	19, 500	19, 500	-----
House office buildings-----	123, 500	-----	—123, 500
Capitol power plant-----	20, 000	10, 000	—10, 000
Library buildings and grounds: Structural and mechanical care-----	22, 000	22, 000	-----
Total, Architect of the Capitol-----	243, 800	94, 500	—149, 300
BOTANIC GARDEN			
Salaries and expenses-----	13, 000	13, 000	-----
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS			
Salaries and expenses-----	421, 535	-----	—421, 535
Copyright Office: Salaries and expenses-----	81, 032	¹ (81, 032)	—81, 032
Legislative Reference Service: Salaries and expenses-----	110, 323	¹ (110, 323)	—110, 323
Distribution of catalog cards: Salaries and expenses-----	120, 977	-----	—120, 977
Books for the blind and physically handicapped: Salaries and expenses-----	14, 690	-----	—14, 690
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program)-----	6, 443	¹ (6, 443)	—6, 443
Total, Library of Congress-----	755, 000	-----	—755, 000

¹ To be derived by transfer from funds previously appropriated to the Library of Congress.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

TITLE II—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
316	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued			
	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE			
	Office of Superintendent of Documents: Salaries and expenses-----	\$145, 200	\$110, 000	—\$35, 200
	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE			
	Salaries and expenses-----	1, 559, 000	1, 559, 000	-----
	Total, Legislative Branch-----	4, 633, 770	3, 499, 875	—1, 133, 895
	THE JUDICIARY			
	Supreme Court of the United States:			
	Salaries-----	25, 000	-----	—25, 000
	Care of the building and grounds-----	6, 900	6, 900	-----
	Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: Salaries and expenses-----	7, 000	-----	—7, 000
	Customs Court: Salaries and expenses-----	38, 000	-----	—38, 000
	Court of Claims: Salaries and expenses-----	45, 000	20, 000	—25, 000
	Courts of Appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:			
	Salaries of supporting personnel-----	905, 000	660, 000	—245, 000
	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts-----	35, 000	-----	—35, 000
	Expenses of referees (special fund)-----	60, 000	60, 000	-----
	Total, the Judiciary-----	1, 121, 900	746, 900	—375, 000

EXECUTIVE MANSION

Operating expenses, Executive Mansion (*transfer and/or release*)-----

(23, 000)

(23, 000)-----

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses (*transfer and/or release*)-----

(152, 000)

(152, 000)-----

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

Salaries and expenses (*transfer and/or release*)-----

(15, 000)

(-10, 000)

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING
DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEER-
ING, AND RESOURCES

Salaries and expenses (*transfer and/or release*)-----

(20, 000)

(-10, 000)

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Salaries and expenses (*transfer and/or release*)-----

(17, 000)

(17, 000)-----

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

Salaries and expenses (*transfer and/or release*)-----

(133, 000)

(133, 000)-----

Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies-----

102, 000

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Salaries and expenses-----

11, 000

11, 000-----

Total, Executive Office of the President:

New budget (obligational) authority-----

113, 000

(*Transfers and/or releases*)-----

(340, 000)

(-20, 000)

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

TITLE II—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
316	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT			
	ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE			
	Administrative expenses, Agency for International Development (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(\$1,227,000)	(\$1,065,000)	(-\$162,000)
	Administrative and other expenses, Department of State (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(77,000)	(60,000)	(-17,000)
	Total, Funds appropriated to the President (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>)-----	(1,304,000)	(1,125,000)	(-179,000)
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	Cooperative State Research Service: Payments and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(45,000)	(45,000)	-----
	Farmer Cooperative Service: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(37,000)	(37,000)	-----
	Soil Conservation Service:			
	Conservation operations (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(3,541,000)	(3,500,000)	(-41,000)
	Watershed planning (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(196,000)	(196,000)	-----
	Watershed protection (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(1,071,000)	(1,071,000)	-----
	Flood prevention (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(309,000)	(309,000)	-----

Great Plains conservation program (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(117, 000)	(117, 000)	----
Resource conservation and development (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(123, 000)	(123, 000)	----
Subtotal, Soil Conservation Service	(5, 357, 000)	(5, 316, 000)	(-41, 000)
Consumer and Marketing Service: School lunch program (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(53, 000)	(53, 000)	----
Rural Electrification Administration: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(294, 000)	(254, 000)	(-40, 000)
Rural Community Development Service: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(13, 000)	-----	(-13, 000)
Office of Information: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(38, 000)	(38, 000)	----
Total, Department of Agriculture (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>)	(5, 837, 000)	(5, 743, 000)	(-94, 000)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
General administration: Salaries and expenses	150, 000	150, 000	----
Office of Business Economics: Salaries and expenses	80, 000	80, 000	----
Bureau of the Census: Salaries and expenses	400, 000	400, 000	----
Preparation for Nineteenth Decennial Census (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(201, 000)	(201, 000)	----
1967 economic census (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(207, 000)	(207, 000)	----
Economic development assistance: Operations and administration	225, 000	225, 000	----
Business and Defense Services Administration: Salaries and expenses	143, 000	143, 000	----
International activities: Export control	104, 000	104, 000	----
Office of Field Services: Salaries and expenses	98, 000	98, 000	----

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

TITLE II—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
316	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued			
	Environmental Science Services Administration:			
	Salaries and expenses-----	\$2, 200, 000	\$2, 200, 000	-----
	Research and development-----	400, 000	400, 000	-----
	Patent Office: Salaries and expenses-----	800, 000	800, 000	-----
	National Bureau of Standards: Research and technical services-----	700, 000	700, 000	-----
	Maritime Administration: Maritime training-----	100, 000	100, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Commerce:			
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	5, 400, 000	5, 400, 000	-----
	(Transfers and/or releases)-----	(408, 000)	(408, 000)	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY			
	MILITARY PERSONNEL			
	Military personnel, Army-----	146, 015, 000	90, 000, 000	—\$56, 015, 000
	(Transfer and/or release)-----	(59, 900, 000)	(59, 900, 000)	-----

Military personnel, Navy-----	116, 012, 000	110, 000, 000	-6, 012, 000
Military personnel, Marine Corps-----	37, 523, 000	-----	-37, 523, 000
(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)-----	-----	(33, 700, 000)	(+33, 700, 000)
Military personnel, Air Force-----	146, 161, 000	70, 000, 000	-76, 161, 000
(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(15, 500, 000)	(15, 500, 000)	-----
Reserve personnel, Army (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(7, 245, 000)	-----	(-7, 245, 000)
Reserve personnel, Navy-----	3, 880, 000	-----	-3, 880, 000
(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)-----	-----	(3, 880, 000)	(+3, 880, 000)
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps-----	937, 000	-----	-937, 000
Reserve personnel, Air Force-----	900, 000	-----	-900, 000
(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(1, 000, 000)	(1, 000, 000)	-----
National Guard personnel, Army (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(10, 127, 000)	(10, 127, 000)	-----
National Guard personnel, Air Force-----	1, 800, 000	-----	-1, 800, 000
(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(1, 000, 000)	(1, 000, 000)	-----
Retired pay, Defense-----	75, 000, 000	75, 000, 000	-----

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

TITLE II—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
316	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued			
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE			
	Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard-----	\$1, 828, 000	-----	—\$1, 828, 000
	(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(1, 300, 000)	(\$3, 128, 000)	(+1, 828, 000)
	Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard-----	1, 323, 000	-----	—1, 323, 000
	(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(400, 000)	(1, 723, 000)	(+1, 323, 000)
	National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice-----	5, 000	-----	—5, 000
	Court of Military Appeals-----	15, 000	15, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Defense—Military:			
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	531, 399, 000	345, 015, 000	—186, 384, 000
	(<i>Transfers and/or releases</i>)-----	(96, 472, 000)	(129, 958, 000)	(+33, 486, 000)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

Operation and maintenance	4, 234, 000	3, 000, 000	-1, 234, 000
General expenses	565, 000	565, 000	

Total, Corps of Engineers—Civil

	4, 799, 000	3, 565, 000	-1, 234, 000
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RYUKYU ISLANDS, ARMY

Administration	143, 000	122, 000	-21, 000
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UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

Operation and maintenance

	190, 000	190, 000	
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Total, Department of Defense—Civil

	5, 132, 000	3, 877, 000	-1, 255, 000
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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release)	(2, 054, 000)	(2, 054, 000)	
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OFFICE OF EDUCATION

School assistance in federally affected areas (transfer and/or release)	(18, 000)	(18, 000)	
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Higher educational activities (transfer and/or release)	(86, 000)	(86, 000)	
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Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release)	(860, 000)	(860, 000)	
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Civil rights educational activities (transfer and/or release)	(29, 000)	(29, 000)	
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Total, Office of Education (transfers and/or releases)

	(993, 000)	(993, 000)	
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**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

TITLE II—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
316	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued			
	VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION			
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(\$150, 000)	(\$50, 000)	(--\$100, 000)
	Research and training (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(2, 000)	-----	(--2, 000)
	Total, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>)-----	(152, 000)	(50, 000)	(--102, 000)
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE			
	HEALTH MANPOWER			
	Health manpower education and utilization (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)--	(270, 000)	(270, 000)	-----
	DISEASE PREVENTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL			
	Chronic diseases (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(393, 000)	(393, 000)	-----
	Communicable diseases (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(1, 150, 000)	(1, 024, 000)	(--126, 000)
	Urban and industrial health (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(404, 000)	(390, 000)	(--14, 000)
	Radiological health (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(325, 000)	(325, 000)	-----
	Total, disease prevention and environmental control (<i>transfers and/or release</i>)-----	(2, 272, 000)	(2, 132, 000)	(--140, 000)

Hospitals and medical care (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(1, 926, 000)	(1, 926, 000)	-----
Hospital construction activities (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(152, 000)	(152, 000)	-----
Emergency health activities (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(133, 000)	(133, 000)	-----
Total, health services (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>)-----	(2, 211, 000)	(2, 211, 000)	-----
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH			
Biological standards (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(197, 000)	(115, 000)	(-82, 000)
National Cancer Institute (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(1, 034, 000)	(726, 000)	(-308, 000)
National Heart Institute (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(551, 000)	(380, 000)	(-171, 000)
National Institute of Dental Research (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(184, 000)	(143, 000)	(-41, 000)
National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(560, 000)	-----	(-560, 000)
National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(497, 000)	-----	(-497, 000)
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(502, 000)	-----	(-502, 000)
National Institute of General Medical Sciences (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(147, 000)	-----	(-147, 000)
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(260, 000)	(127, 000)	(-133, 000)
Regional medical programs (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(69, 000)	-----	(-69, 000)
Environmental health sciences (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(93, 000)	-----	(-93, 000)
General research and services, National Institutes of Health (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(190, 000)	-----	(-190, 000)
Total, National Institutes of Health (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>)...	(4, 284, 000)	(1, 491, 000)	(-2, 793, 000)

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

TITLE II—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
316	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued			
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—Continued			
	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH			
	Mental health research and services (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(\$919, 000)	-----	(- \$919, 000)
	National health statistics (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(174, 000)	(\$174, 000)	-----
	National Library of Medicine (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(184, 000)	(184, 000)	-----
	Office of the Surgeon General: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(309, 000)	(309, 000)	-----
	Total, Public Health Service (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>)-----	(10, 623, 000)	(6, 771, 000)	(- 3, 852, 000)
	ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL			
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(980, 000)	(980, 000)	-----
	WELFARE ADMINISTRATION			
	Bureau of Family Services: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(229, 000)	(92, 000)	(- 137, 000)
	Children's Bureau: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(162, 000)	(82, 000)	(- 80, 000)
	Office of the Commissioner: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(40, 000)	(40, 000)	-----

Assistance to Refugees in the United States (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)----	(34, 000)	(28, 000)	(-6, 000)
Total, Welfare Administration (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>)-----	(465, 000)	(242, 000)	(-223, 000)
ADMINISTRATION ON AGING			
Coordination and development of programs for the aging (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(47, 000)	(35, 000)	(-12, 000)
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS			
Gallaudet College: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)----	(41, 000)	(41, 000)	-----
Howard University: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)----	(234, 000)	(234, 000)	-----
Freedmen's Hospital: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)----	(237, 000)	(237, 000)	-----
Total, Special Institutions (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>)-----	(512, 000)	(512, 000)	-----
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(206, 000)	(166, 000)	(-40, 000)
Office of Field Coordination: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(101, 000)	(101, 000)	-----
Office of the Comptroller: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(233, 000)	(233, 000)	-----
Office of Administration: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(65, 000)	(65, 000)	-----
Surplus property utilization (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(39, 000)	(39, 000)	-----
Office of the General Counsel (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(106, 000)	(16, 000)	(-90, 000)
Total, Office of the Secretary (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>)-----	(750, 000)	(620, 000)	(-130, 000)
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>)-----	(16, 576, 000)	(12, 257, 000)	(-4, 319, 000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

TITLE II—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
316	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
	RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE			
	Salaries and expenses-----	\$880, 000	\$853, 600	—\$26, 400
	<i>Limitation on administrative expenses, college housing loans</i> -----	(75, 000)	(75, 000)	-----
	<i>Limitation on administrative expenses, housing for the elderly or handi- capped</i> -----	(40, 000)	(40, 000)	-----
	METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT			
	Salaries and expenses-----	195, 000	189, 200	—5, 800
	<i>Limitation on administrative expenses, public facility loans</i> -----	(40, 000)	(40, 000)	-----
	DEMONSTRATIONS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS			
	Salaries and expenses-----	45, 000	41, 300	—3, 700
	<i>(Transfer and/or release)</i> -----	(80, 000)	(80, 000)	-----
	MORTGAGE CREDIT			
	<i>Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal National Mortgage Association</i> -----	(340, 000)	(200, 000)	(—140, 000)

General administration-----	135, 000	131, 000	-4, 000
Regional management and services-----	160, 000	155, 200	-4, 800
Total, Department of Housing and Urban Development:			
New budget (obligational) authority-----	1, 415, 000	1, 370, 300	-44, 700
<i>(Transfers and/or releases)</i> -----	(80, 000)	(80, 000)	-----
<i>Limitations on administrative expenses</i> -----	(495, 000)	(355, 000)	(-140, 000)
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
Construction and maintenance (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(37, 000)	(37, 000)	-----
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
General administrative expenses-----	140, 000	125, 000	-15, 000
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION			
Salaries and expenses-----	105, 000	95, 000	-10, 000
Land and water conservation (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(188, 000)	(188, 000)	-----
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES			
Administration of territories (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(37, 000)	(37, 000)	-----
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(123, 000)	(123, 000)	-----
Total, Office of Territories (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>)-----	(160, 000)	(160, 000)	-----
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY			
Surveys, investigations, and research-----	1, 577, 000	1, 420, 000	-157, 000
<i>(Transfer and/or release)</i> -----	(577, 000)	(577, 000)	-----

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

TITLE II—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
316	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued			
	BUREAU OF MINES			
	Conservation and development of mineral resources-----	\$718, 000	\$645, 000	—\$73, 000
	(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(100, 000)	(100, 000)	-----
	Health and safety-----	67, 000	61, 000	—6, 000
	(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(200, 000)	(200, 000)	-----
	Solid waste disposal (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(33, 000)	(33, 000)	-----
	General administrative expenses-----	45, 000	41, 000	—4, 000
	Total, Bureau of Mines-----	830, 000	747, 000	—83, 000
	(<i>Transfers and/or releases</i>)-----	(333, 000)	(333, 000)	-----
	OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS			
	Salaries and expenses-----	24, 000	-----	—24, 000
	(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)-----	-----	(23, 000)	(+23, 000)
	BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES			
	Management and investigations of resources (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(435, 000)	(435, 000)	-----

Construction of fishing vessels (transfer and/or release)-----	(2, 500)	(2, 500)	-----
Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development (transfer and/or release)-----	(5, 500)	(5, 500)	-----
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation (transfer and/or release)-----	(5, 000)	(5, 000)	-----
General administrative expenses (transfer and/or release)-----	(27, 000)	(27, 000)	-----
Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund-----	(8, 200)	(8, 200)	-----
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (transfers and/or releases)-----	(475, 000)	(475, 000)	-----
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE			
Management and investigation of resources-----	787, 000	709, 000	-78, 000
(Transfer and/or release)-----	(342, 000)	(342, 000)	-----
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation (transfer and/or release)-----	(5, 000)	(5, 000)	-----
General administrative expenses (transfer and/or release)-----	(45, 000)	(45, 000)	-----
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries-----	787, 000	709, 000	-78, 000
(Transfers and/or releases)-----	(392, 000)	(392, 000)	-----
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	572, 000	506, 000	-66, 000
General administrative expenses-----	75, 000	75, 000	-----
Preservation of historic properties-----	13, 000	13, 000	-----
Construction (transfer and/or release)-----	(134, 000)	(134, 000)	-----
Total, National Park Service-----	660, 000	594, 000	-66, 000
(Transfers and/or releases)-----	(134, 000)	(134, 000)	-----

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

TITLE II—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
316	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued			
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
	General investigations (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(\$299, 000)	(\$299, 000)	-----
	Construction and rehabilitation (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(1, 385, 000)	(1, 000, 000)	(--\$385, 000)
	Operation and maintenance, (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(1, 380, 000)	(1, 380, 000)	-----
	Loan program (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(7, 000)	-----	(--7, 000)
	Upper Colorado River storage project (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(448, 000)	(448, 000)	-----
	General administrative expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(327, 000)	(327, 000)	-----
	Total, Bureau of Reclamation (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>)-----	(3, 846, 000)	(3, 454, 000)	(--392, 000)
	BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION			
	Construction (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(476, 000)	-----	(--476, 000)
	Operation and maintenance (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(245, 000)	(200, 000)	(--45, 000)
	Total, Bonneville Power Administration (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(721, 000)	(200, 000)	(--521, 000)
	SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION			
	Operation and maintenance (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(26, 000)	(26, 000)	-----

Salaries and expenses-----	144, 000	-----	-144, 000
(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)-----	-----	(144, 000)	(+ 144, 000)
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
Salaries and expenses-----	233, 000	-----	-233, 000
(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)-----	-----	(233, 000)	(+ 233, 000)
Total, Department of the Interior:			
New budget (obligational) authority-----	4, 500, 000	3, 690, 000	-810, 000
(<i>Transfers and/or releases</i>)-----	(6, 889, 000)	(6, 376, 000)	(- 513, 000)
<i>Limitation on administrative expenses</i> -----	(8, 200)	(8, 200)	-----

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:			
Salaries and expenses, general administration-----	178, 000	178, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities-----	716, 000	616, 000	-100, 000
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division-----	239, 000	200, 000	-39, 000
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and marshals-----	1, 442, 000	1, 442, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service-----	51, 000	-----	-51, 000
Federal Bureau of Investigation: Salaries and expenses-----	8, 412, 000	8, 412, 000	-----
Federal Prison System: Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons-----	1, 451, 000	1, 451, 000	-----
Total, Department of Justice-----	12, 489, 000	12, 299, 000	-190, 000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

TITLE II—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
316	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION			
	Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(\$142, 000)	-----	(—\$142, 000)
	LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS			
	Labor-Management Services Administration: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(257, 000)	(\$257, 000)	-----
	WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS			
	Wage and Home Division: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(731, 000)	(580, 000)	(—151, 000)
	Bureau of Labor Standards: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(121, 000)	-----	(—121, 000)
	Women's Bureau: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(28, 000)	(28, 000)	-----
	Total, wage and labor standards (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>)-----	(880, 000)	(608, 000)	(—272, 000)
	BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION			
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(167, 000)	(81, 000)	(—86, 000)
	BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS			
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(541, 000)	(541, 000)	-----

Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release)-----	(38, 000)	(38, 000)	-----
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR			
Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release)-----	(184, 000)	(134, 000)	(-50, 000)
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release)-----	(148, 000)	(148, 000)	-----
Federal contract compliance and civil rights program (transfer and/or release)-----	(29, 000)	(29, 000)	-----
President's Committee on Consumer Interests-----	8, 000	8, 000	-----
Total, Department of Labor:			
New budget (obligation) authority-----	8, 000	8, 000	-----
(Transfers and/or releases)-----	(2, 386, 000)	(1, 836, 000)	(-550, 000)
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT			
Administration and regional operation-----	4, 011, 000	3, 000, 000	-1, 011, 000
Research, development, and engineering-----	210, 000	-----	-210, 000
Operations-----	185, 434, 000	110, 000, 000	-75, 434, 000
(Transfers and/or releases)-----	(43, 986, 000)	(74, 181, 000)	(+30, 195, 000)
Supplies and services-----	427, 000	-----	-427, 000
Total, Post Office Department:			
New budget (obligational) authority-----	190, 082, 000	113, 000, 000	-77, 082, 000
(Transfers and/or releases)-----	(43, 986, 000)	(74, 181, 000)	(+30, 195, 000)

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

TITLE II—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
316	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
	Administration of Foreign Affairs:			
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(\$3,970,000)	(\$3,970,000)	-----
	Acquisitor, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(61,000)	(61,000)	-----
	International organizations and conferences:			
	Missions to international organizations (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)----	(\$5,000)	(85,000)	-----
	International conferences and contingencies (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(5,000)	(5,000)	-----
	International commissions: International Boundary and Water Com- mission, United States and Mexico:			
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(23,000)	(23,000)	-----
	Operation and maintenance (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(20,000)	(20,000)	-----
	Construction (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(19,000)	(19,000)	-----
	Chamizal settlement (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(7,600)	(7,600)	-----
	American sections, international commissions (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)--	(18,000)	(18,000)	-----
	Educational exchange: Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(263,000)	(263,000)	-----

Total, Department of State (transfers and/or releases)-----

(4, 486, 600)

(4, 483, 600)

(-3, 000)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses-----

150, 000

75, 000

-75, 000

COAST GUARD

Operating expenses-----

6, 008, 000

4, 700, 000

-1, 308, 000

(Transfer and/or release)-----

(1, 000, 000)

(1, 000, 000)

Reserve training-----

449, 000

-449, 000

Retired pay-----

450, 000

199, 000

-251, 000

Total, Coast Guard:

New budget (obligational) authority-----

6, 907, 000

4, 899, 000

-2, 008, 000

(Transfers and/or releases)-----

(1, 000, 000)

(1, 000, 000)

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

Operations-----

14, 553, 000

1 10, 000, 000

-4, 553, 000

(Transfers and/or releases)-----

(2, 000, 000)

(2, 000, 000)

Operation and maintenance, National Capital Airports-----

215, 000

215, 000

Total, FAA:

New budget (obligational) authority-----

14, 768, 000

10, 215, 000

-4, 553, 000

(Transfers and/or releases)-----

(2, 000, 000)

(2, 000, 000)

1 All funds requested by FAA for the hiring of air traffic controllers and for the air traffic charting program have been allowed.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

TITLE II—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
316	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued			
	FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION			
	<i>Limitation on general expenses</i> -----	(\$1, 461, 000)	-----	(-\$1, 461, 000)
	Highway beautification-----	36, 000	-----	-36, 000
	Motor carrier safety-----	53, 000	\$53, 000	-----
	Total, Federal Highway Administration:			
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	89, 000	53, 000	-36, 000
	<i>Limitation on general expenses</i> -----	(1, 461, 000)	-----	(-1, 461, 000)
	ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION			
	<i>Limitation on administrative expenses</i> -----	(17, 000)	-----	(-17, 000)
	NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD			
	Salaries and expenses-----	109, 000	57, 000	-52, 000
	Total, Department of Transportation:			
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	22, 023, 000	15, 299, 000	-6, 724, 000
	<i>Limitations</i> -----	(1, 478, 000)	-----	(-1, 478, 000)
	<i>(Transfers and/or releases)</i> -----	(8, 000, 000)	(8, 000, 000)	-----

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(232, 000)	(232, 000)	-----
Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses	229, 000	200, 000	-29, 000
(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)	(23, 000)	(23, 000)	-----
Office of the Treasurer: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(160, 000)	(160, 000)	-----
Total, Treasury Department:			
New budget (obligational) authority	229, 000	200, 000	-29, 000
(<i>Transfers and/or releases</i>)	(415, 000)	(415, 000)	-----
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION			
Operating expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(2,758, 000)	-----	(-2, 758, 000)
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service	2, 284, 000	2, 215, 000	-69, 000
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service	1, 131, 000	1, 096, 000	-35, 000
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service	317, 000	307, 000	-10, 000
Operating expenses, Transportation and Communications Service	148, 000	145, 000	-3, 000
Operating expenses, Property Management and Disposal Service	280, 000	272, 000	-8, 000
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator	46, 000	46, 000	-----
Allowances and office facilities for former Presidents	16, 000	16, 000	-----
Total, General Services Administration	4, 222, 000	4, 097, 000	-125, 000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

TITLE II—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
316	VETERANS ADMINISTRATION			
	Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(\$311, 000)	(\$311, 000)	-----
	Medical and prosthetic research (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(1, 077, 000)	(1, 077, 000)	-----
	Medical care-----	4, 300, 000	4, 300, 000	-----
	(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(28, 082, 000)	(28, 082, 000)	-----
	Total, Veterans Administration:			
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	4, 300, 000	4, 300, 000	-----
	(<i>Transfer and/or releases</i>)-----	(29, 470, 000)	(29, 470, 000)	-----
	OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
	American Battle Monuments Commission: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(16, 000)	(16, 000)	-----
	Civil Aeronautics Board:			
	Salaries and expenses-----	99, 000	99, 000	-----
	(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(175, 000)	(175, 000)	-----
	Civil Service Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	910, 000	910, 000	-----

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	155, 000	155, 000	-----
Export-Import Bank of Washington: <i>Limitation on administrative expenses</i> -----	(115, 000)	-----	(-\$115, 000)
Farm Credit Administration: <i>Limitation on administrative expenses</i> -----	(58, 000)	(58, 000)	-----
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(1, 600)	(1, 600)	-----
Federal Communications Commission:			
Salaries and expenses-----	70, 000	70, 000	-----
(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(462, 000)	(462, 000)	-----
Federal Home Loan Bank Board: <i>Limitation on administrative expenses</i> -----	(50, 000)	(50, 000)	-----
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service:			
Salaries and expenses-----	26, 000	26, 000	-----
(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(184, 000)	(184, 000)	-----
Federal Power Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	440, 000	440, 000	-----
Federal Radiation Council: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(2, 200)	(2, 200)	-----
Federal Trade Commission:			
Salaries and expenses-----	131, 000	131, 000	-----
(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(329, 000)	(329, 000)	-----
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(34, 000)	(34, 000)	-----

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

TITLE II—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
316	OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued			
	Indian Claims Commission: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(\$15, 000)	(\$15, 000)	-----
	Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(13, 000)	(13, 000)	-----
	Delaware River Basin Commission: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(1, 300)	-----	(-\$1, 300)
	Interstate Commerce Commission:			
	Salaries and expenses-----	386, 000	386, 000	-----
	(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(\$17, 000)	(\$17, 000)	-----
	National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: Salaries and expenses-----	15, 000	5, 000	-10, 000
	National Labor Relations Board: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(911, 000)	(911, 000)	-----
	Renegotiation Board:			
	Salaries and expenses-----	51, 000	51, 000	-----
	(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(30, 000)	(30, 000)	-----
	Securities and Exchange Commission:			
	Salaries and expenses-----	380, 000	380, 000	-----

Smithsonian Institution:				
Salaries and expenses	472, 000	427, 000	-45, 000	
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art	49, 000	28, 000	-21, 000	
Total, Smithsonian Institution	521, 000	455, 000	-66, 000	
Tariff Commission:				
Salaries and expenses	79, 000	64, 000	-15, 000	
(Transfer and/or release)	(6, 400)	(6, 400)	-----	
Public Land Law Review Commission:				
Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release)	(20, 000)	(20, 000)	-----	
United States Information Agency:				
Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release)	(2, 432, 000)	(1, 682, 000)	(-750, 000)	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
(Out of District of Columbia Funds)				
Parks and recreation	(353, 000)	(353, 000)	-----	
Highways and traffic	(104, 000)	(62, 100)	(-41, 900)	
Sanitary engineering	(727, 000)	(709, 430)	(-17, 570)	
Total, District of Columbia	(1, 184, 000)	(1, 124, 530)	(-59, 470)	
Grand total, title II:				
New budget (obligational) authority	790, 330, 670	516, 087, 075	-274, 243, 595	
(Transfers and/or releases)	(219, 502, 100)	¹ (273, 995, 800)	(+54, 493, 700)	

¹ Includes transfer of \$25,000,000 for Post Office operations and miscellaneous transfers of \$1,474,000 in other accounts. Also includes releases of \$247,521,800 from reserves created pursuant to Public Law 90-218, which amount is carried forward to summary tables on pages 4-5 as obligational authority released for use.

TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections 301-303 are technical provisions of language necessary to facilitate the payment of such increases as may be granted to civilian employees under the provisions of Public Law 90-206 and to military personnel under the provisions of Public Law 90-207, to become effective July 1, 1968. These provisions are necessary, in part, to comply with the Anti-Deficiency Act and will permit appropriations to be apportioned on a deficiency basis to the extent necessary to meet such pay increases.

The 1969 Budget did not include, in specific appropriations, the amounts necessary for the July 1 increase even though an estimated overall sum of \$1,600,000,000 was included in the Budget totals.

By authorizing deficiency apportionments rather than providing specific amounts for 1969 pay increases at this time, it is expected that considerable amounts can be saved by forcing absorption to the fullest extent possible.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended.

On page 61 in connection with General Provisions:

SEC. 303. (a) Any appropriation for the fiscal year 1969 required to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, may be apportioned on a basis indicating the need (to the extent any such increases cannot be absorbed within available appropriations) for a supplemental or deficiency estimate of appropriation to the extent necessary to permit payment of such pay increases as may be granted to civilian employees under the provisions of section 212 of Public Law 90-206, and to military personnel under the provisions of section 8 of Public Law 90-207. Each such apportionment shall otherwise be subject to the requirements of section 3679, Revised Statutes, as amended.

(b) The amounts of all temporary appropriations hereafter made for continuing projects or activities in the fiscal year 1969 in advance of final enactment of appropriations therefor, are authorized to be increased to the extent necessary to permit payment of salaries at rates authorized pursuant to section 212 of Public Law 90-206 and section 8 of Public Law 90-207.

Union Calendar No. 602

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 17734

[Report No. 1531]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 7, 1968

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1968”) for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes;
8 namely:

1

TITLE I

2

CHAPTER I

3

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

4

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

5

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6

Not to exceed \$5,000,000 shall be released from the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, for increased pay and postage costs as may be necessary in the subappropriations under such appropriation: *Provided*, That the amount available in such appropriation for plans, construction, and improvement of facilities is decreased from “\$4,735,000” to “\$4,635,000”.

14

EXTENSION SERVICE

15

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

16

Not to exceed \$273,000 shall be released from the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, for increased pay and postage costs as may be necessary in the subappropriations under such appropriation.

21

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

22

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”, \$368,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation for “Salaries and expenses”,

25

1 Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-
2 218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$7,000 reserved, under
3 the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public
4 Law 90-218, shall be released for increased postage costs.

5 STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$419,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount re-
9 served, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses",
10 Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-
11 218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$89,000 reserved, under
12 the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public
13 Law 90-218, shall be released for increased postage costs.

14 CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

15 CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING, AND REGULATORY
16 PROGRAMS

17 For an additional amount for "Consumer protective,
18 marketing, and regulatory programs", \$6,183,000, to be
19 derived by transfer from the amounts reserved, pursuant to
20 Public Law 90-218, under appropriations available to the
21 Department of Agriculture, as follows:

22 "Cropland conversion program", Agricultural Sta-
23 bilization and Conservation Service, \$2,833,000; and

24 "School lunch program", Consumer and Marketing
25 Service, \$3,350,000:

1 *Provided*, That the amount of \$1,197,000 reserved, under
2 the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Pub-
3 lic Law 90-218, shall be released for increased costs of
4 meat inspection activities.

5 FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

6 Not to exceed \$6,000 shall be released for increased
7 postage costs from the amount reserved, under the appropria-
8 tion granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-
9 218.

10 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 Not to exceed \$267,000 shall be released for increased
13 pay and postage costs from the amount reserved, under the
14 appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public
15 Law 90-218.

16 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$69,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved,
20 under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agri-
21 cultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

1 AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION

2 SERVICE

3 EXPENSES, AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND

4 CONSERVATION SERVICE

5 For an additional amount for "Expenses, Agricultural
6 Stabilization and Conservation Service", \$2,396,000, to be
7 derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the
8 appropriation for "Cropland conversion program", Agricul-
9 tural Stabilization and Conservation Service, pursuant to
10 Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$32,000
11 reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head,
12 pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for
13 increased postage costs.

14 OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
17 \$153,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount
18 reserved, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses",
19 Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law
20 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$6,000 reserved,
21 under the appropriation under this head, pursuant to Public

1 Law 90-218, shall be released for increased pay and postage
2 costs.

3 PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT

4 For an additional amount for "Packers and stockyards
5 act", \$71,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount
6 reserved, under the appropriation for "Salaries and ex-
7 penses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public
8 Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$1,000 re-
9 served, under the appropriation granted under this head,
10 pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for in-
11 creased postage costs.

12 OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$161,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount re-
16 served, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses",
17 Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law
18 90-218: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,000 of the amount
19 reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head,
20 pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for in-
21 creased postage costs.

22 NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
25 \$30,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved,

1 under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agri-
2 cultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218:
3 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,000 of the amount reserved,
4 under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to
5 Public Law 90-218, shall be released for increased pay and
6 postage costs.

7 OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
10 \$79,000, to be derived from the amount reserved, under
11 the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural
12 Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That the amount of \$2,000 reserved, under the appro-
14 priation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law
15 90-218, shall be released for increased postage costs.

16 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$111,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount re-
20 served, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses",
21 Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-
22 218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$2,000 reserved, under
23 the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public
24 Law 90-218, shall be released for increased pay and postage
25 costs.

1 FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$1,530,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount re-
5 served, under the appropriation for "Cropland conversion
6 program", Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Serv-
7 ice, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the
8 amount of \$47,000 reserved, under the appropriation granted
9 under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be
10 released for increased postage costs.

11 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

12 ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Administrative and op-
14 erating expenses", \$281,000, to be derived by transfer from
15 the amount reserved, under the appropriation for "Cropland
16 conversion program", Agricultural Stabilization and Con-
17 servation Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*,
18 That the amount of \$4,000 reserved, under the appropria-
19 tion granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218,
20 shall be released for increased postage costs.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

MILITARY PERSONNEL

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Reserve personnel, Navy”, \$2,000,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Operation and maintenance, Army”, \$52,757,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Operation and maintenance, Navy”, \$38,941,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps”, \$1,950,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Operation and maintenance, Air Force”, \$36,000,000, and, in addition, \$6,600,000 to be derived by transfer from amounts available for

1 reserve pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appropria-
2 tion "Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard".

3 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE AGENCIES

4 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
5 nance, Defense Agencies", \$23,079,000.

6 CLAIMS, DEFENSE

7 For an additional amount for "Claims, Defense", \$8,-
8 000,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
9 "Contingencies, Defense".

10 EMERGENCY FUND, SOUTHEAST ASIA

11 For an additional amount for "Emergency Fund, South-
12 east Asia," \$3,791,100,000, and \$2,345,000,000 reserved
13 from obligation by the Secretary of Defense in accordance
14 with Public Law 90-218, is hereby made available, pursuant
15 to section 206 of that law, for use in the fiscal year 1968 to
16 offset special Vietnam costs.

17 GENERAL PROVISION

18 The amount of the limitation contained in section 606 of
19 the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1968, is
20 hereby increased by \$2,500,000.

CHAPTER III

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for "Federal payment to the District of Columbia", for the general fund of the District of Columbia, \$6,020,800, which together with balances of previous appropriations for this purpose, shall remain available until expended.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$535,558, of which \$2,700 shall be payable from the highway fund (including \$1,800 from the motor vehicle parking account), \$900 from the water fund, and \$300 from the sanitary sewage works fund.

Public Safety

For an additional amount for "Public safety", \$1,611,076, of which \$700 shall be payable from the highway fund,

1 \$200 from the water fund, and \$200 from the sanitary
2 sewage works fund.

3 Education

4 For an additional amount for "Education", \$790,000:
5 *Provided*, That \$675,000 of this appropriation shall remain
6 available until September 30, 1968, for the purpose of con-
7 ducting summer programs for children and youth.

8 Health and Welfare

9 For an additional amount for "Health and Welfare",
10 \$2,214,000.

11 Settlement of Claims and Suits

12 For payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by
13 the Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of the
14 Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46
15 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$36,800.

16 Capital Outlay

17 For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", to remain
18 available until expended, \$847,000, of which \$77,000 shall
19 be available for construction services by the Director of
20 Buildings and Grounds or by contract for architectural engi-
21 neering services, as may be determined by the Commissioner.

22 Division of Expenses

23 The sums appropriated herein for the District of Co-
24 lumbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
25 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia.

CHAPTER IV

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Military assistance",
\$100,000,000.

CHAPTER V

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

ANNUITIES UNDER SPECIAL ACTS

For an additional amount for "Annuities under special
acts", \$78,000.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$6,720,000.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
sions", \$47,500,000, to remain available until expended.

1 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

2 For an additional amount for "General operating
3 expenses", \$6,000,000.

4 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN
5 DEVELOPMENT

6 RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE

7 LOW RENT PUBLIC HOUSING ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

8 For additional amounts for "Annual contributions",
9 \$6,042,000 for the fiscal year-1967, and \$20,000,000 for the
10 fiscal year 1968.

11 CHAPTER VI

12 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

13 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

14 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

15 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
16 and resources", \$9,733,000.

17 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

18 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

19 For an additional amount for "Education and welfare
20 services", \$3,107,000.

21 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

22 For an additional amount for "Resources management",
23 \$2,172,000.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For an additional amount for "Management and pro-
4 tection", \$4,046,000.

5 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

6 PROTOTYPE DESALTING PLANT

7 For participation in the construction, operation, and
8 maintenance of a large prototype desalting plant in Southern
9 California, as authorized by the Act of May 19, 1967 (Public
10 Law 90-18), \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-
11 pended.

12 RELATED AGENCIES

13 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

14 FOREST SERVICE

15 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

16 For an additional amount for "Forest protection and
17 utilization", for "Forest land management", \$38,975,000,
18 of which the following amounts shall be derived by transfer
19 from amounts reserved, pursuant to Public Law 90-218,
20 under appropriations available to the Department of Agri-
21 culture, as follows:

22 "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research
23 Service, \$2,546,000;

1 “Payments and expenses”, Cooperative State Re-
2 search Service, \$4,155,000;

3 “Cooperative extension work, payments and ex-
4 penses”, Extension Service, \$3,114,000;

5 “School lunch program”, Consumer and Market-
6 ing Service, \$1,578,000;

7 “Salaries and expenses”, Foreign Agricultural Serv-
8 ice, \$987,000;

9 “Cropland conversion program”, Agricultural Sta-
10 bilization and Conservation Service, \$272,000; and

11 “Rural water and waste disposal grants”, Farmers
12 Home Administration, \$2,000,000;

13 *Provided*, That in addition, not to exceed \$6,477,000 shall
14 be available from the amount reserved, under the appropria-
15 tion “Forest protection and utilization”, pursuant to Public
16 Law 90-218, for such increased pay costs and expenses of
17 fighting forest fires as may be necessary in the subappropri-
18 ations under such appropriation.

19 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

20 Not to exceed \$1,382,000 shall be available for increased
21 pay costs from the amount reserved, under the contract
22 authorization granted under this head, pursuant to Public
23 Law 90-218.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND

2 WELFARE

3 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

4 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

5 For an additional amount for "Indian Health Activities",
6 \$2,857,000, to be derived by transfer from the amounts
7 reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218, under appropria-
8 tions available to the Public Health Service, as follows:

9 "Communicable diseases", \$419,000;

10 "National Institute of Neurological Diseases and
11 Blindness", \$1,677,000;

12 "National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Dis-
13 eases", \$180,000; and

14 "Mental health research and services", \$581,000.

15 CHAPTER VII

16 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND

17 WELFARE

18 VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

19 GRANTS FOR REHABILITATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

20 For an additional amount for grants for State planning
21 for the development of comprehensive vocational rehabilita-
22 tion programs under section 4 (a) (2) (B) of the Vocational
23 Rehabilitation Act, as amended, not to exceed \$1,900,000 to

1 be derived from amounts heretofore appropriated for other
2 vocational rehabilitation activities, excluding funds for reha-
3 bilitation services under section 2 of the Vocational Reha-
4 bilitation Act, as amended, and notwithstanding specific
5 limitations set forth in the Department of Health, Education,
6 and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1968, for the various activi-
7 ties authorized by the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as
8 amended: *Provided*, That the foregoing amount, together
9 with amounts heretofore appropriated for grants under such
10 section 4 (a) (2) (B), shall remain available until June 30,
11 1969.

12 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

13 AIR POLLUTION

14 For an additional amount for "Air pollution", \$355,000,
15 to be derived from the amount reserved, under the appro-
16 priation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law
17 90-218.

18 COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

19 For an additional amount for "Community health serv-
20 ices", \$324,000, to be derived from the amount reserved,
21 under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant
22 to Public Law 90-218.

1 COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING AND SERVICES

2 For an additional amount for "Comprehensive health
3 planning and services", \$60,000, to be derived by transfer
4 from the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted
5 under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

6 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

7 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and
9 expenses", Social Security Administration, \$84,928,000, to
10 be expended, as authorized by section 201 (g) (1) of the
11 Social Security Act, as amended, from any one or all of the
12 trust funds referred to therein.

13 PAYMENT TO TRUST FUNDS FOR HEALTH INSURANCE FOR

14 THE AGED

15 For an additional amount for "Payment to trust funds
16 for health insurance for the aged", \$373,028,000.

17 WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

18 WORK INCENTIVE ACTIVITIES

19 For carrying out a work incentive program, as author-
20 ized by Part C of Title IV of the Social Security Act, and
21 for related child-care services, as authorized by Part A of
22 Title IV of the Act, \$10,000,000, to be derived by transfer

1 from the amounts reserved, pursuant to Public Law 90-218,
2 under appropriations available to the Office of Education, as
3 follows:

4 "School assistance in federally affected areas",
5 \$500,000; and

6 "Elementary and secondary educational activities",
7 \$9,500,000;

8 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$9,000,000 of the sum avail-
9 able herein shall be transferred to the Secretary of Labor, as
10 authorized by section 431 of the Act.

11 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

12 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
13 public assistance", \$1,135,000,000.

14 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 Not to exceed \$36,000 shall be available for increased
17 pay costs and referee expenses from the amount reserved,
18 under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to
19 Public Law 90-218.

1 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

2 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and
4 expenses", \$1,300,000, of which \$1,285,000 shall be de-
5 rived from the "Railroad Retirement account", and \$15,000
6 shall be derived from the "Railroad Retirement supplemental
7 account", as authorized by the Act of October 30, 1966
8 (Public Law 89-699).

9 CHAPTER VIII

10 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

11 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

13 Committee Employees

14 For an additional amount for "Committee employees",
15 \$125,000.

16 MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE

17 For an additional amount for "Members' clerk hire",
18 \$600,000.

1 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

2 Miscellaneous Items

3 For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",
4 \$650,000.

5 The provisions of House Resolutions 161, 464, 506, and
6 1003, Ninetieth Congress, shall be the permanent law with
7 respect thereto.

8 CHAPTER IX

9 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

11 ALIEN PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

12 Limitation on General Administrative Expenses

13 In addition to the amount made available under this head
14 for general administrative expenses for the current fiscal
15 year, \$86,000 shall be available for transfer to the appro-
16 priation for "Salaries and expenses, General legal activities",
17 for such administrative expenses.

18 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$5,738,000.

22 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

23 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

24 For an additional amount for "Support of United States
25 prisoners", \$1,300,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

3 DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES

4 The appropriation granted under this head in the Depart-
5 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1968, shall be avail-
6 able for supplements to Federal grant-in-aid programs, as
7 authorized by Title V of the Public Works and Economic
8 Development Act of 1965, as amended (79 Stat. 565; 81
9 Stat. 266).

10 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$1,000,000, of which \$769,000 shall remain available for
14 international trade promotions until June 30, 1969.

15 THE JUDICIARY

16 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

17 JUDICIAL SERVICES

18 SALARIES OF JUDGES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",
20 \$180,000.

21 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

22 For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and com-
23 missioners", \$350,000.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Judicial Center, including travel, advertising, and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$40,000.

RELATED AGENCIES

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

For an additional amount for "Special international exhibitions", for United States participation in the World Exposition to be held in Osaka, Japan, in 1970, as authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), including not to exceed \$15,000 for official reception and representation expenses, to remain available until expended, \$9,307,000, of which \$1,431,000 shall be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under the appropriation available to the United States Information Agency for "Salaries and expenses", pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That not less than fifty per centum of the amount appropriated herein shall be paid in Japanese yen accrued under the Set-

1 tlement on Post War Economic Assistance between the
2 United States and Japan, dated January 9, 1962: *Provided*
3 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available without
4 regard to 5 U.S.C. 3108.

5 CHAPTER X

6 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

7 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
10 \$5,138,000, and release of \$12,000 pursuant to Public Law
11 90-218.

12 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$837,000, and release of \$2,163,000 pursuant to Public Law
16 90-218.

17 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$88,000, and release of \$203,000 pursuant to Public Law
21 90-218.

1 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

2 ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

3 For an additional amount for "Administering the public
4 debt", \$455,000, and release of \$260,000 pursuant to Pub-
5 lic Law 90-218.

6 INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 Release of \$559,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

9 REVENUE ACCOUNTING AND PROCESSING

10 For an additional amount for "Revenue accounting and
11 processing", \$2,314,000, and in addition \$77,000 to be
12 derived by transfer from the amount reserved under the
13 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Internal Revenue
14 Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218 and release of
15 \$2,668,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

16 COMPLIANCE

17 For an additional amount for "Compliance", \$1,990,-
18 000, and release of \$12,935,000 pursuant to Public Law
19 90-218.

20 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
23 \$200,000, and release of \$516,000 pursuant to Public Law
24 90-218.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of Postal Fund)

SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Supplies and services", \$3,000,000, and in addition, \$2,800,000 to be derived by transfer from "Transportation."

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Release of \$28,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

INDEPENDENT AGENCY

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Conference of the United States, established by the Administrative Conference Act (78 Stat. 615), \$67,000, to be available from January 8, 1968.

CHAPTER XI

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in House Document Numbered 317, Ninetieth Congress,

1 \$16,687,049, together with such amounts as may be neces-
 2 sary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judg-
 3 ments or provided by law) and such additional sums due
 4 to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to
 5 pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment
 6 herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become
 7 final and conclusive against the United States by failure of
 8 the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That
 9 unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judg-
 10 ment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein
 11 shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date
 12 of approval of the Act.

13 TITLE II

14 INCREASED PAY COSTS

15 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal
 16 year 1968, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant
 17 to law, as follows:

18 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

19 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

20 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

21 "Office of the Speaker", \$4,485.

22 "Office of the Parliamentarian", \$3,930.

23 "Compilation of precedents", \$405.

24 "Office of the Chaplain", \$540.

“Office of the Postmaster”, \$18,570.

“Committee employees”, \$231,340.

“Minority employees”, \$4,230.

“Democratic steering committee”, \$1,615.

Special and minority employees:

“Republican conference”, \$1,615;

“Majority leader”, \$3,465;

“Minority leader”, \$3,145;

“Majority whip”, \$2,330;

“Minority whip”, \$2,330;

“Printing clerks”, \$575; and

“Technical assistant in the office of the attending physician”, \$510.

“Official reporters of debates”, \$9,355.

“Official reporters to committees”, \$9,250.

“Appropriations committee”, \$25,315.

MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE

“Members' clerk hire”, \$1,217,700.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

“Special and select committees”, \$131,625.

“Revision of the laws”, \$945.

“Speaker's automobile”, \$440.

“Majority leader's automobile”, \$440.

“Minority leader's automobile”, \$440.

1 JOINT ITEMS

2 "Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expendi-
3 tures", \$1,310, to remain available until expended.

4 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

5 "Joint Economic Committee", \$11,645.

6 "Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", \$10,340.

7 "Joint Committee on Printing", \$6,330.

8 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

9 "Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation",
10 \$16,200.

11 "Joint Committee on Defense Production", \$2,955.

12 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

13 Office of the Architect of the Capitol: "Salaries",
14 \$20,000;

15 Capitol buildings and grounds:

16 "Capitol buildings", \$23,000;

17 "Capitol grounds", \$19,500;

18 "Capitol power plant", \$10,000;

19 Library buildings and grounds: "Structural and mechan-
20 ical care", \$22,000;

BOTANIC GARDEN

“Salaries and expenses”, \$13,000;

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

“Salaries and expenses”: Not to exceed \$156,000 of the amount allocated for rental of space under this heading, fiscal year 1968, may be used for increased pay costs.

Copyright Office, “Salaries and expenses”, \$81,032, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation “Salaries and expenses”, Library of Congress, fiscal year 1968.

Legislative Reference Service, “Salaries and expenses”, \$110,323, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation “Salaries and expenses”, Books for the blind and physically handicapped, fiscal year 1968.

“Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program)”, \$6,443, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation “Salaries and expenses”, Books for the blind and physically handicapped, fiscal year 1968.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Office of Superintendent of Documents, “Salaries and expenses”, \$110,000, and, in addition, not to exceed \$25,000

1 of the \$200,000 reserve fund under this head for the current
2 fiscal year may be used for increased pay costs.

3 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

4 "Salaries and expenses", \$1,559,000.

5 THE JUDICIARY

6 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

7 "Care of the building and grounds", \$6,900.

8 COURT OF CLAIMS

9 "Salaries and expenses", \$20,000.

10 COURT OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

11 JUDICIAL SERVICES

12 "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$660,000.

13 "Expenses of referees", \$60,000, to be derived from the

14 "Referees salary and expense fund".

15 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

16 EXECUTIVE MANSION

17 "Operating expenses, Executive Mansion": (Release of
18 \$23,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

19 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

20 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$152,000 pur-
21 suant to Public Law 90-218).

22 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

23 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$5,000 pursuant
24 to Public Law 90-218).

1 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGI-
2 NEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON MARINE
3 SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES

4 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$10,000 pursuant
5 to Public Law 90-218).

6 NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

7 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$17,000 pursuant
8 to Public Law 90-218).

9 OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

10 "Salaries and expenses", \$133,000, of which \$15,000
11 shall be derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses,
12 Telecommunications", fiscal year 1968, and \$118,000 shall
13 be derived by transfer from "State and local preparedness".

14 "Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Fed-
15 eral agencies", \$102,000.

16 SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

17 "Salaries and expenses", \$11,000.

18 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

19 ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

20 "Administrative expenses", Agency for International
21 Development, \$1,065,000, to be derived by transfer from
22 appropriations for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1968;

23 "Administrative and other expenses", Department of

1 State, \$60,000, to be derived by transfer from appropriations
2 for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1968.

3 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

4 COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

5 "Payments and expenses": (Release of \$45,000 pur-
6 suant to Public Law 90-218, for such increased pay costs as
7 may be necessary in the subappropriations under such
8 appropriation) ;

9 FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

10 "Salaries and expenses", \$37,000, to be derived by
11 transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and
12 expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public
13 Law 90-218;

14 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

15 "Conservation operations", \$1,475,000, to be derived by
16 transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and
17 expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Pub-
18 lic Law 90-218; (and release of \$2,025,000 pursuant to
19 Public Law 90-218) ;

20 "Watershed planning", \$192,000, to be derived by
21 transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and
22 expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Pub-
23 lic Law 90-218; (and release of \$4,000 pursuant to Public
24 Law 90-218) ;

1 “Watershed protection”: (Release of \$1,071,000 pur-
 2 suant to Public Law 90-218) ;

3 “Flood prevention”: (Release of \$309,000 pursuant to
 4 Public Law 90-218) ;

5 “Great plains conservation program”: (Release of
 6 \$117,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) ;

7 “Resource conservation and development”, \$120,000, to
 8 be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under
 9 “Salaries and expenses”, Agricultural Research Service, pur-
 10 suant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$3,000 pur-
 11 suant to Public Law 90-218) ;

12 CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

13 “School lunch program”: (Release of \$53,000 pursuant
 14 to Public Law 90-218) ;

15 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

16 “Salaries and expenses”, \$248,000, to be derived by
 17 transfer from the amount reserved under “Cropland conver-
 18 sion program”, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation
 19 Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of
 20 \$6,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) ;

21 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

22 “Salaries and expenses”, \$37,000, to be derived by
 23 transfer from the amount reserved under “Salaries and ex-
 24 penses”, Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public

1 Law 90-218; (and release of \$1,000 pursuant to Public Law
2 90-218).

3 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

4 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

5 "Salaries and expenses", \$150,000.

6 OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

7 "Salaries and expenses", \$80,000.

8 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

9 "Salaries and expenses", \$400,000.

10 "Preparation for nineteenth decennial census": (Release
11 of \$201,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

12 "1967 economic census": (Release of \$207,000 pur-
13 suant to Public Law 90-218).

14 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

15 "Operations and administration", \$225,000.

16 BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

17 "Salaries and expenses", \$143,000.

18 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

19 "Export control", \$104,000.

20 OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

21 "Salaries and expenses", \$98,000.

22 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

23 "Salaries and expenses", \$2,200,000.

24 "Research and development", \$400,000.

PATENT OFFICE

“Salaries and expenses”, \$800,000.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

“Research and technical services”, \$700,000.

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

“Maritime training”, \$100,000.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

MILITARY PERSONNEL

“Military personnel, Army”, \$90,000,000; (and release of \$59,900,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“Military personnel, Navy”, \$110,000,000.

“Military personnel, Marine Corps”, \$33,700,000, of which \$14,145,000 shall be derived by transfer from amounts reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appropriation “Reserve personnel, Army”, and \$19,555,000 shall be derived by transfer from amounts reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appropriation “National Guard personnel, Army”.

“Military personnel, Air Force”, \$70,000,000; (and release of \$15,500,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“Reserve personnel, Navy”, \$3,880,000, of which \$3,200,000 shall be derived by transfer from amounts reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appro-

1 priation "National Guard personnel, Air Force", and \$680,-
 2 000 shall be derived by transfer from amounts reserved
 3 pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appropriation
 4 "Reserve personnel, Air Force".

5 "Reserve personnel, Air Force", (release of \$1,000,-
 6 000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

7 "National Guard personnel, Army", (release of \$10,-
 8 127,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

9 "National Guard personnel, Air Force", (release of
 10 \$1,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

11 "Retired pay, Defense", \$75,000,000.

12 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

13 "Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard",
 14 \$1,828,000 to be derived by transfer from the amount re-
 15 served under "National Guard personnel, Army" pursuant
 16 to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$1,300,000 pursuant
 17 to Public Law 90-218).

18 "Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard", (re-
 19 lease of \$1,723,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

20 "Court of Military Appeals", \$15,000.

21 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

22 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

23 Corps of Engineers—Civil:

24 "Operation and maintenance, general", \$3,000,000,

25 "General expenses", \$565,000.

1 Ryukyu Islands, Army: "Administration", \$122,000.
 2 United States Soldiers' Home: "Operation and mainte-
 3 nance", \$190,000, to be paid from the Soldiers Home per-
 4 manent fund.

5 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
 6 WELFARE

7 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
 8 "Salaries and expenses"; (release of \$2,054,000 pur-
 9 suant to Public Law 90-218).

10 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

11 "School assistance in federally affected areas": (Release
 12 of \$18,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

13 "Higher educational activities": (Release of \$86,000
 14 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

15 "Salaries and expenses", \$194,000, to be derived by
 16 transfer from the amount reserved under "Elementary and
 17 secondary educational activities", Office of Education, pur-
 18 suant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$666,000 re-
 19 served under "Salaries and expenses" pursuant to Public
 20 Law 90-218).

21 "Civil rights educational activities": (Release of \$29,-
 22 000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

23 VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

24 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$50,000 pursuant
 25 to Public Law 90-218).

1 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

2 Health manpower: "Health manpower education and
3 utilization": (Release of \$270,000 pursuant to Public Law
4 90-218).

5 Disease prevention and environmental control:

6 "Chronic diseases": (Release of \$393,000 pursuant
7 to Public Law 90-218);

8 "Communicable diseases": (Release of \$1,024,000
9 pursuant to Public Law 90-218);

10 "Urban and industrial health": (Release of \$390,-
11 000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218); and

12 "Radiological health": (Release of \$325,000 pur-
13 suant to Public Law 90-218).

14 HEALTH SERVICES

15 "Hospitals and medical care", \$1,844,000, to be de-
16 rived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Na-
17 tional Heart Institute", National Institutes of Health, pur-
18 suant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$82,000
19 reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Public Law
20 90-218).

21 "Hospital construction activities": (Release of \$152,000
22 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

23 "Emergency health activities": (Release of \$133,000
24 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

“Biological standards”: (Release of \$115,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“National Cancer Institute”: (Release of \$726,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“National Heart Institute”: (Release of \$380,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“National Institute of Dental Research”: (Release of \$143,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“National Institute of Child Health and Human Development”: (Release of \$127,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“National health statistics”: (Release of \$174,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“National Library of Medicine”: (Release of \$184,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“Office of the Surgeon General, salaries and expenses”, \$47,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under “Health manpower education and utilization”, Public Health Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$262,000 reserved under “Office of the Surgeon General, salaries and expenses” pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

1 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$980,000, to be derived by
3 transfer from the amount reserved under "Mental health
4 research and services", National Institute of Mental Health,
5 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

6 WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

7 "Bureau of Family Services, salaries and expenses":
8 (Release of \$92,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

9 "Children's Bureau, salaries and expenses": (Release of
10 \$82,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

11 "Office of the Commissioner, salaries and expenses":
12 (Release of \$40,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

13 "Assistance to Refugees in the United States": (Release
14 of \$28,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

15 ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

16 "Coordination and development of programs for the
17 aging": (Release of \$35,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-
18 218).

19 SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

20 "Gallaudet College, salaries and expenses", \$41,000, to
21 be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under
22 "Higher educational activities", Office of Education, pursuant
23 to Public Law 90-218.

1 “Howard University, salaries and expenses”, \$234,000,
2 to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under
3 “Higher educational activities”, Office of Education, pursu-
4 ant to Public Law 90-218.

5 “Freedmen’s Hospital, salaries and expenses”, \$237,-
6 000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved
7 under “Higher educational activities”, Office of Education,
8 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$166,000 pur-
11 suant to Public Law 90-218).

12 “Office of Field Coordination, salaries and expenses”:
13 (Release of \$101,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

14 “Office of the Comptroller, salaries and expenses”: (Re-
15 lease of \$233,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

16 “Office of Administration, salaries and expenses”: (Re-
17 lease of \$65,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

18 “Surplus property utilization”, \$39,000, to be derived
19 by transfer from the amount reserved under “Office of Field
20 Coordination, salaries and expenses”, pursuant to Public Law
21 90-218.

22 “Office of the General Counsel, salaries and expenses”:
23 (Release of \$16,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

1 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN
2 DEVELOPMENT

3 RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE

4 “Salaries and expenses”, \$853,600.

5 “Limitation on administrative expenses, college housing
6 loans” (Increase of \$75,000 in the limitation for administra-
7 tive expenses) .

8 “Limitation on administrative expenses, housing for the
9 elderly or handicapped” (Increase of \$40,000 in the limita-
10 tion for administrative expenses) .

11 METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT

12 “Salaries and expenses”, \$189,200.

13 “Limitation on administrative expenses, public facility
14 loans” (Increase of \$40,000 in the limitation for administra-
15 tive expenses) .

16 Demonstrations and intergovernmental relations: “Sal-
17 aries and expenses”, \$41,300, together with an additional
18 amount of \$80,000, to be derived from the appropriation
19 for “Model cities programs”.

20 Mortgage credit: “Limitation on administrative ex-
21 penses, Federal National Mortgage Association” (Increase
22 of \$200,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses) .

23 DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

24 “General administration”, \$131,000.

25 “Regional management and services”, \$155,200.

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

3 “Construction and maintenance”: (Release of \$37,000
4 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

5 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

6 “General administrative expenses”, \$125,000.

7 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

8 “Salaries and expenses”, \$95,000.

9 “Land and water conservation”: (Release of \$188,000
10 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

11 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

12 “Administration of territories”: (Release of \$37,000
13 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

14 “Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands”: (Release of
15 \$123,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

16 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

17 “Surveys, investigations, and research”, \$1,420,000;
18 (and release of \$577,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

19 BUREAU OF MINES

20 “Conservation and development of mineral resources”,
21 \$645,000; (and release of \$100,000 pursuant to Public Law
22 90-218).

23 “Health and safety”, \$61,000; (and release of \$200,000
24 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

1 “Solid waste disposal”: (Release of \$33,000 pursuant
2 to Public Law 90-218).

3 “General administrative expenses”, \$41,000.

4 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

5 “Salaries and expenses”, \$23,000, to be derived by
6 transfer from the amount reserved under “Water supply and
7 water pollution control”, Federal Water Pollution Control
8 Administration, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

9 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

10 “Management and investigations of resources”: (Re-
11 lease of \$435,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

12 “Construction of fishing vessels”, \$2,500, to be derived
13 by transfer from the amount reserved under “Anadromous
14 and Great Lakes fisheries conservation”, Bureau of Commer-
15 cial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

16 “Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and devel-
17 opment”, \$5,500, to be derived by transfer from the amount
18 reserved under “Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries con-
19 servation”, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Pub-
20 lic Law 90-218.

21 “Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation”:
22 (Release of \$5,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

23 “General administrative expenses”, \$27,000, to be de-

1 rived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Anadro-
2 mous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", Bureau of
3 Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

4 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan
5 fund" (Increase of \$8,200 in the limitation for administra-
6 tive expenses).

7 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

8 "Management and investigations of resources", \$709,-
9 000, together with \$10,000 to be derived by transfer from the
10 amount reserved under "Anadromous and Great Lakes
11 fisheries conservation", Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pur-
12 suant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$332,000 from
13 the amount reserved under "Management and investigations
14 of resources" pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

15 "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation",
16 \$5,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved
17 under "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation",
18 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law
19 90-218.

20 "General administrative expenses", \$45,000, to be de-
21 rived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Anad-
22 romous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", Bureau of
23 Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities",
3 \$506,000.

4 "General administrative expenses", \$75,000.

5 "Preservation of historic properties", \$13,000.

6 "Construction": (Release of \$134,000 pursuant to Pub-
7 lic Law 90-218).

8 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

9 "General investigations", including \$16,000 for inves-
10 tigation of programs in Alaska, and \$11,000 for transfer to
11 the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for studies, in-
12 vestigations, and reports, to be derived by transfer from the
13 amount reserved under "Operation and maintenance", Bu-
14 reau of Reclamation, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, \$207,-
15 000; (and release of \$92,000 pursuant to Public Law
16 90-218).

17 "Construction and rehabilitation": (Release of \$1,-
18 000,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

19 "Operation and maintenance": (Release of \$1,380,000
20 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) : *Provided*, That the amount
21 made available to the appropriation granted under this head
22 for fiscal year 1968, from the Colorado River Dam fund is
23 increased by "\$17,000".

24 "Upper Colorado River Storage Project": (Release of
25 \$448,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) of which

1 \$21,000 is for activities authorized by section 8 of the Act
2 of April 11, 1956.

3 "General administrative expenses", \$327,000, to be de-
4 rived by transfer from the amount reserved under the recla-
5 mation fund portion of "Operation and maintenance", Bureau
6 of Reclamation, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, and to
7 be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945
8 (43 U.S.C. 377).

9 **BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION**

10 "Operation and maintenance": (Release of \$200,000
11 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

12 **SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION**

13 "Operation and maintenance", \$26,000, to be derived
14 by transfer from the amount reserved under "Construction",
15 Southwestern Power Administration, pursuant to Public Law
16 90-218.

17 **OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR**

18 "Salaries and expenses", \$144,000, to be derived by
19 transfer from the amount reserved under "Water supply and
20 water pollution control", Federal Water Pollution Control
21 Administration, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

22 **OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

23 "Salaries and expenses", \$233,000, to be derived by
24 transfer from the amount reserved under "Water supply and

1 water pollution control", Federal Water Pollution Control
2 Administration, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

3 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

5 "Salaries and expenses, general administration",
6 \$178,000.

7 "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities",
8 \$616,000.

9 "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$200,000.

10 "Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and
11 Marshals", \$1,442,000.

12 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

13 "Salaries and expenses", \$8,412,000.

14 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

15 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$1,451,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

17 LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

18 "Labor-Management Services Administration, salaries
19 and expenses", \$25,000, to be derived by transfer from
20 "Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses",
21 fiscal year 1968; (and release of \$232,000 under "Labor-

1 Management Services Administration, salaries and expenses”,
 2 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

3 WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS

4 “Wage and Hour Division, salaries and expenses”, (Re-
 5 lease of \$580,000 under “Wage and Hour Division, salaries
 6 and expenses”, pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

7 “Women’s Bureau, salaries and expenses”, \$9,000, to be
 8 derived by transfer from “Office of Manpower Administrator,
 9 salaries and expenses”, fiscal year 1968; (and release of
 10 \$19,000 for increased pay under “Women’s Bureau, salaries
 11 and expenses”, pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

12 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES’ COMPENSATION

13 “Salaries and expenses”, (Release of \$81,000 under
 14 “Salaries and expenses”, pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

15 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

16 “Salaries and expenses”, \$54,000, to be derived by
 17 transfer from “Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries
 18 and expenses”, fiscal year 1968; (and release of \$487,000
 19 under “Salaries and expenses”, pursuant to Public Law 90-
 20 218).

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS

“Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$38,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

“Salaries and expenses”, (Release of \$134,000 under “Salaries and expenses”, pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

“Salaries and expenses”, \$45,000, to be derived by transfer from “Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses”, fiscal year 1968, (and release of \$103,000 under “Salaries and expenses”, pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“Federal contract compliance and civil rights program”, \$3,000, to be derived by transfer from “Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses”, fiscal year 1968, (and release of \$26,000 under “Federal contract compliance and civil rights program”, pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“President’s Committee on Consumer Interests”, \$8,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(OUT OF POSTAL FUND)

“Administration and regional operation”, \$3,000,000.

“Operations”, \$110,000,000, and in addition, \$25,000,000 to be derived by transfer from “Transportation”; (and release of \$49,181,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

“Salaries and expenses”, \$2,059,000, to be derived by transfer from amounts reserved in other appropriations pursuant to Public Law 90-218, as follows:

“Missions to international organizations”, fiscal year 1968, \$54,000;

“International conferences and contingencies”, fiscal year 1968, \$163,000;

“Operation and maintenance, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico”, fiscal year 1968, \$50,000;

“American sections, international commissions”, fiscal year 1968, \$20,000;

“International fisheries commissions”, fiscal year 1968, \$110,000;

“Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities”, fiscal year 1968, \$875,000;

“Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West”, fiscal year 1968, \$580,000;

“Migration and refugee assistance”, fiscal year 1968, \$7,000; and

“Rama Road, Nicaragua”, \$200,000; (and release

1 of \$1,911,000 reserved under "Salaries and expenses",
2 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

3 "Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings
4 abroad": (Release of \$61,000 pursuant to Public Law
5 90-218).

6 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

7 "Missions to international organizations": (Release of
8 \$85,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

9 "International conferences and contingencies": (Release
10 of \$5,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

11 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

12 International Boundary and Water Commission, United
13 States and Mexico:

14 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$23,000 pur-
15 suant to Public Law 90-218) ;

16 "Operation and maintenance": (Release of \$20,000
17 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) ;

18 "Construction": (Release of \$19,000 pursuant to
19 Public Law 90-218) ; and

20 "Chamizal settlement": (Release of \$7,600 pur-
21 suant to Public Law 90-218).

1 “American sections, international commissions”: (Re-
2 lease of \$18,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

3 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

4 “Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities”:
5 (Release of \$263,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

6 “Migration and refugee assistance”: (Release of \$12,000
7 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

8 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 “Salaries and expenses”, \$75,000.

11 COAST GUARD

12 “Operating expenses”, \$4,700,000 (and release of
13 \$1,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

14 “Retired Pay”, \$199,000.

15 FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

16 “Operations”, \$10,000,000 (and release of \$2,000,000
17 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

18 “Operation and maintenance, National Capital Air-
19 ports”, \$215,000.

20 FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

21 “Motor Carrier Safety”, \$53,000.

1 NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$57,000.

3 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$232,000 pur-
6 suant to Public law 90-218).

7 BUREAU OF THE MINT

8 "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000 (and release of
9 \$23,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

10 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

11 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$160,000 pur-
12 suant to Public Law 90-218).

13 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

14 "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$2,-
15 215,000.16 "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$1,096,-
17 000.18 "Operating expenses, National Archives and Records
19 Service", \$307,000.20 "Operating expenses, Transportation and Communica-
21 tions Service", \$145,000.22 "Operating expenses, Property Management and Dis-
23 posal Service", \$272,000.24 "Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator", \$46,-
25 000.

1 “Allowances and office facilities for former Presidents”,
2 \$16,000.

3 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

4 “Medical administration and miscellaneous operating ex-
5 penses”: (Release of \$311,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-
6 218).

7 “Medical and prosthetic research”: (Release of \$1,077,-
8 000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

9 “Medical care”, \$4,300,000: (and release of \$28,082,-
10 000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

11 OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

12 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

13 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$16,000 pursuant
14 to Public Law 90-218).

15 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

16 “Salaries and expenses”, \$99,000; (and release of
17 \$175,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

18 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

19 “Salaries and expenses”, \$910,000.

20 EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

21 “Salaries and expenses”, \$155,000.

22 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

23 “Limitation on administrative expenses” (Increase of
24 \$58,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses).

1 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

2 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$1,600 pursuant
3 to Public Law 90-218).

4 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

5 "Salaries and expenses", \$70,000: (and release of
6 \$462,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

7 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

8 "Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative
9 expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board" (Increase of
10 \$50,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses).

11 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

12 "Salaries and expenses", \$26,000; (and release of
13 \$184,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

14 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

15 "Salaries and expenses", \$440,000.

16 FEDERAL RADIATION COUNCIL

17 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$2,200 pursuant
18 to Public Law 90-218).

19 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

20 "Salaries and expenses", \$131,000; (and release of
21 \$329,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

22 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

23 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$34,000 pursuant
24 to Public Law 90-218).

1 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

2 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$15,000 pursuant
3 to Public Law 90-218).

4 ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL
5 RELATIONS

6 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$13,000 pursuant
7 to Public Law 90-218).

8 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

9 "Salaries and expenses", \$386,000; (and release of
10 \$317,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

11 NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE
12 HUMANITIES

13 "Salaries and expenses", \$5,000.

14 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

15 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$911,000 pur-
16 suant to Public Law 90-218).

17 RENEGOTIATION BOARD

18 "Salaries and expenses", \$51,000; (and release of
19 \$30,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

20 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

21 "Salaries and expenses", \$380,000; (and release of
22 \$125,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

23 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

24 "Salaries and expenses", \$427,000.

1 “Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art”, \$28,-
2 000.

3 TARIFF COMMISSION

4 “Salaries and expenses”, \$64,000; (and release of \$6,-
5 400 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

6 PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

7 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$20,000 pursuant
8 to Public Law 90-218).

9 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

10 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$1,682,000 pur-
11 suant to Public Law 90-218).

12 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

13 (Out of District of Columbia funds)

14 “Parks and recreation”, \$353,000.

15 “Highways and traffic”, \$62,100, of which \$32,100
16 shall be payable from the highway fund.

17 “Sanitary engineering”, \$709,430, of which \$204,650
18 shall be payable from the water fund, \$126,740 from the
19 sanitary sewage works fund, and \$1,500 from the metro-
20 politan area sanitary sewage works fund.

21 Division of Expenses

22 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of
23 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
24 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia as
25 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1968.

TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. Except where specifically increased or decreased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1968, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations available for or involving such services, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law.

SEC. 302. Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218), shall not apply to the obligational authority provided in this Act.

SEC. 303. (a) Any appropriation for the fiscal year 1969 required to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, may be apportioned on a basis indicating the need (to the extent any such increases cannot be absorbed within available appropriations) for a supplemental or deficiency estimate of appropriation to the extent necessary to permit payment of such pay increases as may be granted to civilian employees under the provisions of section 212 of Public Law 90-206, and to military personnel under the provisions of section 8 of Public Law 90-

1 207. Each such apportionment shall otherwise be subject to
2 the requirements of section 3679, Revised Statutes, as
3 amended.

4 (b) The amounts of all temporary appropriations here-
5 after made for continuing projects or activities in the fiscal
6 year 1969 in advance of final enactment of appropriations
7 therefor, are authorized to be increased to the extent neces-
8 sary to permit payment of salaries at rates authorized pur-
9 suant to section 212 of Public Law 90-206 and section 8 of
10 Public Law 90-207.

11 SEC. 304. No part of any appropriation contained in this
12 Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current
13 fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

90TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 17734

[Report No. 1531]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. MAHON

JUNE 7, 1968

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
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POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
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Issued June 12, 1968
For actions of June 11, 1968
90th-2nd; No. 99

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed second supplemental appropriation bill. Sen. McGovern introduced and discussed bill to require CCC to distribute surplus food to needy. Rep. Sullivan introduced and discussed food stamp bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments, 324-33, H.R. 17734, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1968, which includes items for defense, increased pay costs for Federal employees, and grants to states for public assistance (pp. H4806-54). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Michel (as amended by Rep. Mink, 112-80) to provide for \$90,965,000 for aid to impacted school areas (pp. H4832-46). For other provisions see Digest 98.

During the debate Reps. Michel and Scherle criticized, and Rep. Smith, Iowa, defended, the Department's method of collecting data presented to the Agriculture Committee during hearings on the meat inspection bill (pp. H4814-20).

Received the conference report on H. R. 16489, the Treasury and Post Office Departments and Executive Office of the President appropriation bill, 1969 (H. Rept. 1544). pp. H4802-3, H4888

2. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1251, to make certain reclamation project expenses nonreimbursable (H. Rept. 1538). p. H4888
3. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 2276, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to contract for the construction of works of improvement upon request of local organizations (H. Rept. 1539). p. H4888
4. INDIAN LANDS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 3306, to hold certain lands in trust for the Pueblo Indians. p. H4888
5. PEACE CORPS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 15087, the Peace Corps authorization bill. p. H4888
6. HEALTH; SAFETY. Rep. Olsen urged support for the occupational health and safety bill. p. H4861
7. POULTRY. Rep. Halpern urged passage of pending legislation to strengthen poultry inspection. p. H4878
8. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Cleveland discussed the cost of electric power and hydroelectric plant construction. p. H4881
9. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Chamberlain expressed concern over free world shipping to North Vietnam. p. H4854
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert said that the conference report on the Treasury and Post Office and Executive Office of the President appropriation bill will be considered today, June 12. p. H4856

SENATE

11. SALARIES. Both Houses received the President's message on the annual comparison of Federal salaries with salaries paid in private enterprise (H. Doc. 327); to Post Office and Civil Service Committees. pp. S7040, H4854-5
12. TRANSPORTATION. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 858, to permit recovery of attorney's fees in cases of recovery of damages sustained in transportation of property. p. D535
Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 15190, to provide for a study to determine a site for the construction of a sea-level canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. p. S7040

Mr. GROSS. Well, I am not too sure about that. However, the gentleman referred to it as being similar in vein to the Warren Commission in response to a question which the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HALL] propounded.

This resolution is open ended as to finances. Would the expenses be paid out of the President's contingency funds or one of his contingency funds?

Mr. CELLER. Is it possible that that is so. I will say to the gentleman that those who have been appointed to the Commission are representative of both sides of the aisle, and I do not think there would be any extravagance whatsoever. I am quite sure that it would represent a situation such as was represented with the Warren Commission and with reference to the same situation on the President's Commission on Civil Disorders.

Mr. GROSS. This resolution is entitled "Authorizing the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence to Compel the Attendance and Testimony of Witnesses and the Production of Evidence."

Is this limited to, and what is meant by "violence?" Is it proposed that this Commission also go into civil disorders, riots, and that sort of thing? What is the purpose of the Commission?

Mr. CELLER. We have a great deal of evidence of violence that has been committed throughout the length and breadth of the land and in my opinion it is incumbent upon the Government itself, the executive branch and the legislative branch of the Government, to address themselves to this violence. It covers, undoubtedly, civil disorders and the widespread use of firearms. I will state further to the gentleman from Iowa that in my opinion the resolution or, rather, the appointment of this Commission was more or less triggered by the dreadful act which we had just this past week involving the assassination of the junior Senator from New York and other acts of violence such as those in connection with the death of Dr. Martin Luther King as well as the two marines to whom the gentleman from Iowa referred the other day. It would be directed toward those acts of violence. I am quite sure that we cannot remain apathetic until we have the root causes of these acts of violence established. If we can ascertain the root causes, then we might get at something in the nature of a cure—not only the prevention of such acts of violence but the cure thereof and what is causing this dreadful scourge of violence that is plaguing the country. I am sure that the gentleman from Iowa has no doubts concerning the fact that these acts of violence are affecting the whole Nation and that something must be done concerning these matters.

Mr. GROSS. I would say to the gentleman that we had a commission, I have forgotten the specific title, headed by the Governor of Illinois. And if I remember correctly it produced—I am sure at a very substantial expense to the taxpayers of this country—a voluminous report on civil disorders and riots, and so on and so forth. Must we create a new commission? Do we not have a Department of Justice? Do we not have agencies of the

Government already established and staffed, that can go into these matters? Why, every time we turn around and run into a problem, should we organize a brandnew commission to go into something?

Mr. CELLER. I believe the gentleman from Iowa does well to point out these situations, but in my humble opinion—and it is very humble—the Commission on Civil Disorders was strictly limited to the disorders which sprung from racism and race difficulties. This is a commission that is to look into a situation that is far wider and deeper; namely, violence—and violence encompasses a great deal of evil—much more evil than was involved in the other commission.

Mr. GROSS. Well, I hope that the day will come when the facilities of Government already established will go into these matters. We have committees in Congress that can go into these matters if they were so disposed, rather than creating brandnew commissions at a very substantial cost to the taxpayers. Moreover, it seems that nothing ever happens as a result of these commissions that are so easily established by the President, or by Congress at such a high cost.

Mr. CELLER. I might say to the gentleman from Iowa that, as a result of the work of the Commission on Civil Disorders, and on which my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCulloch] was a very prominent member, that a number of bills have emanated from the Committee on the Judiciary, and we are very hopeful that the final effect of those measures will be to dissipate the causes or some of the causes referred to in the report of that Commission.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object—

The SPEAKER. The regular order has been demanded.

Mr. GROSS. What is the regular order?

The SPEAKER. The regular order is: Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio has demanded the regular order, and the regular order is: Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 174]

Abernethy	Farbstein	Long, La.
Anderson, Tenn.	Flynt	McMillan
Andrews, Ala.	Foley	Mailliard
Annunzio	Ford	Mayne
Ashbrook	William D.	Murphy, Ill.
Ayres	Gallagher	O'Hara, Ill.
Baring	Gardner	O'Neal, Ga.
Battin	Gettys	Pelly
Bell	Gialmo	Pool
Bolton	Gilbert	Price, Tex.
Bow	Green, Oreg.	Pucinski
Bush	Hagan	Rees
Carter	Hansen, Idaho	Resnick
Cowger	Hardy	Rivers
Daddario	Harrison	Ronan
Dawson	Hébert	Rooney, N.Y.
Derwinski	Helstoski	Rostenkowski
Diggs	Herlong	Teague, Tex.
Dingell	Holland	Thompson, N.J.
Donohue	Karsten	Whalen
Dorn	Kelly	Whitten
Dulski	Kluczynski	Wright
Evins, Tenn.	Kornegay	Zwach
	Kyros	

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRICE of Illinois). On this rollcall 364 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON RULES TO FILE PRIVILEGED REPORTS

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

ADVERTISING IN PROGRAM OF NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTION

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 17325) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to advertising in a convention program of a national political convention, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I do not intend to object, because I favor the enactment of this legislation—I do so in order that the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means may give us an explanation of the legislation. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas for that purpose.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding to me.

The bill was introduced by the gentleman from Wisconsin and myself because of the interest that had been expressed to both of us by the Republican and Democratic National Committees in the matter of defraying the cost of conducting the two conventions this year. Present law denies a deduction for an

amount paid or incurred for advertising in a convention program of a political party. This limitation presently applies whether or not the amount paid or incurred might otherwise be deductible as an ordinary and necessary business expense. Thus, the existing section 276(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 provides in part that:

No deduction otherwise allowable for income tax purposes shall be allowed for any amount paid or incurred for advertising in a convention program of a political party.

The bill would change that provision so as to allow a deduction for the cost of this advertising under certain limited circumstances. An amount paid or incurred for advertising in a political convention program which is not deductible under this bill is not deductible under any circumstance. The basic limitation of existing law which denies a deduction for indirect contributions to political parties produces this result.

The bill allows a deduction for an amount paid or incurred for advertising in a political convention program only if the convention is one held to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. In addition, for the deduction to be available, the proceeds from the convention program must be used solely to defray the costs of conducting the convention—or a subsequent convention of the party held for the same purpose. Finally, under the bill, an amount paid or incurred for advertising in a political convention program is deductible only if the amount is reasonable in light of the business the taxpayer may expect to receive, first, directly as a result of the advertising, or second, as a result of the convention being held in an area where the taxpayer has a principal place of business.

Frankly, Mr. Speaker, there are so many safeguards contained in the bill that I question the necessity of having all of them listed therein. I feel it would have been sufficient had we merely said that these amounts are deductible when so expended, so long as the proceeds from the convention publication are used solely to defray the cost of the convention. But we took additional steps in order to safeguard against any possible abuse.

This legislation, Mr. Speaker, is highly desirable by both of our political parties for use in the upcoming conventions and we felt we should pass it now, because of the necessity of both of our parties proceeding as rapidly as possible in the developing of the publication and the consideration of the advertising that would be in it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRICE of Illinois). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 17325

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 276 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to certain indirect contributions to political parties) is amended by redesignating subsection (c) as (d), and by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

“(c) ADVERTISING IN A CONVENTION PROGRAM OF A NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTION.— Subsection (a) shall not apply to any amount paid or incurred for advertising in a convention program of a political party distributed in connection with a convention held for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, if the proceeds from such program are used solely to defray the costs of conducting such convention (or a subsequent convention of such party held for such purpose) and the amount paid or incurred for such advertising is reasonable in light of the business the taxpayer may expect to receive—

“(1) directly as a result of such advertising, or

“(2) as a result of the convention being held in an area in which the taxpayer has a principal place of business.”

Sec. 2. The amendments made by this Act shall apply with respect to amounts paid or incurred on or after January 1, 1968.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 3, strike out all down through and including line 8, and insert in lieu thereof:

“That subsection (a) of section 276 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to certain indirect contributions to political parties) shall”.

And on page 2, line 15, strike out “amendments made by” and insert in lieu thereof “first section of”.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 17734) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 2 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS] and myself.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 17734, with Mr. O'HARA of Michigan in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] will be recognized for 1 hour, and the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS] will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This is the seventh general appropriation bill that has been before the House this session—two supplementals for the current fiscal year 1968 and five regular bills dealing with fiscal 1969.

BILLS FOR 1969

I believe the Members would be interested to know that on the five bills for fiscal year 1969 we have thus far adopted in the House, we have reduced the new budget obligational authority requests by \$5 billion-plus, in consequence of which, according to our best tentative estimates, we have reduced budgeted 1969 expenditures by about \$1.125 billion.

Members, of course, are also interested in the timing of the remaining regular annual bills for 1969. The public works appropriation bill, a bill involving some \$4.9 billion in new requests, is scheduled to be before the House next week.

The legislative branch appropriation bill is scheduled to be before the House the following week.

The appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, is also scheduled at this time for the week after next.

There is yet no authorization bill enacted for major portions of the Defense appropriation bill, and it is impossible to tell when this, the largest of all the appropriation bills, will be before the House.

The same can be said of the military construction bill. The authorization bill for military construction is not yet enacted.

It will probably be about 2 weeks before the Transportation appropriation bill will be before the House of Representatives.

The District of Columbia bill must await the authorization of certain revenues before it can properly be presented to the House.

And as you know, the foreign assistance appropriation bill is dependent on an annual authorization bill, which neither House has yet passed.

In addition to those measures, it will be necessary to have a final supplemental for fiscal 1969 before Congress finally adjourns, to take action on various items deferred from the regular bills for lack of authorization, and otherwise.

THE PENDING SUPPLEMENTAL BILL

The bill before us would provide some \$6.255 billion in new budget (obligational) authority, and about \$2.674 billion through release of reserves established against previously appropriated funds under authority of Public Law 90-218 of the last session. It will be discussed at some length by other members of the committee and of the House as we take up the various chapters.

But in summary, the bill before us is below the President's budget requests by nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars—more precisely, \$762.3 million. This is a reduction in fiscal 1968 appropriation requests—not fiscal 1969—and we have been pointing more and more toward fiscal 1969.

The major items in this bill, dollar-wise, are for defense, for increased pay costs for military and civilian government workers, and for grants to states for public assistance.

On page 2 of the committee report—and I commend the reading of the committee report to the Members—there is a breakdown of the principal sums included:

In new funds for Southeast Asia military requirements, \$3.8 billion, in addition to release of some \$2.345 billion of reserves under Public Law 90-218.

For grants to States to meet increased costs of medicare and other public assistance programs, \$1,135 million. That is the second largest item.

For pay increase costs, \$1,009 million.

Then, \$373 million for increased medicare costs and the unexpectedly larger number of older Americans who are now benefiting from the program.

For military assistance to the Republic of South Korea, \$100 million. We have to strengthen the defenses of that country and increase their capacity to deter aggression especially from the Communists to the north.

To cover the costs for fire and flood damage to Federal property, \$55.9 million.

For veterans pensions and compensation, \$47.5 million.

To pay claims and judgments against the United States for loss or damage to life and property, \$16.7 million.

I think the first paragraph on page 3 of the report will be of some interest to you. It is only a few lines and I shall read it:

The committee is advised that, as of a recent date, the grand total reserves established under Public Law 90-218 aggregate approximately \$6.1 billion, against funds available for obligation in fiscal year 1968. The committee bill proposes release of approximately \$2.7 billion of this amount.

In other words, last year beyond our regular bills—in what was known as House Joint Resolution 888—we provided for additional reductions in obligational authority for fiscal year 1968. Some of these funds are proposed to be released, as indicated in this portion of the report. But the larger portion of the funds have not been released.

I would say, speaking generally, that the \$762.3 million reduction was about the best that the committee could do under all the circumstances. We are aware that the House anticipates voting—probably next week—on a combined expenditure cut and tax bill. We tried, in our general approach to this bill, to keep in mind the necessities of the present budget crisis and the severe reductions in spending which will be necessary if the conference agreement on the tax bill is adopted. Some items could have been increased; additional items could have been included but this would have been out of step with what seems to be the mood of the Congress and the country to hold spending to some more reasonable level at this time of great fiscal stringency.

I believe this is all I will have to say at this time and as the debate progresses in the 2-hour period, other aspects of the pending bill will be presented.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include excerpts from the report summarizing more precisely and in some greater detail what I have undertaken to highlight:

SCOPE AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The Committee considered requests for new budget (obligational) authority for fiscal year 1968 aggregating \$6,716,514,679. In addition, the Committee considered requests for release of funds reserved pursuant to Title II of Public Law 90-218 aggregating \$2,976,051,100. Estimates for items pertaining to the Senate are excluded as is customary. The requests are contained in House Documents numbered 254, 255, 274, 315, 316, and 317. The requests for funds for unemployment compensation for returning veterans and Federal employees in House Document 254, for Federal-Aid Highways in House Document 274 and for claims and judgments in House Documents 254 and 258 were handled in separate measures (H.J. Res. 1229 and H.J. Res. 1268) and are excluded from the amounts set forth above. H.J. Res. 1229 was approved on April 12, 1968; H.J. Res. 1268 passed the House on May 9, 1968, and is pending in the Senate.

The Committee bill totals \$6,255,318,924 in new budget (obligational) authority and \$2,674,902,800 in releases of reserved funds pursuant to Public Law 90-218. The bill has been set up under three titles, title I dealing with the estimates contained in House Documents 254, 255, 274, 315, and 317 including some amounts for pay increases; title II, the increased pay costs contained in House Document 316; and general provisions under title III.

The supplemental appropriations recommended in the accompanying bill are required, in major part, for the conduct of the war in Southeast Asia and for carrying out provisions of legislation enacted during the last session of Congress. The remainder of the amount carried in the bill is primarily for workload and mandatory increases under previously authorized programs.

The following list sets forth some of the more significant programs and amounts recommended therefor in the accompanying bill:

\$3.8 billion for Southeast Asia military requirements.

\$1,135.0 million for grants to States to meet increased costs of Medicaid and other public assistance programs.

\$1,009.0 million for military and civilian pay increases and related costs.

\$373.0 million for increased Medicare costs and the unexpectedly larger number of older Americans who are now benefiting from the program.

\$100 million for military assistance to the Republic of Korea to help strengthen her defenses and her capacity to deter aggression.

\$55.9 million to cover the costs of fire and flood damage to Federal property.

\$47.5 million for veterans pensions and compensation.

\$16.7 million to pay claims and judgments against the United States for loss or damage to life and property.

Details of the the Committee's recommendations are set out in the several individual chapter explanations.

APPROXIMATE EFFECT ON 1968 BUDGET TOTALS (In January 1968 Budget)

New budget authority.—All of the amounts of new budget (obligational) authority in the bill—with the exception of the \$3.791 billion for the Southeast Asia emergency fund—are encompassed within the total shown for fiscal 1968 in the 1969 budget of last January, either as specific line item amounts or in the general lump-sum contingency provision. Thus, with the one major exception, the 1968 new budget authority

totals are not breached. The committee is recommending reductions—aside from \$108.9 million in the Southeast Asia item—of \$352.3 million. Of this amount, \$78.1 million is in title I, and \$274.2 million is in title II relating to increased pay costs.

Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves.—In connection with the many provisions for release from reserves established against 1968 funds pursuant to Public Law 90-218 (H.J. Res. 888), the committee considered release estimates of \$2,976.1 million, consisting of some \$2,629.6 million associated with additional special Vietnam costs and some \$346.5 million otherwise. The committee recommends reductions of \$301.1 million in such requests for releases—\$284.6 million against the special Southeast Asia item (allowing release of \$2.345 billion) and a net reduction against such release requests otherwise of \$16.6 million (allowing \$329.9 million of such releases otherwise).

The committee is advised that, as of a recent date, the grand total reserves established under Public Law 90-218 aggregate approximately \$6.1 billion, against funds available for obligation in fiscal year 1968. The committee bill proposes release of approximately \$2.7 billion of this amount.

The releases of reserves under Public Law 90-218 involve previously appropriated funds that would not, in the absence of congressional action in this or some other bill, be available for use in fiscal 1968. These funds are, in all instances except perhaps some indeterminate portion of the special Vietnam item, proposed to be released for 1968 expenditures that were encompassed within the fiscal 1968 budget expenditure totals shown in the budget last January.

In summary, the \$6.1 billion placed in reserve pursuant to Public Law 90-218, together with the \$5.1 billion reduction in obligations made as a result of actions in the regular 1968 bills last session, brings the total reduction in obligations originally budgeted for fiscal year 1968 to some \$11.2 billion. Thus the release of some \$2.7 billion of reserves proposed in this bill reduces this total to about \$8.5 billion.

1968 Budget expenditures.—Generally in respect to estimated budget outlays (expenditures) shown for fiscal 1968 in the 1969 budget, the President indicates (H. Doc. 315 of May 21 that the military situation in Asia calls for increased expenditures of \$2.5 billion in fiscal year 1968. Some of this increase stems from accelerated expenditure of available funds, some from the funds provided in this bill for the Emergency Fund, Southeast Asia. The effect of the committee action in reducing both new obligational authority and releases of reserved funds for Southeast Asia will probably result in a decrease in the order of \$100 million in the estimated increase in expenditures.

With respect to the probable impact of the amounts recommended in this bill on estimated 1968 budget outlays (expenditures), it is estimated that committee reductions in new budget authority and releases of reserves (other than for the special Southeast Asia costs) will result in 1968 budgeted expenditure reductions of approximately \$294 million.

* * * * * TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

This title of the bill deals exclusively with additional funds required for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law for military and civilian employees in all three branches of government and the District of Columbia. The specific requests are contained in House Document 316.

Title I of this bill, which deals primarily with additional funds required for program or workload increases, also includes funds for pay increases for those agencies which have both workload and pay increase requirements.

The total estimated cost of pay increases for fiscal year 1968 authorized by or pursuant to law, and dealt with in both titles, amounts to approximately \$1,468,100,000. This amount includes \$680.2 million for civilian personnel under Public Law 90-206, \$635.6 million for military personnel under Public Law 90-207, \$135.9 million for wage-board employees, and \$16.3 million for civilian personnel under other laws and actions.

Of the \$1,468.1 million total estimated cost of pay increases for fiscal year 1968, \$239.4 million is being absorbed through administrative action of the departments and agencies;

\$224.3 million is provided in Title I of this Bill by appropriation of NOA and by releases of reserves pursuant to Public Law 90-218;

\$784.7 million is provided in Title II by appropriation of NOA, by releases of reserves pursuant to Public Law 90-218 and by transfers between appropriations;

\$219.7 million has been cut from the budget requests, requiring further absorption by the departments and agencies.

Additional details concerning increased pay costs will be found in House Document 316.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections 301-303 are technical provisions of language necessary to facilitate the payment of such increases as may be granted to civilian employees under the provisions of Public Law 90-206 and to military personnel under the provisions of Public Law 90-207, to become effective July 1, 1968. These provisions are necessary, in part, to comply with the Anti-Deficiency Act and will permit appropriations to be apportioned on a deficiency basis to the extent necessary to meet such pay increases.

The 1969 Budget did not include, in specific appropriations, the amounts necessary for the July 1 increase even though an estimated overall sum of \$1,600,000,000 was included in the Budget totals.

By authorizing deficiency apportionments rather than providing specific amounts for 1969 pay increases at this time, it is expected that considerable amounts can be saved by forcing absorption to the fullest extent possible.

The following table summarizes the budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Chapter No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
TITLE I				
I	Agriculture: (Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)----	(\$20,510,000)	(\$18,786,000)	(-\$1,724,000)
II	Defense:			
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	4,095,412,000	3,945,827,000	-149,585,000
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)-----	¹ (2,629,600,000)	(2,351,600,000)	(-278,000,000)
III	District of Columbia: New budget (obligational) authority-----	6,170,800	6,020,800	-150,000
IV	Foreign Operations: New budget (obligational) authority-----	105,500,000	100,000,000	-5,500,000
V	Independent offices—HUD: New budget (obligational) authority-----	91,065,000	86,340,000	-4,725,000
VI	Interior:			
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	47,126,000	44,381,000	-2,745,000
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)-----	(25,378,000)	(25,368,000)	(-10,000)
VII	Labor—HEW:			
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	1,519,268,000	1,508,028,000	-11,240,000
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)-----	(62,862,000)	(10,775,000)	(-52,087,000)
VIII	Legislative: New budget (obligational) authority-----	2,025,160	1,375,000	-650,160
IX	State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary:			
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	27,576,000	16,484,000	-11,092,000
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)-----	(681,000)	(1,431,000)	(-750,000)
X	Treasury—Post Office:			
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	15,354,000	14,089,000	-1,265,000
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)-----	(19,421,000)	(19,421,000)	-----
XI	Claims and judgments: New budget (obligational) authority-----	16,687,049	16,687,049	-----
	Total, title I:			
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	5,926,184,009	5,739,231,849	-186,952,160
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)-----	² (2,758,452,000)	² (2,427,381,000)	(-331,071,000)
	Total, title II:			
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	790,330,670	516,087,075	-274,243,595
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)-----	² (217,599,100)	² (247,521,800)	(+29,922,700)
	Grand total, titles I and II:			
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	6,716,514,679	6,255,318,924	-461,195,755
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)-----	² (2,976,051,100)	² (2,674,902,800)	(-301,148,300)

¹ Language proposed providing release of indefinite amounts reserved under title II, Public Law 90-218, to offset special Vietnam costs (currently estimated at \$2,629,600,000).

² Excludes transfers of funds not reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Let me see if I am accurate in this summation of the cost figures in this legislation.

The committee bill totals \$6,255,318,924 to which there is added \$2,674,902,800 of reserve funds, for a total of \$8,929,221,724.

Is that the correct total of this bill?

Mr. MAHON. Is the gentleman referring to page 5 of the committee report?

Mr. GROSS. I am referring to page 1 of the committee report.

Mr. MAHON. The same figures appear on page 5 also. Yes, the gentleman is absolutely correct. The bill contains new

budget obligatory in the sum of \$6.255 billion. But it also makes available, from funds heretofore appropriated, by releasing certain sums which runs the total, overall, to approximately \$8.9 billion.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, and that is the total of this bill?

Mr. MAHON. That is actually the total of this bill. In previous Congresses we appropriated, of course, a substantial portion of the amount.

Mr. GROSS. May I ask the gentleman—there is a report that there may be \$2 million in this bill—and it is purely hearsay—\$2 million to pay for some of the costs of the so-called city that has been established on the Mall—or for expenses in connection therewith. Does the

gentleman know of any \$2 million in this bill for such purpose? I will say frankly I searched and I could not find a line item to that effect.

Mr. MAHON. I know of no such amount. The committee is seeking to ascertain what additional costs may have arisen. Those studies have not been completed. We do not at the moment know, and will not know until later, what additional costs may have been incurred. But the encampment down near the Lincoln Memorial was not to have been a cost of any kind to the Federal Government. It was, supposedly—I assume by all measurement—financed from sources other than the Federal Government.

It probably would be possible to trace certain expenditures of the District of Columbia and of the Federal Government eventually to this. But we do not have those figures. We know that there is additional police service required there, and other items, but, generally speaking, I do not know of any large amount of money involved.

Mr. GROSS. I would like to ask the gentleman from what source come the funds to pay the costs for the 15,000 troops that were used in Washington early in April. Do we find any of that expense in this bill?

Mr. MAHON. The military people who are on the payroll, regardless of where they may be, are still on the payroll; but there was additional operation and maintenance costs as a result of the lawlessness in Washington. The military services have large sums for operation and maintenance, and while it would not be possible to trace every dime, a reasonably good estimate would be possible. But I do not recall what the estimate would show. It was a considerable expense to bring those forces into Washington for that use.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, there would be quite an increase in the cost as a result of flying them up from Fort Bragg; would there not?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GROSS. I am just trying to find out where the costs may be.

Mr. MAHON. Those costs, I will say to the gentleman from Iowa, would be taken from the general costs which are budgeted for operation and maintenance. The operation and maintenance appropriations cover a vast amount of predictable, and some unpredictable expenditures in any 1 given fiscal year.

Mr. GROSS. Was there any representation made to the committee when additional funds were requested for the Department of Defense that it was necessary for any part of those funds to be requested because of the use of Federal troops in Washington, D.C. and elsewhere?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB].

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, in the bill which is before us now there is an item entitled "Emergency Funds, Southeast Asia." These funds are for the increases that are necessary in that area.

The operation and maintenance charges as a result of the riots in Washington and other places would come out of the regular bill that was previously passed by the House for fiscal year 1968.

As far as I know at this time there is no record, at least before our committee, of the total overall cost of these activities to the Department of Defense. Without doubt it cost additional funds, but there are no funds in this bill, so far as I know, for those particular activities.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield further, I do not know where to go to get those figures. It would be my hope that the Appropriations Committee, in the regular appropriation bill, if not in this bill, would be able to provide a statement of those costs.

Mr. MAHON. The committee will provide those figures in more detail in connection with the regular defense appropriation bill for 1969. At the moment, informally, I am told that costs of the April civil disturbances—to the Department of Defense—were about \$5.2 million, of which \$2.2 million is attributed to the Washington, D.C. riots.

Mr. GROSS. I hope the gentleman agrees with me that the public is entitled to know what this sort of thing is costing them.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GROSS. May I ask the gentleman one or two other questions? Is there any money, to his knowledge, in this bill to finance a new Senate Office Building, or the purchase of land for a new Senate Office Building?

Mr. MAHON. The items for the other body would not be included in the House version. It would be up to the other body to place those items in the bill when the bill goes to them.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 7 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, it is necessary to do a little adding in order to find in one place exactly what is involved in this bill. We are today taking two separate approaches in providing funds for the executive branch of the Government. One is the ordinary and regular way of granting new obligational authority, and the other approach is by releasing funds that were placed in reserve by action of the Congress last year. So it would be a mistake to consider only the new obligational authority in this bill, because of equal effect and importance on the fiscal situation is the release of funds we thought had been reserved and had counted as a savings.

For example, last year in regular bills for fiscal year 1968, Congress made cuts in new obligational authority of \$5.1 billion. Then late in the session, as a substitute for the various Bow amendments that had been adopted in this body throughout the session, a compromise was agreed on with the other body, which came to be known as House Joint Resolution 888, under which we placed \$6,100 million in reserve and provided that it could not be spent without further affirmative action by the Congress.

It is by adding those two items that we came up with the sum of \$11,200 million, which many of us have been claiming throughout this calendar year that had been saved the taxpayers by action taken in Congress last year.

Now, it turns out that we have got to march down the hill, after having marched up the hill last year and arrived at that \$11.2 billion cut. And when we get through with this bill today, if it is passed without any changes, we will have eliminated all of those cuts except \$2.2 billion. This is so because this bill before us today grants \$6.3 billion in new obligational authority and \$2.7 billion of funds are being released out of reserves. If we add those two together, we come up with \$9 billion. This has to be subtracted from the \$11.2 billion referred to previously, and when that is done it develops that we will be coming to the end of the fiscal year having undone all the good work we did last year on cutting the budget, and are down to \$2.2 billion in reductions.

Actually, what the administration requested in this bill was \$9,692,000,000 in new spending authority, of which \$6,700,000,000 was new obligational authority and \$2,900,000,000 was requested to be released from the reserves. So we started off in our deliberations under this bill considering requests of \$9,692,000,000 in new money to be made available for spending.

The bill contains \$8,930,000,000, of which \$6,255,000,000 amounts to new obligational authority and \$2,674,000,000 amounts to releases from the reserves.

Stating that another way, the committee has reduced new obligational authority requested by \$461,000,000 and has reduced the request to release funds from the reserves by \$301 million.

This is a combined cut in the two items of \$762 million. While that sounds like a large reduction, it actually amounts to less than 1 percent—\$762 million is a lot of money, but when compared with \$8,930,000,000 it is not as large as it seems at first glance.

I do not know, Mr. Chairman, how we expect to cut \$6 billion out of the spending program for next year if we do not do any better job of having our cuts stand up then we are experiencing in connection with this bill.

I know a lot of items in this bill are mandatory. There are some pay increases and some other mandatory increases. But almost every item in a budget is alleged by some to be a mandatory item.

I asked the previous Director of the Bureau of the Budget to list some priorities, to give us some guidelines, and he said, in effect, that every item in the budget is of equal priority, and they are all absolutely essential.

Somebody somewhere along the line is going to have to use some real courage and to have the determination to stand by and protect these cuts we are making in the regular bills, because it will be ridiculous for us to go ahead and proceed to cut the regular bills, as the chairman indicated has been done by \$5 billion so far, and then turn around toward the end of the next fiscal year and restore most of the money previously cut. That is not making real progress.

I hope we will all come to realize, from what is happening in regard to this supplemental bill, the importance of standing a little firmer by the cuts once they are made, instead of restoring them.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Washington [Mr. HANSEN], chairman of a subcommittee.

(Mrs. HANSEN of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I should like to point out to the gentleman from North Carolina who just spoke that the items in the Interior bill which are carried here are those times which are customarily paid at the conclusion of work which has been done. The single largest item in the supplemental for our part of the bill is that for firefighting, the amount of which we have no knowledge at the time the regular appropriation bill is passed. Other items also provide for fishing disasters and flood disasters in areas, which also are completely unexpected and were unbudgeted.

I urge support of this bill and will now review chapter VI which relates to the Department of the Interior and related agencies and provides for a total appropriation of \$69,749,000. Of this total amount, \$44,381,000 represents new obligation authority, and \$25,368,000 is to be provided by the release of reserves created pursuant to the enactment of Public Law 90-218.

I shall not dwell at length on the details of funding included in this chapter, but I would like to make a few remarks concerning the largest item of cost in this portion of the bill. I, of course, am referring to funds provided in this bill to cover the cost of fighting forest fires during the past year. Of the total amount provided in the bill, \$53,835,000, or a little less than 80 percent of the total funds provided, are for fire fighting and rehabilitation costs resulting from the most severe forest fire period we have experienced in many years.

The bill provides \$40,985,000 for the Forest Service in this connection. The national forests and grasslands of the West were threatened in 1967 by fire crises unmatched in recent times. Critical burning conditions coupled with repeated severe dry lightning storms produced disastrous fire situations in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. This situation required bringing hundreds of supervisory personnel from other regions and organized crews from throughout the West.

The fire control effort in 1967 was the largest in Forest Service history. During the peak of fire activity in August and September, 2,500 fires occurred, burning a total of 105,000 acres. More than 15,000 firefighters led by 1,500 supervisory and specialist personnel were on the fire lines. Thousands of volunteers were employed from local areas. Hundreds of bulldozers, groundtankers, pumps, and many miles of hose were used. The use of aircraft in support of the ground attack was the largest ever. Through November 30, aircraft of all sizes, from large modern jets to small helicopter and reconnaissance planes, delivered thousands of men, 6.5 million gallons of chemical retardants, and tons of equipment and supplies. Job Corpsmen fought many fires and valuable assistance was provided

by a 6th Army military task force, Montana and Idaho National Guard and Reserve units. During the period January through November 11,754 fires burned 208,679 acres in national forest protection areas. Of these fires, 4,891 were man caused, a significant reduction from the 5,387 experienced in 1966, and the previous 5-year average of 5,221, especially in light of the severity of the fire season. Though a serious loss, the 1967 burned acreage is well below that of even recent much less severe years. It demonstrates the great savings of valuable resources which can result from a modern, well trained and equipped, fire control organization.

The following table indicates the severity of Forest Service fire losses in 1967 compared with several previous years:

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Calendar year	Number lightning fires	Number man-caused fires	Total fires	Acres burned
1962-----	6,301	5,193	11,494	85,457
1963-----	6,471	6,269	12,740	127,571
1964-----	4,617	5,132	9,749	183,154
1965-----	5,243	4,123	9,366	75,765
1966-----	5,858	5,387	11,245	332,921
Total-----	28,490	26,104	54,594	804,868
5-year average---	5,698	5,221	10,919	160,974
1967 estimate----	5,866	5,300	11,166	209,000

The bill provides \$9,000,000 for rehabilitation and firefighting costs incurred by the Bureau of Land Management. The total cost involved was \$9,300,000, but the cost to the Federal Government in this instance was reduced by the contribution of \$300,000 by the State of Alaska as its share of the cost. During the 1967 calendar year fire season for the Bureau of Land Management, 1,187 fires burned approximately 268,000 acres which resulted in substantial fire suppression costs in Alaska, Montana, Idaho, and Oregon. Of special significance was the China Creek fire complex in Idaho which included about 22,000 acres and was declared a disaster area.

Fire suppression and rehabilitation costs incurred by the Bureau of Indian Affairs was \$800,000. The 1967 fire season in both the Northwest and the Southwest was the worst in over a decade on Indian lands. Temperature and other weather factors combined to make fuels exceedingly dry and explosive. Although most Indian lands were fortunately spared the unusually severe lightning storms that sparked the disaster fires, control efforts were costly because of the need to maintain emergency standby personnel and equipment during extreme periods, and in providing more intense response to reported fires.

Funds provided in this bill also include \$3,050,000 for fire suppression costs of the National Park Service. The most serious fire experienced by the National Park Service occurred at Glacier National Park, Mont., which resulted in firefighting costs of \$2,717,000. These fires were caused by dry lightning storms which began on August 11, 1967, involving 30 fires which burned 12,391 acres of forest land.

It is most regrettable and unfortunate that our valuable timber resources are

destroyed in this manner, but it is an ever-continuing threat that those responsible for the administration of our national forest lands must face each year. It is encouraging to note the Forest Service experience, that notwithstanding the fact that fires were more extensive this past year, actual loss of timber was less than occurred in previous years when the number of serious fires were fewer.

At this time I wish to commend all those individuals who worked so strenuously and efficiently to contain these fires, frequently at the risk of their lives. From the reports I have received, the coordination was superb and it was due to the efforts of these men that our timber losses were not much more severe. It is because of this constant threat of fire loss that I continually support accelerated research in fire prevention and suppression, and that I continue to insist that our forest-fire crews have a sufficiency of the best equipment available.

There are further items in this bill that I want to commend to the House for support.

These are the items proposed in the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the repayment of flood damage in Alaska during the Chena River flood.

Amounts were reduced because it seemed to the committee that work done here should be done on a family-to-family basis, and that figures given the committee reflected much more than supplemental necessities.

The entire Indian housing problem in Alaska is serious and it is hoped that the \$424,000 here will serve as a model for the future through the manner of expenditure demonstrated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

There is also \$683,000 in the bill for assistance to the Alaskan natives to assist them because of the fishing disaster last summer in Alaska. By disaster I mean that Alaska fish runs were so drastically reduced that native incomes were far below support levels.

As I have pointed out repeatedly to this House, the problem of our fishing resources is a major must for breakthroughs in upgrading it. If this industry and this source of food and income is not to perish, we must accelerate our efforts in the exploration of finding answers in the conservation and fish development field. A large segment of humanity is dependent upon our efforts.

You will note further there is \$1 million provided for the Federal Government's share of the prototype desalting plant in California. All of us are seeking answers in this water field, and this can well be an important part of those answers.

In conclusion, I would like to call attention to the members of this committee that every cent in the Interior and related agencies supplemental items is for the well-being of America and will meet problems of preservation of our natural and human resources.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB].

(Mr. LIPSCOMB asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, a very important and significant part of this second supplemental appropriation bill, 1968, H.R. 17734, now before the House, is the additional new obligational authority in title 1, chapter 2 and title 2 which provides for the Department of Defense—military—a net total of \$4,290,842,000.

This amount includes funds to cover the military and civilian pay increases, increases in retired pay, postal rate increases, and defense claims. The largest item is for additional funds for military operations in Southeast Asia.

The supplemental budget estimates for fiscal year 1968 for the Department of Defense, military functions considered by the committee totaled \$4,626,811,000. The amount of new obligational authority recommended in this bill represents a decrease of \$335,696,000 below the estimate.

The gross amount recommended for the Department of Defense for military and civilian pay increases is \$630,007,000. Of this, \$470,107,000 is for military pay and \$159,900,000 is for civilian pay. These increases were authorized during the last session of Congress in Public Law 90-206, the Federal Salary Act of 1967, and Public Law 90-207, increasing the basic pay for members of the uniformed services.

To offset the total amount of new obligational authority that would otherwise have been needed for pay increases, reserves established pursuant to Public Law 90-218, title 2, are being used. That law required that controllable programs for fiscal year 1968 be reduced below the President's budget, and it provides that amounts unused because of the limitation shall be used only for purposes prescribed by acts of the second session of the 90th Congress. This bill provides that \$136,558,000 of such reserves will be released to apply against military and civilian pay, which places the requirement for net new obligational authority in this bill at \$493,449,000.

Further releases of Public Law 90-218 reserves are also applied to offset additional Southeast Asia requirements and these will be discussed later.

Funds in the amount of \$4,293,000 are provided in the bill because of the postal rate increase which became effective January 1, 1968. There are funds in the bill for an additional \$8 million for the appropriation entitled "Claims—Defense," which reflects an additional requirement for fiscal year 1968 for non-contractual claims. This amount is transferred from the appropriation account entitled "Contingencies—Defense" which contained sufficient uncommitted funds; \$75 million is included for increased requirements for retired pay and an item of \$2 million for higher per diem payments to Reserve personnel as required by a law passed last year, Public Law 90-168, the Reserve Forces Bill of Rights and Vitalization Act.

The largest single item recommended is for additional new obligational authority in the net amount of \$3,791,100,000 to support our military operations in Southeast Asia.

Overall, however, the action contained in this bill actually represents a channel-

ing of \$6,136,000,000 in additional appropriations for Southeast Asia operations. The total is made up of the \$3.79 billion in new obligational authority and \$2,345,000,000 as a release of reserves held pursuant to title 2 of Public Law 90-218.

As a result of this legislation the original request of the President for fiscal year 1968 of \$20.6 billion in appropriations for Southeast Asia requirements is increased to \$26.7 billion.

The additional Southeast Asia requirements in this supplemental appropriation bill are urgently needed for several reasons.

First, the original fiscal year 1968 budget as requested by the President was known to be inadequate when it was before the Congress last year. Further, the increased offensive actions taken by enemy forces has required us to respond with greater manpower and resources. The Tet offensive and the *Pueblo* incident have made it necessary to strengthen our defense posture in these areas and our operational readiness in general.

The additional requirements of \$6.1 billion, financed in part by releases from reserves, it is believed will cover the needs for the balance of this fiscal year 1968.

It provides for deployments overseas of additional military personnel and military units and their associated equipment.

Ground combat and combat support units from the Army and Marines as well as Air Force and Marine Corps tactical air units are to go, or have gone, to Vietnam.

A substantial number of aircraft and associated personnel and equipment were deployed to South Korea as a result of the *Pueblo* incident, and continue to be based there.

Army, Navy, and Air Force units from the Reserve Forces have been called to active duty. In total, approximately 39,500 personnel have been included in these Reserve Forces callups. Most of the units called up are intended to help replenish the Army's strategic reserve and the active Air Reserve held in the United States. However, some reservists now on active duty are for deployment to South Vietnam or will help offset deployments of regular units to Vietnam.

The procurement actions provide: equipment, and consumables for U.S. and allied ground forces; aircraft and helicopters to replace losses as well as to meet additional aircraft requirements; increased ammunition consumption for ground, naval, and air units; expediting procurement of items such as electronic countermeasures and surveillance equipment.

There are also funds to provide for higher aircraft maintenance requirements, including spares and repair parts, a greater number of naval, air, and ground equipment overhauls, and transportation requirements which are now of considerably higher tonnages than previously estimated.

Actions are being undertaken to improve base storage facilities in Korea; replace various structures destroyed in

Vietnam; and to increase our ammunition production base.

Members of the House of Representatives should recognize that it is exceedingly difficult to ascertain the exact total cost of the Southeast Asia military operations.

Members of the Subcommittee on Defense and the committee staff who have spent long hours and days, and who have followed the budget activities closely over all the months, are confronted with many difficulties.

This has been especially so as regards the current fiscal year.

To date the fiscal year 1968 Defense budget has been subjected to almost 150 official reprogramming actions, and additional internal transfers. The use of laws which permit exemption from the apportionment process, and exemption from authorizations and specific appropriations by Congress, and outright budgetary manipulations. This has created a situation which, in my opinion, unnecessarily inhibits the Congress from following the Defense budget in the detail that is necessary.

Recognizing those conditions, the committee has examined this request and the funding requirements as now stated in this bill in our opinion are needed.

In fact, most of the request is already obligated and being used. Our action today therefore is, to some degree, action after the fact.

To set the record straight, congressional action on this bill will authorize actions which the Department of Defense for the most part has already undertaken. The Department's actions were undertaken in accordance with reprogramming procedures or pursuant to the provision of certain laws which it felt compelled to use until this bill becomes law.

I believe it would be well to review some of the events of the past year in order to gain a more complete understanding of the contents and significance of this bill now before us.

Just a year ago, June 9, 1967, the Appropriations Committee report on the Department of Defense appropriation bill for fiscal year 1968—Report No. 349—pointed out that the funding request for Southeast Asia was low. It stated:

The committee is, however, of the opinion that funds over and beyond those carried over from previous years, and those included in the pending bill, will probably be required for fiscal year 1968. The tempo and cost of the war in Southeast Asia are on an upward trend. If additional amounts are subsequently requested, they will of course be given a high priority.

On June 13, 1967 when the fiscal year 1968 bill was being debated here in the House of Representatives, I made the following statement about this problem:

Although the administration estimated that about \$20.6 billion of the budget will be required for the war, the question properly asked. Will that be enough? The actual costs could well be running to a magnitude of \$25 to \$30 billion or more per year. . . . Recent statements by administration spokesmen, including the President, made after our hearings had concluded, indicate to me that the administration may have once again

delayed a decision to realistically fund the war effort. . . . the President and the Secretary of Defense should submit such estimated funding needs before action on this bill is completed by the Congress.

From these statements it can be seen that members of the Appropriations Committee were already clearly of the opinion back a year ago that the administration had probably underestimated or understated to the Congress the fiscal year 1968 funding requirements for operations in Southeast Asia.

Furthermore, from such statements, it can be seen committee members called upon the administration 1 year ago to submit the known necessary funding needs to the Congress and to do so prior to the date that the Congress would complete its work on the fiscal year 1968 Defense appropriation bill.

The administration was aware of its understated Defense funding needs and was aware prior to the time the Congress completed action on the fiscal year 1968 Defense budget. On August 17, 1967 the President in his summary review of the 1968 budget described briefly the situation in regard to Defense expenditures and said that we must be prepared for additional expenditures in support of our combat forces. He said at that time changes could "increase defense expenditures in fiscal 1968 by up to \$4 billion."

Though the President made that statement August 17, 1967, 6 weeks before the fiscal year 1968 Defense appropriation bill was signed into law, no requests to the Congress were made by the administration for additional new obligational authority to adequately finance Southeast Asia military operations.

By November 1, 1967, because the administration failed to correctly state Defense needs to the Congress, former Secretary of Defense McNamara was forced to notify the Congress that the operation and maintenance accounts for all the services had, on October 27—4 days previously—been exempted by the President from the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended—31 U.S.C. 665.

This exemption was a device whereby the Department was able to obligate funds that would normally have to be apportioned in such manner as to assure their coverage of requirements for the entire fiscal year 1968. Still no additional new obligational authority was requested at that time.

In a letter to me of November 25, 1967, Assistant Secretary of Defense Anthony elaborated on the administration's October 27 exemption action. In part he said:

During the latter part of October, it was ascertained that the amounts in the accounts, as appropriated, were inadequate and accordingly a request was made by the Secretary of Defense to the President for an exemption of these accounts from apportionment. The additional funds required in the Operation and Maintenance accounts are primarily due to expenses being incurred incident to the activities directly related to Vietnam.

It was obvious only 30 days after the 1968 fiscal year bill passed that the Department of Defense was short of funds.

On February 12, 1968 the President sent a proposed "Revisions of Depart-

ment of Defense Appropriations, 1968"—Document No. 255—to Congress. This revision, as former Secretary McNamara testified on February 14, 1968, was not a request for additional funds but a transfer of funds between accounts. This was 3 months after the civilian and military pay bills were passed, 3 weeks after the *Pueblo* seizure on January 23, 1968, and about 2 weeks after the Tet offensive had been underway. Each of these clearly indicated the need for additional funding.

On March 5, 1968, section 3679, Revised Statutes was again employed when the Director of the Bureau of the Budget notified the Speaker of the House that section 3679 was to be used because funds for the military and civilian pay increases had not been included in the fiscal year 1968 budget. Again no supplemental request.

Finally on March 11, 1968, a supplemental request—House Document No. 274—which included \$167.4 million in obligational authority for the Department of Defense, was sent to the Congress. It provided for some civilian pay increases and an \$8 million request to cover increased claims. However, it should be noted that no funds were requested at that time to provide increases in military personnel accounts which were required by the military pay bill.

Culminating the delaying and stalling tactics, on May 13, 1968, the Department of Defense resorted to the most unusual and, in my view, the most drastic of actions. The Deputy Secretary of Defense authorized deficiencies to be incurred in the operation and maintenance accounts of the four services for fiscal year 1968 military appropriations under the provisions of a law which dates back over 107 years. In other words, the Department authorized the use of funds in those accounts without specific authorization and specific appropriation by the Congress.

The Deputy Secretary of Defense, Nitze, on that date, May 13, 1968, sent a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives in which the Speaker was told "you are hereby notified" of the action. The Speaker was thereby notified that the Deputy Secretary was invoking a provision of a seldom-used law.

It is a law which was originally put on the statute books March 2, 1861, and as far as I have been able to determine this is only the second instance in the past 20 years in which this authority has been invoked. This law reads:

REVISED STATUTE 732, AS AMENDED
(41 U.S.C. 11)

11. No contracts or purchases unless authorized or under adequate appropriation; report to the Congress.

(a) No contract or purchase on behalf of the United States shall be made, unless the same is authorized by law or is under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment, except in the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters, transportation, or medical and hospital supplies, which, however, shall not exceed the necessities of the current year.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall immediately advise the Congress of the exercise of the authority granted in subsection (a)

of this section, and shall report quarterly on the estimated obligations incurred pursuant to the authority granted in Subsection (a) of this section. As amended October 15, 1966, Pub. L. 89-687, Title VI, Article 612(e), 80 Stat. 993.

By May 13, therefore, an official in the Department of Defense had authorized deficiencies to be incurred in fiscal year 1968 operation and maintenance appropriations for the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Air Force.

In addition to the above cited actions, there were several emergency reprogramming actions approved by the cognizant committees of Congress prior to and pending the enactment of this supplemental request which is before the House today. These reprogramming actions temporarily diverted resources from previously approved non-Southeast Asia 1968 programs. The funds which were used in this way are to be restored to those programs with passage of this bill.

The main content of the Department of Defense funds requested in the bill now before the House was sent to Congress on May 21 and was among the three communications involving Defense funding which the President addressed to the Congress in the 2 days, May 21 and May 22. Therefore, it was not until May 22 that the total additional estimated fiscal year 1968 Defense funding needs were requested.

The Department of Defense in order to get funds to meet our commitments in Southeast Asia, has stretched out, cut back, changed or canceled other non-Southeast Asia programs vital to our future security.

For an example, the Office of Secretary of Defense required the Army to cut \$100 million of fiscal year 1968 funds from R.D.T. & E. programs which had been previously justified to and appropriated by the Congress.

On February 21, 1968, when the Army's Chief of Research and Development was before the subcommittee I said to him that certain of the cuts in programs appeared to have been very arbitrary, just to find some money. To that General Betts replied:

Indeed we did just have to find some money. What we did was to go through the Army research, development, test and evaluation program totally, studying many possibilities, discussed them with Dr. Foster and his staff, and eventually came up with this distribution of items that made up the \$100 million total. (P. 670, pt. I, fiscal year 1969 hearings.)

The Congress realizes the necessity of giving the Department of Defense certain funding flexibility because world events do affect Defense needs. Emergency funds and other fiscal authority therefore has been granted by the Congress to the Department of Defense in order to provide flexibility to meet unbudgeted and unanticipated events, and to permit the executive and legislative branches the time to react to such events. This flexibility is particularly required for emergencies when the Congress is not in session. However, the present administration has used this authority in the broadcast context and even while the Congress was in session.

The Department of Defense and the

military services have thousands upon thousands of fiscal officers. The Department of Defense also has been provided with, and has access to, the world's largest concentration of electronic computers, including the most sophisticated.

Huge costs are incurred by the Department when it assembles essential budgetary data. But when fiscal resources are employed for budgetary juggling purposes, just to make ends meet, it can result in an utter waste of time and energy and funds. I know of no tabulation of the Defense resources which have been dissipated in such manner but in my opinion such waste must have been considerable and again adversely reflects on Defense management as practiced in recent years.

Mr. Chairman, I have gone to some length in discussing the actions by the officials in the Department of Defense. The reason I have done so is to point out how desperately the Department of Defense needs these funds. The requirement for additional funds is before us today because the administration has refused to face up to the necessity to make adequate and timely appraisals of the defense needs of our Nation, not only just for our operations in Southeast Asia but for our worldwide commitment now and in the 1970's.

The record shows it has taken the administration many months to request the required additional funds which it had known months ago would be needed. But the administration seems to have used almost every device at its disposal in order to avoid making a full statement of Defense funding needs for fiscal year 1968.

The record points up the financial manipulating that has been going on and draws attention to the quality of the fiscal leadership that is being provided in the Department of Defense. It is in need of improvement.

The record does show the administration needs the additional funds to meet our commitment in Southeast Asia as provided in this bill H.R. 17734.

To me it is clear that the Congress should have long ago been requested to provide these funds in order to provide a better administered Defense program.

The defense of the country should not be based on short-range, patchwork, fiscal planning.

Sound military plans and decisions cannot be based on unsound budget decisions or on indecisions.

Our military forces are performing valiantly and effectively. Our support of this bill will finance the equipment and supplies they require.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. RYAN].

(Mr. RYAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chairman, I should like to thank the distinguished gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Chairman, let me address myself to that part of the bill H.R. 17734 which is really the overwhelming part of the bill, relating to Southeast Asia. As I calculate the amount of money pro-

posed in this bill for military operations in Southeast Asia, it amounts to two-thirds of the total amount of the bill.

The bill itself provides, according to the statement of the distinguished chairman, for approximately \$9 billion. That is \$8.930 billion, and out of that the amount to be allocated for Southeast Asia is a total of \$6.1 billion. That is \$3.791 billion for the emergency fund for Southeast Asia, and \$2.345 billion to be released from Public Law 90-218 reserves, making a total of \$6.1 billion. Therefore, two-thirds of this supplemental appropriation is for the war in Vietnam.

It is regrettable that the real crux of this request is not presented to us as a single proposition, instead of being tied in with requests for supplemental appropriations for other agencies, and for some very important social programs.

Nevertheless, we cannot ignore the proposition that this is basically a bill to appropriate \$6 billion for the escalation of the war in Southeast Asia.

I was interested to read at page 737 of the hearings that, although the planned total of military personnel for Vietnam had been understood to be 525,000, it is now the intention of the administration to increase that to 549,000, and, as a matter of fact, to have in place by June 30 in Southeast Asia 517,000.

So it is perfectly clear that our commitment of manpower is increasing at the very time we are engaged in negotiations in Paris.

Mr. Chairman, for 4 years this war has steadily escalated. For 4 years its cost has been underestimated, and for the fourth time in 4 years the administration is before the Congress with a request for supplemental funds.

This happened in 1965, 1966, 1967, and now again in 1968.

Because of the unpopularity of this war, an American President, who was elected 4 years ago by a great landslide, made the decision to withdraw as a candidate for reelection. This act, which he characterized as "taking the quest for peace out of politics," in a very real sense took the continuation of the war out of politics. By removing himself from the political arena as a target for dissatisfaction with the war, the war itself has been insulated from criticism.

But men continue to die, the devastation of those we would save persists, the domestic budget continues to be drained. It is as if the Vietnam war has become a permanent and inevitable fixture in American life, like the interminable, remote warfare predicted in Orwell's 1984.

Although the critics have lately gained a measure of respectability as events bear out their predictions and lipservice is paid to their concerns, the war continues to grow. We have seen the effect of this war on the fragile East-West detente which achieved a beginning in 1963. We have seen how massive American violence, visited on a small nation, has lost us the respect of many of our friends. We have seen the war's divisive effect on our own citizens and the growing scarcity of funds for domestic needs; this at a time when our problems at home reach

crisis proportions. And perhaps too few of us have recognized the brutalizing effect of this war on our own consciousness—the subtle implementation of the idea that violence may be viewed as a "solution."

How can one justify raining greater bomb tonnage than was dropped on all theaters during World War II on a nation the size of Vietnam? How can one justify rendering millions of civilians lifeless or homeless? Nothing justifies the demand logic of the statement "we have to destroy the town to save it," which has become the symbolic essence of our presence in Vietnam.

Beginning in the early 1960's the military strategists embraced a theory known as flexible response or limited war. It replaced an older theory of massive retaliation. It was the presumption of this theory that the Pax Americana could be threatened by brush-fire wars in which the threat of massive nuclear retaliation would be neither viable nor credible. Therefore, reasoned the theorists, under the umbrella of the nuclear deterrent, limited wars would be fought for limited objectives, at limited cost. Escalation could be carefully controlled, and force would be applied only to the extent required to put down the brush fires.

This theory held a tragic and fatal flaw—it overlooked the military mind which does not think in terms of political goals—it assumed that the United States could defeat any conceivable foe under any circumstances—it failed to consider what would happen if we faced military stalemate.

The outcome of this policy and of our shortness of vision is Vietnam—a war where issues and realities are obscure, where our allies have virtually no popular following while the adversary has substantial support. Each infusion of force has been parried, and we have responded with new escalations "so that these dead shall not have died in vain." The architects of the flexible response theory failed to consider the political and military consequences of stalemate; an endless series of incremental escalations with the constant assurance that the next increment will turn the tide.

Thus, each year, the scope and cost of the war has increased. Each increment is viewed as limited and tolerable, like the losing poker player who will risk a little more in hope of winning back what he has lost. When the poker chips were Vietnamese peasants, the game was dismal enough, but now in addition the stability of our own society is at stake. There is increasing alienation and unrest among young and old in America. The war has created an economic drain that has seriously jeopardized our international monetary position and forced the administration to accept major reductions in its own domestic programs while burdening its citizens with an additional and regressive tax.

Today, the administration is requesting an additional \$6.1 billion for Southeast Asia—\$3.8 billion through a supplemental appropriation and \$2.3 billion through a transferral of funds pursuant to Public Law 90-218. The additional \$6.1 billion represents an increase of more

than 25 percent over the \$23.7 billion which the Congress already appropriated for military operations in Southeast Asia for fiscal year 1968. The amount by which the administration underestimated 1 year's cost of the Vietnam war is more than three times what we spend to eradicate poverty, and more than twice what we spend on housing and urban development. It is greater than the total estimated cost of a national guaranteed income program.

For the fourth time in 4 years the House, faced with an appropriation request for specific earmarked funds to remit escalation of the Vietnam war, has an opportunity to vote on the administration's policy.

Each year I have urged the House to seize the opportunity—the only effective opportunity to make its views known.

In 1964 I urged a specific strategy for the neutralization of Southeast Asia to avoid the broadening of the developing conflict. But the conflict was broadened. In 1965 I argued against the Americanization of the war and the adoption of the policy of escalation. But the war was Americanized and escalated. In 1966 I tried again to point to the policy choices confronting us. But the choice of continued escalation was made. In 1967 I called again for renewed diplomatic efforts and an end to the bombings in the north. But diplomacy was not our policy and military efforts and the bombings continued and intensified. Throughout it all I urged that we seek a negotiated political settlement. But the pursuit of a pure military victory continued increasingly to dominate our efforts.

Last year I voted against the entire defense appropriation bill because it was so heavily laced with funds for continued escalation of the war. My position was the same this year. Yet, even though more have joined me in this effort through the years, and although the national opposition to the war has clearly intensified, it has had little or no effect on the administration's policy.

Only this morning General Westmoreland for the first time admitted that a military victory could not be achieved in the classical sense.

I would hope that, when the bill is open for amendment under the 5-minute rule, there would be support for an amendment which would strike from this bill the \$6.1 billion for Southeast Asia. I understand that the gentleman from New York [Mr. Dow] will offer such an amendment. If that does not prevail, then I intend to offer a motion to recommit to eliminate those funds from the bill if I have the opportunity.

Only through the appropriation process can we have any kind of leverage on foreign policy in the House of Representatives.

If we are concerned with the continuation of this war—if we are concerned with its continuing escalation—if we are concerned with the fact that we have not achieved any semblance of peace so far through negotiations, then it is time to call a halt through the power of the purse which after all is the only way that Members of the House of Representatives can express their opinion on foreign policy.

That is why during the past 4 years I have opposed supplemental appropriation bills for military operations in Southeast Asia. We again have the opportunity. A lot has happened in this country since we last voted on the question of escalation in Southeast Asia, all of us are aware of it—and now is the time to take action.

If the parliamentary situation does not permit a separate vote on this issue, then I am prepared to vote against the entire appropriation since two-thirds of it is earmarked for Vietnam.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. BURTON].

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Chairman, it is regrettable that in addition to the major thrust of this supplemental appropriation bill, which provides funding for escalation of the war in Vietnam, that there is included in the bill additional routine funding of various domestic programs, which domestic programs I, of course, support.

If these domestic program funding items were in a separate bill, as they normally are and should be, I would vote in support of this supplemental bill—but such is not the case.

Mr. Chairman, as I did on May 5, 1965, again on March 1, 1966, and again on March 2, 1967, I must once more rise in opposition to a request for supplemental funds to pursue the war in Vietnam. All that I have said before on these occasions could be repeated and reaffirmed now. It is true now and it was true then, that "we pursue a futile attempt to achieve, by force of arms, solutions to problems which are not primarily military but essentially political, economic, and social."

The cost in lives, in human sacrifice and suffering, in dollars which could be more wisely and humanely spent and in terms of the almost irreparable damage we do the fabric of our own free society, must cause us to reassess the role we have assumed, for whatever reason, in Vietnam.

At a time when this Nation, mourning the tragic death of one of its vital, young leaders, seeks answers to the causes of violence within our society, is it not apparent to all but those who dare not see, that this war bears great responsibility for the atmosphere in which we find ourselves? By our conduct, we have affirmed that in the affairs of nations, war and violence are acceptable instruments in solving differences. Is it any wonder that in the affairs of men, resorting to violence becomes more frequent?

Do we not collectively bear some responsibility for demeaning the value of human life by our actions, which in the first 5 months of this year cost 8,342 Americans, 8,645 South Vietnamese and 107,941 Vietcong and North Vietnamese lives? Are we not as a people and as a society brutalized by so gigantic a slaughter of humanity?

The numbers continue to rise. U.S. casualties for the period 1960 through 1964 were 255 fatalities, an average of approximately four per month. In 1965 they rose to 1,365 or about 114 per month. 1966 saw 5,008 deaths, average 417 per month. In 1967 the toll rose to 9,378 aver-

aging 781 per month. Through May of this year, U.S. fatalities totaled 8,342—an average of 1,668 American deaths per month.

Even as we have moved to the conference table the scale of the war we wage continues to escalate, to become more brutal. As negotiations commenced in Paris on May 13, U.S. combat deaths for the period May 12 to June 1 were 1,409 and 8,839 wounded in that same period.

In a war that General Westmoreland just this week said could not be won in the classic military sense, we continue to sacrifice our youth and brutalize our society.

In a decade which opened with hope and promise, we have seen, in large measure, that hope give way to despair and promises remain unfulfilled as more and more of our resources were drained for war.

The efforts to rebuild our cities have been diminished as moneys are spent to destroy cities and the countryside of Vietnam.

The efforts to relieve suffering and the ravages of poverty in our own society have been subjected to curtailment and cutbacks as the drain of dollars for the war has taken its toll.

We can know the direct Defense Department expenditures on the war but the additional costs of this policy are incalculable; 1965 saw \$103 million spent on the war, 1966 \$5.8 billion, 1967 \$20.1 billion, and conservative estimates for 1968 project an expenditure of \$28.1 billion, which many believe will be as high as \$30 billion.

Troop strength reflects this same escalation. On May 5, 1965, when I voted against the first supplemental appropriation, we had 42,000 men in Vietnam. At the end of 1965 we had 165,000 men committed in Vietnam. There were 389,000 in 1966. There were 486,000 in 1967 and 533,000 as of June 1, 1968.

American wounded figures reflect this same continuing upward spiral; 6,110 wounded in 1965, 30,093 wounded in 1966, 62,004 wounded in 1967, 50,470 wounded during the first 5 months this year.

Yet with this continuing expenditure of money, increasing commitment of troops, the wounding of more and more men, the loss of more and more lives, we continue to sink deeper and deeper into this conflict. Even now as negotiations take place we are asked today to vote more funds for war.

Can we hope that negotiations will be fruitful in the face of this action?

Let us pause and reflect on the course that we pursue, the price we have already paid, and the apparently open-ended commitment we are repeatedly asked to supplement.

Is it not time to say let us disengage?

Is it not time to act in such a way as to deescalate the conflict?

How much more of the lifeblood of this Nation must be shed?

How many more needs of our people must go unmet and promises of a better life go unfulfilled?

How long must we wait before we heed the voices of men and women of good will who across this Nation call for peace?

It is my conscience and their voice which I respond to today in once again voting against funds to pursue and extend this conflict.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. Dow].

(Mr. DOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOW. Mr. Chairman, the one point I want to make is that those of us who favor Medicaid—who favor salary increases for military and Federal employees—but who do not favor the war in Vietnam, are embarrassed by the combination in this bill of appropriations proposed to be made for all of these diverse programs.

I merely want to say that, if I have the opportunity, I will certainly vote for Medicaid payments, and for military salary increases and other benefits provided in this bill. But I have some reservations—considerable reservations—about voting to encourage further military activity in Southeast Asia, and for that reason I intend to offer an amendment which will eliminate from the bill those funds provided for Southeast Asia.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, in this bill is the sum of \$3,101,000 to cover the additional meat inspection costs incurred during the present fiscal year as a result of the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967, which authorizes the Department to provide technical and financial assistance to increase the quality of State inspection programs and to extend Federal inspection to certain establishments previously exempt from Federal inspection, and to improve surveillance of foreign plants exporting meat to the United States. This will bring to a total for the fiscal year 1968 something, in a rounded-off figure, of \$60 million for meat inspection.

On Monday, May 27, I happened to be tuned in to the well-known commentator, Mr. Chet Huntley, who had some very appropriate remarks to make with respect to the so-called Wholesome Meat Act. To begin his remarks on that particular evening Mr. Huntley quoted Dr. Oscar Sussman, doctor of veterinary medicine at Rutgers University, the State university of New Jersey, as follows:

The "Wholesome Meat Act of 1967" is a fraud. It is an expensive, unproductive extension of Federal and State bureaucracy, an unnecessary and perhaps institutional invasion of States' responsibilities and rights. Most important the Act is misleading to the consuming public, if the objective is to prevent disease transmission and thus promote the public health.

Another quote from Dr. Sussman which Chet Huntley used, was as follows:

In recent weeks Betty Furness and Ralph Nader, two self-styled protectors of the "public weal" have led a bandwagon of mob psychologists and public relations experts in clobbering one of the major food industries of the U.S. most thoroughly.

Further quoting from Dr. Sussman:

The worst aspect of the situation caused by Mr. Nader and Miss Furness is that the public has been lulled into a false sense of security. The U.S. housewife now believes "U.S. Inspected" meat and poultry products are free of disease and harmful bacteria. This is false.

Then Mr. Chet Huntley went on to say—

That's where the deception lies. U.S. inspectors are now descending upon new segments of the meat trade and the public has been sold the false notion that "U.S. Inspected" is a guarantee of cleanliness. What the housewife must know is that anything could happen to a piece of meat after it is inspected. So this whole new inspection program is a farce in an attempt to guarantee cleanliness at only an early stage of meat distribution.

Further, there was no need for the Federal program's extension into new areas. As Dr. Sussman said, there is no evidence of any untoward results from having eaten non-inspected, locally-inspected, or State-inspected meats in this country.

Further quoting Mr. Chet Huntley:

Now, meat wholesalers in New York and other cities are being thrown out of business because their buildings or equipment cannot meet the arbitrary standards demanded by Federal inspectors whose rules have not even been established. But there they are, forcing small houses out of business.

Here is one of their arbitrary rules: no sawdust on the floors for certain types of establishments. If a side of beef should fall off a hook the Federal inspectors demand that it fall on a greasy floor rather than into harmless sawdust.

In New York, this reporter knows, truck drivers and other employees of the wholesale district are now quitting their jobs to become Federal inspectors and they talk openly of the "fringe benefits". The fringe benefits are monies under the table in return for that misleading inspection stamp.

This is what the Wholesome Meat Act has turned loose on the country, at a cost of millions of dollars.

I certainly would have to agree with the observation relative to the cost of millions of dollars for this program.

The National Observer, under date of Monday, May 20, published a very interesting article entitled "Flimflam and the Federal Man—Tainted Meat and Tainted Evidence," in which they ran a rather extensive inquiry of those meat inspectors that had been asked to hurriedly gather up, within a 24-hour period of time, or 30 hours, all the information they could gather that would goad Congress into moving swiftly on expanding meat inspection as we did last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, having taken the lead from that article, I used it as a base for a line of interrogation of witnesses in support of this supplemental request. This will be found beginning on page 660 of the hearings on the second supplemental appropriation bill. I will ask later for permission to insert the complete article in these remarks including a devastating memorandum that I should like to refer to now.

It was just completely shocking to members of the subcommittee to find that

this kind of memorandum from a public official could be so written. Let me give you just a few excerpts from it. It was supposedly a memorandum conceived by one of the district directors in the Dallas compliance area. He issued a memorandum titled "Special Project Q.Q. & C.—Quick, Quiet, and Confidential." In other words, it meant, get all the information you possibly can quickly, quietly and confidentially, so that we can communicate it to Washington to get to the individual Members of Congress and tell them how drastic a need there is for this legislation.

Quoting from this memorandum:

Effective immediately, we are to discontinue all other C. & E.S. work and devote full time (plus any overtime necessary to effectively complete this assignment) . . .

The information we will gather at non-federally inspected (NFI) plants in this effort is to be used at congressional hearings now being held in connection with the proposed amendment (H.R. 6168) to the Meat Inspection Act.

Quoting from another section:

You are to gain entrance into NFI plants under the guise of (a) meeting local inspection personnel to gain cooperation in our normal C. & E.S. work, (b) discussing our denaturing and decharacterizing requirements with management, (c) etc. This should be done quickly and quietly in such a manner that no one is aware of the real purpose of your visit. This will require a very discreet approach and may tax your imagination.

Then another sentence in that memorandum says:

Plants selected for this survey will be those in which you would expect to find the most discrepancies. In other words, look for "horrible examples."

In other words, they were to look for "horrible examples."

A further reading from another section of this memorandum is as follows:

In your reports of plant "surveys" it is suggested you use dramatic, graphic terms with impact, such as cancer eye, pus, manure, disease, excreta, cockroaches, rats, flies, loose paint, cobwebs, . . .

And so it continues.

I found out in the interrogation of the witnesses that instead of just four inspectors being detailed to this work, there were 27 in total. These surveys were to be conducted in 35 States within a 24-hour period. I asked that the record be complete with all the names of the plants that were visited and what they found wrong with those plants to arrive at some of these conclusions.

Our subcommittee felt in all fairness to these plants that have been listed among the 203, that we would not include them in the RECORD at this point until we have had an opportunity to go back and afford them the courtesy and privilege of responding to our inquiry as to just what kind of inspection was made of their particular plant. I have been advised within the last day or two that of the 203 plants that were supposedly investigated, and about which all these scurrilous things were said and repeated without any foundation on the floor of the House, only five violations were noted in all this investigation through 35 States. Bear in mind we are talking about a total of 15,000 processing and meat

slaughtering plants throughout the country.

The country and this Congress were indeed flimflammed by this hasty "survey" of a mere handful of plants.

It seems to me this is a very appropriate time to bring this out in the open. I would call the attention of all Members particularly to those pages in the hearing record beginning with page 660, and ask you to read for yourselves how this Congress can be flimflammed, as we were, by the executive branch using their snoopers at taxpayers expense to build a case for public consumption.

Mr. Chairman, I place the article and memorandum previously referred to in the RECORD at this point:

[From the National Observer, May 20, 1968]

TAINTED MEAT AND TAINTED EVIDENCE

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Agents of the Federal Government fanned out across the nation last July under urgent and explicit instructions from Washington to gather examples of horrid conditions in meat-processing plants not under U.S. Government control.

Swiftly and often with calculated deception, the Federal men got what they were ordered to get. Their findings, which were widely accepted as factual and unbiased Government inspection reports, painted a picture of widespread filth in meat handling. These reports were later to be used as undisputed authority for scare stories that frightened the public and helped stampede Congress into passage of a new and tougher Federal meat-inspection law—the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967.

What can now be confirmed is the nasty fact that the "evidence" gathered last July was deliberately biased, that the tainted reports were used to mislead Congress and the public, that they put a lie in the mouth of President Johnson, duped a large number of well-meaning people, including Ralph Nader and Betty Furness, and did a superb con job on much of the nation's press.

FINDINGS CHALLENGED

The stench of the filthy-meat survey began seeping out belatedly early this year when state and industry officials challenged the authenticity of some of the inspectors' findings. An investigation by this newspaper revealed that U.S. inspectors had, indeed, fudged on some facts [The National Observer, Jan. 29, 1968] and that other reports were doctored in Washington to make them sound even more damning than they were [The National Observer, Feb. 12, 1968].

The Observer's inquiry uncovered the fact that a written memorandum with explicit instructions to field inspectors did exist. Officials in Washington admitted as much but refused to release it. After months of determined efforts, including legal action, by this newspaper, the Agriculture Department finally agreed last week to give a copy of the memorandum to The National Observer. The contents of this remarkable document, which the Agriculture Department admits reflects the substance of its orders to field inspectors, are published in full on Page 12.

The memorandum was written by Wilbur F. Michael, officer in charge of the Dallas area compliance and evaluation staff, which is the investigative arm of the USDA's meat-inspection service. It was to serve as a guide for the activities of three field inspectors: John Halverson, based in Dallas; Joseph J. Barrett in Denver; and Matias Ramos in San Antonio.

Entitled "Special Project QQ&C (Quick, Quiet and Confidential)," the memo instructed agents to use guile in entering plants not under Federal supervision, to select plants "in which you would expect to find the most discrepancies," to look for "horrible examples" of unsanitary conditions in

those plants, and to describe them "in dramatic, graphic terms with impact, such as cancer-eye, pus, manure, disease, excreta, cockroaches, rats, flies, loose paint, cobwebs, rust, grease, overhead dripping sewer lines, toilet facilities, mice, flour, excess water, chemicals, excess fat, etc., instead of other more acceptable terms."

A sense of urgency was emphasized because, as the memo put it, the information "is to be used at Congressional hearings now being held. . . ." The memo, dated July 27, 1967, which was a Thursday, instructed the agents to get into plants in five states—Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Colorado, and Arkansas—write their reports, and send them directly to Washington. By Wednesday, August 2.

The compliance officers complied—swiftly and predictably.

Out of Oklahoma flew reports of seven inspections by Mr. Barrett. A random, not untypical sample of the report on one plant: "Stagnant water stood in bloody puddles all over the place. The walls were covered with grime grease and mould. One beef carcass had an infected brisket and another had a large knee joint which appeared to be arthritic. A butcher was boning out a beef round which had sour bone and the meat near the bone was greenish colored."

In addition to covering plants in Oklahoma, Mr. Barrett managed in the brief period to hustle through inspections of nine plants in Colorado and file reports of a similar nature on each of them.

REPORTS FROM TEXAS

Out of Texas came reports of five inspections by Mr. Ramos. A random, not untypical sample of the information in one: "Edible meat drums were very dirty, contaminated with rust and the inside showed a very poor job of washing. Some of the lips were broken with meat imbedded in. The paint on all walls is flaking off, some was evident on hanging beef fore shanks. Hair, bruises, and kill dirt was also noticed on these carcasses. Flies were swarming on the back door. Spitting on the floor by an employee was noted."

In addition to covering plants in Texas Mr. Ramos managed to file similar inspection reports on conditions in three plants in Louisiana.

Inspector Halverson sent in reports on inspections in four Arkansas plants. Sample: "Large numbers of flies in processing room. No coverings over the mixers. Knocked down boxes were placed and piled on floor, toilet rooms were in an unsanitary condition; no ventilation in toilets."

A FLOOD OF REPORTS

And so it went. All told, the order from Washington rapidly produced reports of inspections with derogatory comments of one sort or another on 183 plants in 38 states. Nobody made much effort to tell Congress or the public that these were plants specially and hastily selected to prove a point. On the contrary, the implication was floated time and time again that the findings of the "survey" were generally representative of conditions in the 15,000 meat plants not under Federal supervision. Indeed, even the astute and knowledgeable Rep. Thomas S. Foley, Washington Democrat, referred approvingly in Senate hearings to the USDA report as "current and comprehensive." And he was by no means alone in believing this.

The reports themselves, all of which have now been made available to The Observer, vary widely in length and quality. Some are little more than brief, generalized statements. Others run on at some length in a chatty, informal manner with a high content of irrelevancies. One for example, offers the unexpected information that breweries do not knowingly permit females during the menstrual period to enter certain phases of the brewing procedure. "How do I know?" rhetorically asks the writer. "I had a friend who was a salesman for a brewery, and he told me so."

The actual names and locations of the plants inspected have been deleted by the department. While this is standard practice in many regulatory agencies of Government, it imposes a difficult detective job on anyone outside the agency who might have doubts about the accuracy of reports and seeks to check them out independently. Thus they have the aura of anonymous authority, offering no opportunity for the accused or the skeptic to dispute the findings.

Mr. Michael's written instructions, of course, went to only three field inspectors. In a letter accompanying the release of the memo to The National Observer, Rodney E. Leonard, administrator in Washington of the Consumer and Marketing Service, states that the memorandum "was issued by a subordinate field official, and that certain parts of it did not represent the policy or instructions of this Service."

But in an interview here last week, Mr. Leonard acknowledged that the memo did, in fact, reflect the "substance" of instructions telephoned to all field officers from Washington.

"The men were told," he says, "to arrive at the plants unannounced, ask for permission to enter without stating their purpose, and, if admitted, to record their factual observations. We are satisfied that they carried out this mission and accomplished this goal without any improper conduct, without any substantive inaccuracies, and without being underhanded about it."

DIFFERENCES IN STANDARDS

The standards that Marketing Service officials set for judging conduct, inaccuracies, and underhandedness are, of course, their own. But there's ample evidence to conclude that those standards are not widely shared, especially by those people who were being slyly investigated.

It should be noted, first off, that Federal inspectors had no jurisdiction last summer over state-inspected packing plants. (They do now, as a result of the law signed last Dec. 15.) Nonetheless, Mr. Michael's memo clearly directs Federal inspectors "to gain entrance into non-Federally-inspected plants . . . under the guise of (a) meeting local inspection personnel to gain co-operation in our normal C&ES work (b) discussing our denaturing and decharacterizing requirements with management, (c) etc."

The fact that an inspector sometimes could not get into a plant did not deter him from submitting a report anyway. For example, Mr. Barrett reports thus on a locked-up plant in Oklahoma: "The exterior of the premises was filthy and stinking. I moved a meat barrel containing meat scrap and a rat jumped out and nearly knocked my hat off. I noticed that the rat entered the rear of subject plant."

Included in the batch of current reports last summer was one about a Colorado plant that, it developed, had been closed at least nine months earlier. The inspector later explained that he had been told it was all right to include plants he had inspected in the "recent" past. He said his inspection of that particular plant had been made in November 1966, a year before his findings were published in the Congressional Record by an obviously impressed congressman.

The managers of some plants cited in inspectors' reports insisted that they did not even know a Federal inspector had been on their premises. And, in at least one instance, an inspector conceded that he stayed in his car and did not enter a plant that his report later criticized. He said he had been in the plant a week earlier and so knew the conditions there.

During The Observer inquiry last February, it was discovered, too, that field reports from some inspectors had been edited by a ghost in Washington who deleted complimentary passages and thus made reports sound more critical than they really were.

All the reports flowed into Washington

just as a House Agriculture subcommittee was completing work on a milder version of what later became the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967. Predictably, the reports began filtering out in a manner calculated to make headlines. News accounts giving stomach-turning details of the "survey" were published and broadcast as gospel. There were, again predictably, cries of outrage by housewives, consumer groups, labor organizations, and editorialists over the fresh evidence of filthy meat. Lost in the furor were protests by many state officials that the reports were grossly exaggerated, misleading, unfair, and that some were outright fabrications.

"Nobody had any idea of the explosive impact these reports were going to have," Mr. Leonard asserted last week. "Our goal was simply to demonstrate that despite all the new state and local meat-inspection laws that had been enacted there was relatively little improvement in actually enforcing those laws."

There is no dispute among people with knowledge of the meat industry that unsanitary conditions do exist. Nor with the contention that the American consumer deserves to be protected against the health dangers that may lurk in filthy meat products. There is a basic philosophical and practical disagreement, however, over whether the meat-inspection job can be done better by a corps of Federal inspectors with Federal powers and authority rather than state and local officials. These arguments, however, have been made rather academic since the passage of the new law. What is not academic, at least in a democratic society, is whether the means adopted to obtain Federal inspection justify that end.

When the House version of the meat-inspection bill came to the floor for debate late in October, the House Agriculture Committee's report carried long excerpts from the quickie July investigation. These excerpts appeared in the "supplemental views" of five committee members, led by Representative Foley, who contended the bill had to be strengthened in view of the bad conditions revealed by the reports.

In the debate on the House floor, speaker after speaker rose to support the bill, citing the fresh Federal reports again and again. The White House, silent up to then on the bill, sent Miss Furness on a speaking tour to plug the Administration's consumer-protection legislation, including the meat-inspection bill. Both she and Mr. Nader, the safety consultant, repeatedly cited the USDA reports as evidence of the need for mandatory Federal meat inspection.

THE HEART OF THE BILL

On Oct. 31, the House passed its meat-inspection bill by a vote of 403 to 28. The heart of that bill provided mainly that Federal matching funds would be made available to the states to encourage them to upgrade their meat-inspection systems.

But by the time a Senate Agriculture subcommittee began hearings on a similar proposal on Nov. 9, Administration leaders and their allies on Capitol Hill decided to push for a much stronger measure. During four days of hearings, witnesses and senators referred to the USDA's July survey no fewer than 35 times. One of the witnesses was Mr. Leonard of the Consumer and Marketing Services, who thoughtfully brought along three staff investigators who had participated in the summer survey. The kindly questioning, mostly by Sen. Walter F. Mondale, Minnesota Democrat, elicited from each of the investigators generalized comments on what they had found. The questioning, for example, of Edward Chizek, a compliance officer brought in from Omaha, went like this:

"Senator Mondale. Now, in your studies and surveys, you found instances of practices that fell substantially below the Federal meat-inspection standards in these intrastate plants; is that correct?"

"Mr. Chizek. Yes, sir.

"Senator Mondale. Would you give a few examples, if you will?

"Mr. Chizek. I did not visit any slaughtering plants. These were basically processing plants that I visited in 1967 and so the deficiencies there were mainly in the nature of additives and poor sanitation.

"Senator Mondale. Would you give a few examples?

"Mr. Chizek. More specific than that?

"Senator Mondale. Yes.

"Mr. Chizek. This was in the summer months—in July. And some of the screenings were off these buildings, flies were abundantly present, mold and slime present on the ceilings and walls of various coolers, debris and trash lying freely about in some of the operating areas as well as storage areas.

"Employees not being required to wear any type of washable clothing. Equipment left to sit overnight at room temperatures, or perhaps even longer periods without any adequate sanitation procedures—to be used again the following morning."

A TOUGHER PROPOSAL

The bill that emerged Nov. 27 for debate on the Senate floor was tougher than the House-passed version. It required the states to match Federal meat-inspection standards, and enforce them, within two years or face Federal take-over of the state inspection job. Matching funds to help the states improve their own systems were authorized. Involved were all 15,000 plants not then subject to Federal meat-inspection regulations because they weren't engaged in interstate commerce.

As Mr. Michael's memo indicates, inspectors also had been told to get samples of non-Federally inspected meat products on sale in retail food stores. These samples, it has been learned, were sent to USDA meat-inspection laboratories for analysis. A total of only 162 samples collected from around the land were tested. Of these, 39 products met all Federal meat-inspection standards. The other 123 samples were said to show a total of 259 violations of Federal standards due to excessive water, excess nonmeat fillers, and use of various additives such as ascorbate, phosphates, and nitrites in products where they are prohibited by Federal standards.

"A DEEP SENSE OF OUTRAGE"

Senator Mondale in a long speech in the Senate seized on this sampling as a major point in his argument that "... The revelations of the last few weeks, and information received in the hearings, have provoked a deep sense of outrage on the part of consumers. ... Mr. President, well might we insist upon immediate Federalization [of all plants under state control]. ..."

During Senate debate on the bill, Senator Mondale inserted into the Congressional Record enough of the investigators' reports, set in small type, to cover seven pages. There was little substantive debate; the Senate completed action on the measure in two days.

A joint House-Senate conference committee quickly convened to try to reconcile the milder House version with the stronger Senate bill. What emerged was, essentially, the Senate bill. Both Houses approved the conference version on Dec. 6. Nine days later, President Johnson signed the law.

In the ceremony at the White House, Mr. Johnson read these words taken from one Federal inspectors report: "... Beef was being broken on an open dock, by a dirt road, in 95-degree weather. There were flies in the meat. Drums of bones and meat scraps were covered with maggots."

Subsequently, John P. Orcutt, Colorado's commissioner of agriculture, identified the plant that Mr. Johnson had referred to and stated the conditions cited were not so. He

said the dock is located adjacent to a paved street—not a dirt road—and that the plant's owner flatly denies there was any truth in the inspector's report. He quotes the owner as stating: "Beef is not broken (cut up) on our dock and never has been. ... If this so-called inspector saw any meat scraps or bones in drums, he must be a contortionist, as our bone barrels are stored bottom side up." Mr. Orcutt says the plant owner insists the Federal inspector never entered the processing area of the plant and so he couldn't have seen the barrels in use.

A diligent effort to determine precisely how and why the quickie survey came about turns up no definitive answers. It is known, however, that many congressmen were not impressed by the results of an old USDA survey made in 1962. Though it was an extensive and serious study of meat-inspection operations, the facts in it were well-dated by the summer of 1967. This, incidentally, did not discourage publicists, public and private, from dramatically citing those stale findings to marshal support for fresh legislation last year.

The man in the Agriculture Department who initiated the survey was Rodney Leonard.

"Mr. Purcell [Rep. Graham Purcell, the Texas Democrat who is chairman of the House Agriculture subcommittee] asked us to update the old survey made in 1962 showing that many of the non-Federally inspected plants were in bad shape," Mr. Leonard says. "We knew that many states had passed new meat-inspection laws and had strengthened old ones. But we also knew, through our compliance and evaluation activities, that actual enforcement of good sanitation and good meat inspection wasn't much better than it was in 1962."

Mr. Purcell says he may have asked Mr. Leonard to update the old survey at the request of some of the other subcommittee members. "Representative Foley, perhaps, and others," he says. "I personally thought we had a good bill and that additional surveys weren't needed." Indeed, the new survey's timing and effect were peculiarly unsuited for Mr. Purcell's purposes. The furor the survey caused torpedoed the mild meat-inspection bill that emerged from the House subcommittee, which was basically the bill Mr. Purcell himself had introduced.

Mr. Leonard continues: "I told Bob [Dr. Robert K. Somers, chief of the meat-inspection service] to try to make the survey. I did it. I should have been more specific about how to handle it."

Dr. Somers relayed Mr. Leonard's request to Berlin H. Rorem, acting director of the compliance and evaluation staff. It was Mr. Rorem who telephoned the C&E's field offices and got matters rolling.

On July 27, Mr. Michael wrote his memo. When the National Observer called his office last week to talk with him, a reporter was told he was sick at home. Mr. Leonard says Mr. Michael explained recently that he wrote the memo in such explicit form because some of his staff members were new to his office and he wanted to make sure nobody misunderstood what was expected. Mr. Michael has been in the meat-inspection service for more than 20 years.

Mr. Rorem says his memory is dim as to precisely what he said in telephone calls to the C&E's six field offices in Dallas, Kansas City, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Atlanta. He does deny he told anyone to call it "Project Quick, Quiet, and Confidential."

"I certainly didn't tell anyone to look for 'horrible examples,'" Mr. Rorem says. "I didn't have to. Those men are experienced inspectors. They knew where to go, what to look for, and how to write their reports."

It might be added that they also know how to follow orders.

JOE WESTERN.

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Consumer and Marketing Service, Compliance and Evaluation Staff, Dallas, Tex.]

U.S. GOVERNMENT MEMORANDUM

(Administratively Confidential, Top Priority, Rush Project)

To: All Dallas Area Compliance Officers.
From: Wilbur F. Michael, Officer in Charge.
Subject: Special Project QQ&C (Quick, Quiet and Confidential).

Date: July 27, 1967.

Effective immediately, we are to discontinue all other C&ES work and devote full time (plus any overtime necessary to effectively complete this assignment) to "Project QQ&C." Overtime will not be authorized for travel.

The information we will gather at Non-Federally Inspected (NFI) plants in this effort is to be used at Congressional hearings now being held in connection with the proposed amendment (HR-6168) to the Meat Inspection Act.

For the purpose of this project, the following areas of responsibility are assigned: Barrett—Colorado and Oklahoma; Halverson—Arkansas; and Ramos—Texas and Louisiana.

We have been designated to make this "survey" since our presence in NFI plants would attract less attention than any other USDA personnel, as we are normally in and out of these plants.

This project consists of 3 parts, as follows:

1. You are to gain entrance into NFI plants (slaughter and/or processing) under the guise of (a) meeting local inspection personnel to gain cooperation in our normal C&ES work, (b) discussing our denaturing and decharacterizing requirements with management, (c) etc. This should be done quickly and quietly in such a manner that no one is aware of the real purpose of your visit. This will require a very discreet approach and may tax your imagination. Other approaches used to gain entrance to NFI plants are: (1) requesting management's permission to check their freezers for product bearing Federal Marks of Inspection that might be forged or counterfeit, (2) explaining to and showing management how Federal Marks of Inspection must be obliterated before used containers are filled.

The sole purpose of your visit is to observe, and for each plant visited, submit a written report direct to B. H. Rorem, Acting Director, C&ES, USDA, South Agric. Building, Room 2614, Washington, D.C. 20250, (copy to me), listing any deficiencies noted that indicate a need for tighter inspectional controls. You are not to limit your observations to the following, but examples of things to be checked are: (a) *Plant Facilities*—window and door screens, drainage, types of floors, ceilings and walls, lighting, welfare facilities, equipment, etc., (b) *Environmental Sanitation*—Availability of sterilizers for equipment used on diseased or contaminated meat, hand washing facilities, cleanliness of employees and their clothing, spitting on floor, cleanliness of equipment (describe type of dirt or filth, stipulate amount only if excessive), etc., (c) *Inspection Procedure*—lack of or inadequate ante and post mortem inspection, temperature of cooked product containing pork, labeling controls, etc., (d) *4-D type Animals Held in livestock pens for Slaughter*—Cancer-Eye, downers, deads, cripples, (e) *Plant Operations Procedures*—meat and/or product in contact with floors, contamination of carcasses with manure, pus, dirt, etc., in dressing operation, deceptive packing, etc.

Plants selected for this survey will be those in which you would expect to find the most discrepancies. In other words, look for "horrible examples."

2. In 1963, Dr. M. R. Clarkson prepared a report concerning a comprehensive fall and winter survey made in 1962 by MID of intra-

state meat packers and processors in 48 states. Their report showed there was widespread use of false or deceptive labels or packing and that much intrastate meat contained diseased tissues and spoiled, putrid, filthy materials.

Please submit a report to me stating what each of the states you are concerned with, has accomplished in the way of corrective measures (as new laws, etc.) since 1963.

3. You are to each collect a minimum of five retail samples of NFI produced meat food product. If time permits and you find additional products you feel should be sampled, feel free to do so. It is expected that most of this sampling will need to be done on Saturday and Sunday. This will leave the weekdays through next Wednesday for your survey of NFI plants. Incidentally, all of this work must be completed by Wednesday, August 2, 1967.

The samples are to be air mailed to the Meat Inspected Laboratory, U.S. Court and Customhouse Building, 1114 Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63101. You should select product you believe might be violative. Be sure you get labels if available. Labels should be attached to the 6th copy of the MI-322, which will be mailed directly to Rorem. You keep the 7th copy and mail 5th copy directly to me. Original and all other copies should accompany the sample. If hamburger is sampled, be sure it is produced in a meat plant and not ground by the retail store. Purchase and use dry ice you feel necessary to pack with your sample. Contact your nearest MI office for sample mailing containers, bags, etc.

Attached is a specimen copy of MI-422 to be used as a guide in their preparation. Be sure all information shown on the specimen is included. In block # 3, show "Non-Inspected-1" for your first sample, "Non-Inspected-2" for your 2nd sample and so on.

Use the attached chart to determine the particular analyses you desire laboratory to do. Desired analyses not printed in blocks on the MI-422 should be written in the "other" blocks.

Also attached for your use in a paper listing "Analysis Which the MI Laboratories are Able to Perform," including species determination and coagulation tests to determine highest temperature attained in cooked products. Suggest this analysis be made on smoked sausage to determine if possible live trichinae have been destroyed.

In your reports of plant "surveys" it is suggested you use dramatic, graphic terms with impact, such as cancer-eye, pus, manure, disease, excreta, cockroaches, rats, flies, loose paint, cobwebs, rust, grease, overhead dripping sewer lines, toilet facilities, mice, flour, excess water, chemicals, excess fat, etc., instead of other more acceptable terms. Of course, you must be factual in your reports. Try to find evidence of contaminants on the meat if possible.

Please keep in daily contact with this office and give us telephone contact points, etc., where you might be reached.

Enclosed are pre-addressed "franks" for the St. Louis Laboratory.

I am to phone Mr. Rorem next Monday to report our progress.

A HOAX OVER MEAT

There is more involved than an indiscreet Government memo; there is more involved, even, than the problem of adequate meat inspection. What is involved is no less than the proper functioning of the democratic process.

It is now painfully clear, from reporter Joe Western's story beginning on Page One of this newspaper, that the U.S. Department of Agriculture conducted a biased quickie "survey" and prepared doctored reports in a high-pressure effort to push a new meat-inspection law through Congress. If this were not appalling enough, officials now try to

justify what they did by saying they already knew that conditions in non-Federally inspected meat plants were poor, and that they were simply complying with congressional requests for fresh "evidence."

In other words, they already knew what was good for the public; the Agriculture Department needed no new studies nor current evidence, but would supply vivid facsimiles of both if that was what Congress wanted. After all, the good end would justify the fraudulent means. Surely none would speak of a hoax.

Yet there is no other word for it. Further, the same thing can happen again, in the Agriculture Department or in any of the other, and powerful, bureaucracies that have been set up to serve, not deceive, the public.

In a democracy, the public should be able to trust its elected and appointed government officials—trust them to tell the truth, and trust them to enact and enforce the laws without bias. If these officials choose to divorce themselves from the public, to lie to the public, they deceive themselves as well by pretending they serve the public interest. They do no such thing.

It is now up to Congress, through its appropriate committees, to open a formal investigation into "Special Project Quick, Quiet, and Confidential"—to keep the Federal bureaucracies honest, and to show the people that the lawmakers do not like being taken in by hoaxes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I yield to my friend from Iowa.

Mr. SCHERLE. I appreciate the gentleman's yielding at this time.

The gentleman from Illinois has made an outstanding contribution to the Members of the House in bringing this situation to our attention today.

I should also like to say that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING] and I have written to the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Freeman, 2 weeks ago, asking for an explanation of this memo. Up to date we have received nothing. Of course, we are cognizant of the fact that correspondence coming from the Secretary's office is usually pretty slow, and in this instance we do not look for a reply at all.

Mr. MICHEL. May I say to the gentleman, the other Members of the subcommittee were distressed that this kind of thing could go on. I am sorry to say the witnesses before the subcommittee could not really answer forthrightly how this came about, with supposedly no written memorandum ever, just telephone conversations, except for the poor fellow down at the local level whose neck was way out on a limb by having to write this memorandum, or put it in writing.

Mr. SCHERLE. I wonder if perhaps tomorrow, when we get to the "dirty chicken" bill, we will have available from the USDA more information and at that time be cognizant of where the information came from and the reliability of same.

Mr. MICHEL. That is quite possible. I will tell the gentleman that our committee has proposed we have an investigation of the investigation, so that we can come up with all the facts.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

(Mr. SMITH of Iowa asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967 was finally passed last year after a good many Members of Congress had changed positions about as many times and to as great an extent as has ever occurred on any bill. While the spokesmen for the processing and packing industry at first has voiced outright opposition and indicated it was unneeded, they then admitted some changes were needed. Later, they admitted that no State was up to Federal standards and they finally, in the main, supported the final bill. Even the majority in the industry said in the end that the bill was needed; that mislabeled products has been sold; and that the consumer's interest had not been properly protected. In spite of this great shift and these admissions, there are a few determined individuals who either want to justify the extreme minority position that they once took in opposition to legislation or who, for financial reasons or otherwise, hope to create kind of a smokescreen behind which they may find an excuse to prevent implementing the act. Under the act, the States have 2 years in which to come up to Federal standards and, with the public spotlight upon many of these processing plants, many of them have decided that it is no longer profitable to risk losing some customers in order to continue to bilk the rest of them by selling them inferior meat products. Members of the House and the consuming public should be aware of these new and desperate attempts to claim that the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967 should not have been implemented. I find that the opposition is largely centered in three areas:

First. Persons who have a financial relationship with the dirty meat peddlers;

Second. Persons who are willing to accept the theory of one Dr. Sussman to the effect that meat inspection is not necessary because diseased and dirty meat and filth can be sterilized and pasteurized well enough that it may not hurt the consumer, and;

Third. Those who avoid the merits but merely say that some of the reports of agriculture inspectors were gathered too quickly, too quietly, and did not record all the good things the inspectors saw.

Let us deal with these three, one at a time. With regard to the agriculture report complained of, it should be kept in mind that those who are complaining because a 1967 quick survey was made are the same ones who complained that other surveys being used were 3 or 4 years old and therefore, they said, outdated. It was as a result of their complaints that the Agriculture Committee of the House requested the Department of Agriculture to make a quick and quiet survey. When the Agriculture Department made a quick survey, it was for a committee of this Congress. The innuendo to the effect that the Department wanted to find something to use as a

basis for passing a stronger bill than they had originally proposed is ridiculous on its face because they were not supporting the strengthening Smith-Foley amendment. If their report was to be prejudiced, it surely would have been prejudiced the other way.

Let us consider the extensive quotation from an article by one Dr. Sussman for which I assume he received and I would have expected him to receive reasonable remuneration for writing along the lines that the Nations Business magazine would want. Also, Dr. Sussman happens to have spent a great deal of time as a state veterinarian and of course might not like it because it came to light that such state officials had done a very poor job. Some of them quite properly pointed out that they were operating under inadequate State laws but there were a few who liked it that way and opposed the bill. Dr. Sussman's main theme seems to be that a carcass by carcass inspection program and the ante mortem inspection requirements, which are designed to prevent the use of dead, dying, diseased, and ill animals and to protect those who work with and handle the meat as well as the consumer, is not necessary because such diseased and dirty meat and filth could be pasteurized or exposed to such an extreme heat that it might not hurt the consumer. Meat inspection cost the American consumer less than 50 cents per person a year and I doubt that very many consumers want to give up the right to order medium-rare steak or a particular cut of meat that tastes different to them in order to save the cost of meat inspection. Subjecting meat and meat products to such intense heat might prevent humans from becoming sick from eating the product even when it included filth; but surely we do not have such a shortage of food in this country that we would have to eat that kind of meat or protein product in lieu of steak, roast beef, chicken, or other specific cuts of meat.

In fiscal 1967—about 113,000,000 animals received Federal inspection. The Federal inspectors condemned around 265,000 carcasses in their entirety. More than 10½ million carcasses were held for various abnormalities—carefully checked, trimmed, and/or primal parts condemned and removed before being permitted to go for food. Nearly 4½ million parts were condemned. Close to 20 million livers were condemned because of abscesses, parasites, and so forth. Many thousands of animals that were dead or dying when brought to meat plants were condemned and their handling closely supervised to assure their destruction for food purposes.

Without carcass-by-carcass inspection much or most of what has been listed would have been a part of the food supply for this country's consumers. There is no sampling procedure that will accomplish what carcass-by-carcass inspection will—it gives you a picture of the population, but it cannot tell you what you will or will not find in the way of abnormality or disease in a carcass that you have not looked at.

In Dr. Sussman's view, this was not very important because by his "scientific" approach, if diseased tissue is prop-

erly cooked or sterilized—nobody's going to be hurt by it. But, apart from this, there is another point of view that must be considered—that of the public at large. Is the consumer willing to accept something because the scientist expresses that it will not be harmful to health? Is the consumer willing to eat meat from animals that have died, animals affected with cancer, abscesses containing quantities of pus, tuberculosis lesions, systemic infections, and so forth? Does the society of this country have the right to reject such materials from their food supply? I submit that they do—and have—through the medium of the legislative process that produced meat and poultry inspection laws. Call it esthetics or decency or unscientific—the consumer through his elected representatives is saying—we want our meat produced in clean plants and we want the best assurance possible that we are not eating meat from diseased or dead animals. We make no claim that federally inspected meat is sterile. We do make the claim that it is clean, sound, and without visible evidence of disease processes.

Dr. Sussman and those who are quoting him as justification for not having a full meat inspection program are also ignoring the importance of adequate labeling. Inadequate labeling, the inclusion of nonmeat material and inferior substance in processed meats without warning the consumer, the sale and excessive amounts of liquids and chemicals without warning to the consumer and other forms of inadequate and misleading labeling have cost the consumers of this country billions of dollars that they thought they were spending for wholesome meat products. It may very well have been costing close to \$1 billion per year for inadequate labeling alone.

Dr. Sussman also says that even if the meat has been properly inspected, the housewife may not handle it properly. Of course, that same thing could be said for the pasteurized meat he proposes. At least the housewife or consumer has some control over that.

One of those persons who has been anxious to quote Dr. Sussman and to even go further is NBC Commentator Chet Huntley. In a broadcast over the NBC network on May 27, he called Betty Furness and Ralph Nader "two self-styled protectors of the public weal" because they joined in advocating the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967. He failed to reveal that his desire to become a self-styled opponent of the Wholesome Meat Act is the position of a person whose relationship to meat is not merely that of a consumer. Betty Furness and Ralph Nader openly proclaimed that they were representing the consumer's point of view, but Mr. Huntley did not reveal on this broadcast his corporate and financial relationship with persons affected by the Wholesome Meat Act.

One of the firms which came under the Federal inspection following passage of the Wholesome Meat Act is Edmund Mayer, Inc., 565 West Street, New York City. According to reports filed with the Secretary of State of Iowa, Chet Huntley is a director in a corporation engaged in the production of beef

by the name of Group 21, Inc. Alfred Mayer, of New York City, is listed as president and Ludwig Mayer, of New York City, is a codirector with Mr. Huntley in this corporation. The Mayers are also associated with Edmund Mayer, Inc., which is a wholesale meat firm that avoided Federal inspection prior to the passage of the act.

Robert and Gerald Pearson, of Spencer, Iowa, are also officials or directors of Group 21, Inc., and are officials of the Spencer Packing Co. of Spencer, Iowa. Mr. Huntley has been quoted as saying that some of the Group 21 beef output is sold to the Spencer Packing Co. and it was also stated that beef from the Spencer Packing Co. is sold to the Edmund Mayer, Inc., in New York City.

I am not saying that Chet Huntley should not have any financial interest of any particular kind but I do say that most of his listeners who heard his attack upon the Wholesome Meat Act would not have been aware of his relationship with this segment of the meat industry and were therefore not in a position to properly discount what he was saying or to assume that he might have been exaggerating.

As an example of Mr. Huntley's exaggeration, I quote the following from his broadcast:

In New York this reporter knows, truck drivers and other employees of the wholesale district (in New York City) are now quitting their jobs to become Federal inspectors and they talk openly of the 'fringe benefits.' The fringe benefits are monies under the table in return for that misleading (Federal) inspection stamp.

At my request, the Department of Agriculture has reviewed the file on Federal inspectors hired in the New York City area. Since December 15, 1967, when the Wholesome Meat Act became law, the Department informed me they have hired a total of only 21 meat inspectors in the New York City area, five of whom were previously employed in Federally inspected plants, and according to the Department's records, none of these 21 were truck drivers. So it is obvious that truck drivers have not been quitting their jobs to become meat inspectors.

Mr. Huntley's reference to "monies under the table" is tantamount to an allegation of illegal activity on the part of the Federal inspectors, but he offers no facts to substantiate this serious charge. If some employer is paying his inspectors to permit the sale of unfit meat, it is in the public interest that this illegal activity be uncovered, and is a responsibility of any citizen knowing of it to report it. Since lay inspectors work under the supervision of a professional supervisor and several inspectors see the same animal during the inspection process, buying off inspectors would require cooperation and a conspiracy by several persons. If such a case is known, it is surely Mr. Huntley's responsibility to report it to proper authorities. While one such case was uncovered several years ago, it is obviously a situation that would seldom exist rather than being a common occurrence as one would assume by the editorial comment. I hereby challenge Mr. Huntley to come forth with information on one case of such pay-

ments. If he can, it will be an isolated case but I will be as strongly for prosecution as anyone.

I have written to Mr. Julian Goodwin, president of NBC, requesting that I be given the opportunity to reply to Mr. Huntley's editorials, and I have also written to the Federal Communications Commission asking for an investigation and for the answer to several questions involving FCC policy and ethics relating to commentators who editorialize on issues in which the commentator or persons influencing the nature of the editorial comment have a personal or economic interest or which involves the viewpoint of a firm of persons with whom they have a corporate relationship.

If Members of Congress want to join that 2 percent of the population which the polls reveal are opposed to the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967 they, of course, are free to do so, but they surely should have a better excuse than quotations from the articles in the National Observer or by Dr. Sussman or the comments of one Chet Huntley.

Copies of the letters to Mr. Goodwin and the FCC follow:

MEAT INSPECTION

JUNE 4, 1968.

MR. JULIAN B. GOODWIN,
President, National Broadcasting Co.,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. GOODWIN: On May 27, 1968, an editorial was broadcast over NBC stations by commentator Chet Huntley, a copy of which is enclosed. This editorial presents issues of public importance, and I disagree with the conclusions which he stated in the editorial. As the principal promoter of the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967, I believe the editorial makes inaccurate statements, does not present the subject matter fairly, and was a patently biased view.

I also believe that Mr. Huntley's editorial comments on this particular question should have been accompanied by information showing his corporate relationship with Alfred and Ludwig Mayer, who are associated with Edmund Mayer, Inc., 565 West Street, New York City, which operates a wholesale meat plant which was brought within the jurisdiction of the Federal inspection authority under the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967.

I hereby request a reasonable opportunity to present more complete information and contrasting viewpoints, and that such presentation be granted at a comparable time on all the stations which carried the editorial by Mr. Huntley.

Sincerely,

NEAL SMITH,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., June 6, 1968.

MR. ROSEL H. HYDE,
Chairman, Federal Communications Commission,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HYDE: I am writing with regard to the policies relating to editorial comments. My questions are prompted by an editorial comment made by Chet Huntley on May 2, 1968, and broadcast by the NBC radio network. This editorial, a copy of which is enclosed, was carried on NBC's "Perspective on the News", and made certain allegations regarding the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967. My office has made some preliminary inquiries regarding this matter with the staff of the Commission's Complaints and Compliance Division, but some questions remain unanswered.

I believe the editorial did not discuss the issue fairly and contained gross misstate-

ments of fact. Mr. Huntley stated that "truck drivers and other employees of the wholesale district (in New York City) are now quitting their jobs to become Federal inspectors and they talk openly of the 'fringe benefits'." The fringe benefits are monies under the table in return for that misleading (Federal) inspection stamp." At my request, the Department of Agriculture has reviewed the file on Federal inspectors hired in the New York City area. Since December 15, 1967, when the Wholesome Meat Act became law, the Department informed me they have hired a total of only 21 meat inspectors in the New York City area, five of whom were previously employed in Federally inspected plants, and according to the Department's records, none of these 21 were truck drivers. So it is obvious that truck drivers have not been quitting their jobs to become meat inspectors.

Mr. Huntley's reference to "monies under the table" is tantamount to an allegation of illegal activity on the part of the Federal inspectors, but he offers no facts to substantiate this serious charge. If some employer is paying his inspectors to permit the sale of unfit meat, it is in the public interest that this illegal activity be uncovered, and is a responsibility of any citizen knowing of it to report it. Since lay inspectors work under the supervision of a professional supervisor and several inspectors see the same animal during the inspection process, buying off inspectors would require cooperation and a conspiracy by several persons. If such a case is known, it is surely Mr. Huntley's responsibility to report it to proper authorities. While one such case was uncovered several years ago, it is obviously a situation that would seldom exist rather than being a common occurrence as one would assume by the editorial comment.

I have written to Mr. Julian B. Goodwin, President of NBC, requesting that I be given the opportunity to reply to Mr. Huntley's editorial. A copy of my letter to Mr. Goodwin is enclosed.

I have established to my satisfaction that Mr. Huntley has a close corporate relationship with Alfred and Ludwig Mayer, both of whom are associated with Edmund Mayer, Inc., 565 West Street, New York City. The Mayer firm operates a wholesale meat plant which, under the provisions of the Wholesome Meat Act, came under the jurisdiction of the Federal meat inspection program on April 1, 1968. According to information filed on March 29, 1968, with the Secretary of State of Iowa, Chet Huntley is a director of Group 21, Inc., a firm engaged in beef production near Royal, Iowa. The President of Group 21 is listed as Alfred Mayer of New York City. Ludwig Mayer, also of New York City, is listed as a director of the firm. I have been advised that the New York City address of Group 21, Inc., is the same as for Edmund Mayer, Inc.

I am also advised that Robert and Gerald Pearson, both of Spencer, Iowa, are officials or directors of both Group 21, Inc., and the Spencer Packing Co., of Spencer, Iowa. The latest information on file with the Iowa Secretary of State lists both Robert and Gerald Pearson among the present directors of Group 21, Inc. In addition, Mr. Huntley has been quoted indirectly as saying that most of the Group 21 beef output will be sold to the Spencer Packing Co. It was also stated that some of the beef slaughtered at the Spencer Packing Co. is sold to the Mayer firm in New York City.

Because most of those who heard the attack on the Wholesome Meat Act would not know that he has such a relationship, and the NBC affiliates which carried his program would probably not be aware of this situation either, I believe Mr. Huntley should have revealed to his listeners in the course of his strong and patently biased May 2 editorial that he has a corporate and personal relationship with persons in the meat industry who have been required to meet the Federal sanitation and operating standards.

This entire situation, together with information that there has previously been some questions raised concerning other broadcasts, causes me to ask the following questions:

(1) What is the F.C.C. policy regarding such situations?

(2) What policy has NBC and other networks established with regard to editorializing by its commentators on public issues in which the commentator or persons influencing the nature of the editorial comment have a personal or an economic interest, or which involves the viewpoint of a firm or persons with whom they have a corporate relationship?

(3) Is there a code of ethics relating to substantiating assumptions used as facts, or using misstatements of fact, upon which conclusions in editorial comments are based?

(4) If there is such a code, how is it enforced, and if there is no such code, is one being developed?

I respectfully request that the Commission make an investigation of the situation referred to in the above letter and use it as one example in answering the above questions.

Sincerely,

NEAL SMITH,
Member of Congress.

MR. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CAHILL].

(Mr. CAHILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

MR. CAHILL. Mr. Chairman, first of all gentleman from North Carolina for I want to express my appreciation to the yielding this time to me.

I take this time merely to bring to the attention of the House what I consider to be an omission in this legislation.

I observed, for example, chapter 2 at page 9 a very, very substantial amount of money for the Department of Defense. Yet I observed that there are no funds whatsoever for funding school construction in federally impacted school districts.

I do not know whether any of the other Members are in the same position in which this Member finds himself, but two of the school districts located in the congressional district which it is my honor to represent are being deprived of almost \$1 million each by reason of the cutback on the part of the Executive of funds ordinarily appropriated and funded for school construction in impacted areas.

It seems to me the Members of the House must recognize why school construction is necessary. It is of course necessary because of the war in Vietnam. The reason we need more military personnel is because of the war in Vietnam. The reason why the children of military personnel need more schools in federally impacted districts is because of the war in Vietnam.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me inappropriate to select this particular field and to say this is not essential spending because it does not have anything to do with the defense of our country; of course it does.

MR. CHAIRMAN, it seems to me that for a military man to have the knowledge that his dependents are being educated properly, that they are being housed satisfactorily is as important to him as any other facet of his military life. Schools are as important as the money

which goes to his family by way of allotments or by way of any other grants associated with the military and, therefore, if in this appropriation bill we are going to allocate additional millions of dollars for the Department of Defense, it seems to me perfectly proper that areas that are suffering by reason of the tremendous increase in the military population and who, therefore, are required to construct and staff schools which they ordinarily would not be called upon to construct and maintain, must be assisted.

So, Mr. Chairman, at the appropriate time I shall propose an amendment which will provide some funds—not as much as are needed—but some funds for these areas.

I have been informed for example by the director of school assistance in federally impacted areas that \$87 million is required to fund all available school construction applications filed in fiscal year 1967 and that an additional \$80 million is necessary to meet applications filed for school construction in fiscal year 1968. But despite this demand for \$167 million in funds, Congress appropriated \$52.9 million in fiscal year 1967, and appropriations for fiscal year 1968 were \$22.9 million.

This total of \$75 million was based upon Presidential budgetary requests, but even with this inadequate amount I would point out that none of it is available for federally impacted school districts under the strictures of Public Law 90-218. All appropriations are presently held in reserve until after the close of the current fiscal year with the exception of \$24 million. In other words, while there is need and demand for \$167 million, only \$24 million is available.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 additional minute to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for the additional time.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, while an amendment, it seems to me, would be in order to suggest an amount of \$75.8 million, the amendment that I am going to propose would provide only an additional appropriation of \$40 million. And while that will not serve the needs it will at least keep this program going.

It seems to me so long as we have the war in Vietnam, as long as we have the increase in military population, this expenditure is part of our costs of national defense, and is essential spending, and therefore should be restored.

Mr. EVANS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. CAHILL. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. EVANS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I would like to associate myself with the comments of the gentleman from New Jersey. However, there is another area I believe we should touch upon and which should be brought into focus, for the same reasons as expressed by the gentleman from New Jersey, and that is the area of Public Law 874 funds for operational expenses of impacted schools. There are school districts in my congressional district that are contemplating triple sessions because of the

lack of Public Law 874 operational funds that are being drastically reduced.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has again expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this bill.

[Mr. SIKES addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Chairman, I am voting today for passage of the supplemental appropriation now before the House. One-half of the funds in this appropriation are for the Department of Defense and, because such appropriations are often misunderstood, I believe there are certain points that should be made.

The chairman has assured us that this appropriation will not provide funds for any manner of escalation of the war in Vietnam. On the contrary, it is clearly understood that there is no approval nor implicit endorsement of escalation contained in this appropriation.

Instead, a vote for this appropriation is consistent with good government by providing legal authorization for funds already committed and spent. Not to provide these funds would create havoc within the Department of Defense and could endanger supply lines to American servicemen.

As one who has repeatedly expressed his opposition to our policy of concentrating on a military solution in Vietnam, I wish to reiterate my firm belief, based on five trips to Vietnam and extensive study, that final resolution of the war in Vietnam cannot be achieved through military means alone. Thus, my vote for this appropriation is not an endorsement of the U.S. course of military action.

I do believe it is unfortunate that budget requests cannot be more accurate and supplemental appropriations are, in fact, necessary.

Finally, it is my fervent hope that the conversations now going on in Paris will lead to deescalation and peace in Vietnam. We need peace to pursue solutions to the urgent social problems that face us at home and abroad.

We must bend every effort in constructive design to defeat our common enemies of ignorance, hunger, disease, and want. This is our battleground and until we make a major offensive against these problems no amount of military activity will solve the world's problems nor bring about lasting peace.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, the measure before us, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1968, is being considered in response to a communication from the President of the United States, dated March 11, 1968. The Appropriations Committee is to be commended for its prompt action.

Among the items requested was \$20 million to help exterminate the rats that infest the slums. The President requested that these funds be appropriated and remain available until December 31, 1968.

Mr. Chairman, as you may recall, last year there was a proposal before the House to establish a program in the Department of Housing and Urban Development to help cities and communities of the Nation develop and carry out intensive local programs of rat control and extermination. This proposal, H.R. 11000, failed to obtain a rule when it was presented to the House on July 20, 1967. I doubt that it is necessary for me to dwell on the public reaction that followed. I believe it would suffice to say that the Congress was severely criticized for such action.

On September 19, 1967, the House attempted to rectify what had happened in July by including such a program in the activities of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as set forth in the Partnership for Health Amendments of 1967. This program became a part of Public Law 90-174 on December 5, 1967.

The bill H.R. 17734, as reported, providing for appropriations for fiscal years 1967 and 1968 does not provide any funds for this greatly needed program.

The program would be carried out by HEW in cooperation with each State's program under comprehensive health planning and services activities of the Department. The urgent need for this has been fully explained to the Congress on several occasions.

I am informed that many proposed programs have been approved subject to funding. The need to undertake a program of rat extermination is now. We should not let another summer go by without attacking this menace to the health of our people.

The Congress last year worked its will and expressly provided for the expansion of the comprehensive health planning and services to include a program of rat extermination. The committee report on H.R. 17734 in referring to the request for these funds states:

The committee has deferred action on the funds for program expansion until the regular bill for 1969.

It is unfortunate that the committee feels constrained to put this matter over for the regular HEW appropriations bill for 1969, which will probably not become law until late in the summer. Many of the proposed programs involve local participation. Now would be the time to set the machinery in motion which would not only undertake the extermination of this health menace, but could also place many of our unemployed in a constructive task.

It is hoped that the regular appropriation for HEW will contain the necessary funds for this program and that the bill will shortly be reported to the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further requests for time?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION
ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING EXPENSES
For an additional amount for "Administrative and operating expenses", \$281,000, to

be derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation for "Crop-land conversion program", Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$4,000 reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for increased postage costs.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to raise a question about the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. I see an amount of \$281,000 set aside apparently for administrative and operating expenses of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. I was under the impression that this program was some day to get on a self-financing basis with the premiums charged to farmers to be adequate to cover the costs and payments made out of the program, and yet every time we have an appropriation bill it seems to me we have an item for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

I wonder if anybody could shed any light as to why this amount appears in this supplemental bill?

May I put it this way—has the Corporation seen fit to raise premiums charged to farmers so that hopefully some day this can be on a self-financing basis? Or are we simply riding at anchor with the same premiums, and no adjustments in the light of experience in this program?

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FINDLEY. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. NATCHER. I would say to the gentleman from Illinois that under the existing law that will not be permitted. There is no provision for it under existing law.

Mr. FINDLEY. It is not possible for the officers of the Corporation to raise the premiums to a level adequate to cover expenses?

Mr. NATCHER. The basic crop insurance law does not permit the inclusion of administrative costs in the premium rates. Therefore, to the extent that administrative expenses are financed from premium income, the reserves of the Corporation are impaired—and future appropriations eventually will be needed to restore such impairments. Since these items in this bill are pay and postage costs associated with administrative costs, they should come from appropriated funds rather than from premium income to prevent further impairment of the Corporation's operating funds.

Mr. FINDLEY. That is a shocker to me and it seems to me we need to do something about it.

Mr. DOW. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count.

Seventy Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 175]

Abernethy	Flynt	Mayne
Andrews, Ala.	Foley	Murphy, Ill.
Annunzio	Ford,	O'Hara, Ill.
Ashbrook	William D.	O'Neal, Ga.
Ashley	Gallagher	Pelly
Ayres	Gardner	Pool
Bell	Gettys	Price, Tex.
Bolton	Glaimo	Pucinski
Bow	Gilbert	Resnick
Bush	Green, Oreg.	Rivers
Carter	Hansen, Idaho	Ronan
Cowger	Harrison	Rooney, N.Y.
Daddario	Hébert	Rostenkowski
Dawson	Helstoski	Skubitz
Derwinski	Herlong	Taylor
Dingell	Hollifield	Teague, Tex.
Donohue	Holland	Thompson, N.J.
Dorn	Karsten	Udall
Dulski	Kelly	Ullman
Everett	Kluczynski	Vander Jagt
Evins, Tenn.	Kyros	Whitten
Farbstein	Long, La.	Wright
Fisher	McMillan	Zwach

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. O'HARA of Michigan, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H.R. 17734, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 367 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose the Clerk had read through page 8, line 20.

Are there any amendments to be proposed? If not, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Air Force", \$36,000,000, and, in addition, \$6,600,000 to be derived by transfer from amounts available for reserve pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appropriation "Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard".

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, about 6 or 8 weeks ago we had something before us called the urgent supplemental appropriation. Despite the fact that the word "urgent" was in its title, I understand that it is still languishing in conference.

That particular bill has in it, from the work of the other body, an appropriation of \$75 million for a summer day camp program in connection with the antipoverty program. I would urge the conferees please to reschedule a conference, and consider this item favorably.

I have been approached by groups in two of the major cities in my district, clergymen groups composed of priests, ministers, and rabbis, who are willing to operate a day-camp program for disadvantaged children through the antipoverty machinery. They have, in fact, gone out and raised a great deal of the money themselves, and are asking only for a relatively small amount.

I was in New York last week on one of those oppressively hot days, and I saw kids there jumping around a fire hydrant, and it occurred to me that this was the type of care they may receive

all summer long. They will be in the slums, in the streets, and in trouble. This must not be allowed. There is a program waiting through which they can be constructively taken care of, and we must not abandon them.

I know the Bureau of the Budget has not made a request but we run this House of Representatives, not the Bureau of the Budget, and I would urge that the conferees please consider this item at the earliest possible date.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOELSON. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. The gentleman from New Jersey is aware of the fact that when the urgent supplemental cleared this body it did not contain any funds for that purpose, the reason being that we did not have any budget request, and had not received any request from the administration for additional funds over and above those provided for this purpose last year. And this item of \$75 million, I believe it was, was put in the bill by the Senate.

We have insisted in conference on numerous occasions that conferees of the other body, who are insisting on this being agreed to in conference, get a budget request up here so we will have some justification, otherwise we will have exceeded the budget by that amount.

Mr. JOELSON. I appreciate that, and I mentioned it in my earlier remarks, but I do not believe we have to rely slavishly on the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. JOELSON. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. I happen to have had a discussion with the gentleman from New Jersey last week about this very matter. It is not only the Bureau of the Budget that has not requested funds. The Department of Labor, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare have not even made a request of the Bureau of the Budget for Headstart or for the summer program.

As much as we would like to blame the Bureau of the Budget, sometimes, and use them as a scapegoat, I do not believe that it is fair to accuse the Bureau of the Budget in this case. The Departments that are charged with the responsibility for these programs have not even transmitted a request to the Bureau of the Budget for supplemental appropriations in these areas.

Mr. JOELSON. I believe that is regrettable, but I also believe that the need is clear and evident. The amount of money involved is not a staggering sum, and I would urge the conferees to consider this item favorably, and at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further to me?

Mr. JOELSON. I yield further to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. We cannot accept statements made on the floor by the very distinguished Member from New Jersey that these funds are urgent; we have to consider the testimony before the committee.

Mr. JOELSON. I am sure that I can show the gentleman from North Carolina many occasions where this House has gone beyond what the Bureau of the Budget has requested, and has even appropriated items that the Bureau of the Budget has not requested. In fact, we may do so this very afternoon regarding aid to federally impacted areas.

I believe this one of those instances where we should assert our independence.

Mr. JONAS. But the point I am making is that the departments that administer those funds have not indicated that the need exists that the gentleman from New Jersey believes does exist.

So I would say that the gentleman's quarrel is with the departments involved. Apparently they do not recognize this need.

Mr. JOELSON. I would say, Mr. Chairman, that we are living in a dream world indeed if we do not recognize the crying and urgent need which exists.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MOSHER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I shall vote against this second 1968 supplemental appropriation bill (H.R. 17734).

I grant the bill contains several items I would willingly support. I might easily justify voting for it. And we all know it will be overwhelmingly approved here today.

But the dominant item in this "mixed bag" that is H.R. 17734 is new obligatory authority of \$3.8 billion, plus release of \$2.345 billion and reprogramming of other Department of Defense funds, for a total of \$6.2 billion to be added to the price we are paying for our military involvement in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Chairman, my vote against the bill is a gesture of protest against that price we are paying for our Vietnam policy.

On March 2, 1967, I stated my reasons for opposing last year's huge supplemental appropriations to expand the Vietnam war. My statement is in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that day, and now I reaffirm it.

I said then, and today I especially emphasize my conviction that the voting on these supplemental bills here in the House does not adequately reveal the full extent of unhappiness and disbelief of the American people concerning our military action in Vietnam.

Today there probably will be only a handful of us who will make the gesture of voting against this bill; but I suggest we speak for a relatively far, far larger number of patriotic Americans who feel strongly that our Nation's best interests and our true national character have been tragically undermined by the nature of our intervention in Vietnam.

For some 4 years now it has seemed to me that our national leaders have been repeatedly self deluded in the decisions by which they have expanded our role in the war, and thus they have deluded the American people.

These annual supplemental appropriation bills by which we are asked to catch up with the costs of Vietnam—more men, more weapons, more money, more escalation that only begets escalation by the other side—these bills symbolize for me more clearly than anything else how wrongly optimistic we have repeatedly been in the madness of this war.

Therefore, I repeat, I feel impelled to make this gesture of voting again against a Vietnam supplemental.

Mr. Chairman, the true costs of our Vietnam war are beyond comprehension. There is no way an accurate accounting can be made. But, I suggest this method of appropriating funds, piecemeal, as we do today, tends all the more to gloss over the terrible costs.

Let me only briefly and partially remind us again today of those costs:

First, there are our own casualties, more than 20,000 young Americans already killed in combat, plus thousands upon thousands wounded, many permanently maimed, plus the thousands upon thousands more who are victims of non-combat accidents and illness.

Consider the shattered lives, the disruption of family ties, and blighted careers.

There are also the countless thousands of Vietnamese civilians killed and injured, and their property destroyed.

There are the thousands of our military allies who are casualties in this war which we have chosen to dominate, to say nothing of the tremendous numbers of the enemy whom we have destroyed, and of enemy property destroyed.

Those human costs seem more important than dollars. But just focus for a moment on our money costs, some \$70 to \$80 million per day, 365 days per year, for the Vietnam war alone, in addition to all of our other billions for regular defense expenditure.

And how do you measure that war cost in terms of lost opportunities, the more productive ways those lives and those dollars might better be invested were it not for the war?

Consider also as costs of our war, the brutalizing effect of it on us as a Nation, the erosion of our moral position, the erosion of our national sanity, the effects of disillusion and cynicism, the tendency to alienate a whole generation of our young people, to shatter their beliefs.

And then, there is our loss of America's credibility throughout the world, the erosion of our influence everywhere, the new worldwide distrust of America's motives, the seeming contradictions between the ideals and principles we always have preached, as compared with our military actions in East Asia.

Mr. Chairman, those are just some of the costs. And I regret to admit that to be honest with myself, with my colleagues here, and with my constituents in Ohio—to be really honest, I must say it seems to me there is no reason, no need, no goal, no prospect, no hope for our military action in Vietnam which warrants such costs.

Mr. Chairman, there is reason for hope in the negotiations now limping on in Paris. I certainly salute President Johnson for having taken that initiative, to try to deescalate the war, when he was

under great pressures to further escalate it.

But let not Paris blind us to the fact that the war in Vietnam continues ferociously, and all the costs I have just enumerated continue to mount.

The war feeds ravenously on itself. This supplemental bill today really represents only the immediate cost in money of our reaction to the enemy's Tet offensive earlier this year, and to the *Pueblo* incident.

Today's bill symbolizes for me the fact that Vietnam seems an endless, bottomless pit into which we wrongly are dumping our resources, bankrupting ourselves in so many, many ways.

That is why I make the protest gesture of voting today against the bill, but even more against what it symbolizes.

(Mr. MOSHER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the House, I take this time for the purpose of asking the distinguished gentleman from Texas, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, a question, if I may have his attention.

I am quite concerned, Mr. Chairman, that by the passage of this bill we might be undoing some of the economizing that we did last year in the passage of Public Law 90-218.

Public Law 90-218 contained the cuts in appropriations and created a reserve of \$6.1 billion.

I observe in this supplemental legislation that you are releasing \$2.7 billion.

Now I realize that a great amount of that \$2.7 billion is for the pay increases which this body also passed last year. But the pay increases only amount to \$1.468 billion, and much of that was absorbed by administrative action.

I ask the gentleman as to exactly how much of this amount of the reserve is being released for the purpose of the pay increases, how much are for purposes that were cut by Public Law 90-218, and how much are new appropriations?

Mr. MAHON. The total new appropriations contained in the bill is \$6.255 billion.

As the gentleman knows, the great bulk of the funds requested, as shown on page 2 of the report, is for the military. The next largest categories are for the pay increases and for social security payments.

It is true that some of the funds withheld from obligation in the defense appropriation bill of last year are being released not for the purposes for which they were originally appropriated but for the purpose of meeting additional requirements. These are requirements which were not fully anticipated and thus not provided for in the defense appropriation bill of last year.

Mr. ICHORD. Do I understand the gentleman correctly—that the funds are not being released for the purposes for which they were originally appropriated?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is substantially correct—yes.

Mr. ICHORD. Then we are not undoing the action which we took last year in Public Law 90-218.

Mr. MAHON. As to the Defense Department these are for additional requirements which have arisen since that time.

The tremendous additional requirements—helicopter procurement accounts for more than \$500 million—had not been anticipated.

The gentleman knows from his experience in the field of defense that the Tet offensive brought about the climate for considerable additional funds.

And the gentleman knows very well, of course, about the cost of calling up the reserves. None of that was budgeted for and requested last year. We are releasing funds that were appropriated last year for other purposes, for the purpose of meeting these urgent requirements.

Mr. ICHORD. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

EMERGENCY FUND, SOUTHEAST ASIA

For an additional amount for "Emergency Fund, Southeast Asia," \$3,791,100,000, and \$2,345,000,000 reserved from obligation by the Secretary of Defense in accordance with Public Law 90-218, is hereby made available, pursuant to section 206 of that law, for use in the fiscal year 1968 to offset special Vietnam costs.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. DOW

Mr. DOW. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Dow: In chapter II, page 10, strike out lines 10 through 16.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOW. Mr. Chairman, the amendment I offer to the supplemental appropriation bill, H.R. 17734, calls for the elimination from the bill of the paragraph entitled "Emergency Funds—Southeast Asia." This paragraph carries an appropriation of \$3,791,100,000 for the military situation in Vietnam. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget says these funds "offset unanticipated additional requirements that have arisen in Vietnam." Also, my amendment would eliminate \$2,245,000, a transfer proposed from the reserve set aside in accordance with Public Law 90-218. That is the law requiring widespread reductions on a uniform percentage basis in expenses of the executive branch for fiscal 1968. The sum of \$2,345,000,000 reserved under the Public Law is likewise intended for Southeast Asia.

Mr. Chairman, objections to the annual supplemental appropriations for Vietnam constitute a sad recurrence. Those objections raised by some of us Congressmen in 1965, in 1966 and in 1967 have gone unheeded. We pointed out the manifest mistakes of American policy in Southeast Asia. Going back in history, we have noted that even before World War II, Vietnam sought to gain her freedom from Western domination. In the same period that Africa, India, Pakistan, and Indonesia, for example, were set free by the colonial powers of Europe, Vietnam suffered a contrary fate. A series of frustrations, and bloody ones at that, prevented her separation from French dom-

ination. After years of cruel warfare, the full realization of independence was frustrated by U.S. involvement. We erected there a local government showing all the earmarks of a colonial regime, for it is shot through by corruption, influenced by absentee landlords, continues inequitable taxes, and lies under military domination by those generals who once fought on the side of the French colonial power.

I hardly need to point out the cruel injustice of our grip on Vietnam. Only yesterday, I read a book review in the New York Times which has this to say about the author's description of Quang Ngai Province:

He further estimates that since the Americans arrived in force, there have been 50,000 Vietnamese civilian war casualties in the Province each year.

Mr. Chairman, in the time allotted, I cannot dwell on the countless proofs of the American mistake and the questionable assessments of the situation by American leaders. They rise up from our press in column after column and day after day.

Secretary McNamara and General Taylor, in a White House statement of October 2, 1963, were quoted, as follows:

Secretary McNamara and General Taylor reported their judgment that the major part of the U.S. military task can be completed by the end of 1965.

On May 31 this year in the New York Times, General Westmoreland is quoted to the effect that South Vietnamese forces had shown more aggressive spirit than in any time in his 4½ years in Vietnam. Yet, 2 inches away in the next column on page 2, the Times Saigon reporter described street fighting in Saigon by saying:

It was apparent that the Government troops were relying on American helicopter gun ships to drive out the Vietcong rather than attacking their positions.

In a Times editorial again that day, General Westmoreland is quoted as saying:

The North Vietnamese are strangers to the people of the South.

Yet the Times editorial goes on to this paragraph:

South Vietnam's Vice President, Nguyen Cao Ky, a Northerner himself, told cheering civil defense cadres only last week: "The entire world admires and reveres Ho Chi Minh and Ho Nguyen Giap. Who are they if not of Vietnamese descent like you and me?"

The Washington Post of May 23 enlarged on General Ky's address, quoting his additional words to the cadres as follows:

Why are they so popular? Why is the South unable to produce such figures? Isn't it because the entire leadership in the South is only a pack of slavish-minded and corrupt people?

Mr. Chairman, optimistic misreading of the situation in Vietnam commenced with American leaders as far back as April 17, 1959, when Maj. Gen. Samuel L. Myers, deputy U.S. commander in Vietnam, told a Senate Foreign Relations Committee:

The Vietminh guerillas were gradually nibbled away until they ceased to be a major menace to the Government.

I believe that the generals of our Army are courageous, devoted, and heroic, but I must say that their dedication had led them to a degree of optimism that extends well beyond the call of duty.

In the meantime, our country is running a deficit close to \$30 billion which is the cost of the conflict in Southeast Asia. Our casualties, in spite of predictions of the enemy to collapse, are higher now than ever before. Everyone knows that the Vietcong and North Vietnamese have vastly more firepower, mortars, and missiles in South Vietnam than any they enjoyed before.

At home, racial problems are becoming tenser, the needs of our poor are becoming more apparent, the defections of religious leaders, intellectuals, students, minorities, and many people of good sense from their adherence to the course followed by American society today, are too apparent for us to feel comfortable.

All men of good will sincerely hope for a peaceful outcome for our Paris meeting with the North Vietnamese. Yet, the dark prospect that affairs may take a turn for the worse, is with us still, and remains persistently with us. There is no certainty that escalation is done, nor that peace will happen at Paris.

Mr. Chairman, the only true opportunity available to those of us who cry "Halt" to Vietnam, to make ourselves felt, is the annual occasion when the unanticipated appropriation for Southeast Asia comes to the floor. This is the regular occasion when we can make our protestations tangible. Most certainly, as devoted Americans who are thinking of what is good for America, let us protest again and vote down this Vietnam appropriation.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, at the appropriate time, I shall ask unanimous consent that all Members may be permitted to revise and extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not belabor the issue before us. This is an amendment to strike from the bill all funds for the war in Vietnam which are, according to the witnesses who appeared before the committee, urgently needed.

This amendment does not involve a test as to one's basic views with respect to the war in Vietnam. We have more than 500,000 troops in Vietnam. The question here is that they are entitled to our support as long as they are there, regardless of our views otherwise.

Supplemental estimates for military needs in time of war are no new or recent innovation. Congress enacted many supplemental appropriation bills during World War II. Several large supplemental bills were enacted during the Korean war. The use of supplementals provides for more frequent review and gives Congress better control of the purse.

The pending supplemental was, in fact, anticipated and announced last year.

To refuse to provide the funds to support these more than 500,000 American military personnel would in my judgment be unthinkable.

Our representatives are now meeting in peace negotiations, or in an attempt at peace negotiations, in Paris. If we should adopt this amendment and thus withdraw support of the war in Vietnam, we would undercut our negotiators at the conference in Paris and produce an unthinkable humiliation for the United States and greatly lessen the likelihood of a nonmilitary settlement of the war.

Mr. Chairman, in the circumstances, I ask that the House vote this amendment down.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished chairman for yielding.

The reports from the battlefield in Vietnam in recent weeks indicate the fighting has reached a new level of intensity and that we have hit new records both in the numbers of Americans killed and the numbers of American soldiers wounded.

I wonder if the chairman could enlighten the House as to whether or not the increased tempo of the fighting is the result of increased military operations by the U.S. forces in Vietnam or whether this has resulted from increased efforts on the part of the National Liberation Front and on the part of the North Vietnamese Army.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman has propounded a good question. According to the best information I have, the North Vietnamese are trying desperately to improve their position at the conference table and discredit the position of the United States. The North Vietnamese are striking harder and harder daily and pressing forward with additional infiltration of men and additional supplies. We are compelled to resist this increased tempo of war initiated by North Vietnam.

The escalation is not by the United States but by North Vietnam, in an effort to upset the Paris conference and to humiliate the United States at that conference. That, I believe, is a fair interpretation of the situation. If the North Vietnamese had subsided in their efforts and moved toward a peaceful settlement, that would have been one thing; but, while they agreed to go to the conference table, they are seeking military advantage as the conference proceeds.

This proud Nation of ours just must not do anything other than fully support our men who are under attack. Regardless of one's philosophic views on the war, we just must provide support for the 500,000 men who are in Southeast Asia upholding the honor and integrity of the United States and undertaking to help achieve peace and security for this country and for the other peace-loving nations of the world.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. FRASER. Would it be the view of the chairman that the United States ought to exercise moderation with respect

to the military effort and, except as it may be compelled to respond to increased attacks by the other side, that we should not at this time seek a military victory but instead should seek to maintain a relatively stable situation in order that the peace talks might progress?

Mr. MAHON. Of course, neither of us is authorized to commit our country in this regard, but I would assume that the escalation of the war would not have come about voluntarily by the United States. It is only done I would assume in defense of the U.S. position in Vietnam. If the other side will withdraw or diminish its efforts, then we can consider what action our country should take in these circumstances.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

I believe the colloquy which has taken place between the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. FRASER] is interesting. Perhaps we have forgotten some of the simple facts.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. RYAN], also made the same point some time ago that there has recently been an escalation of the war. I believe we ought to realize that the escalation which has taken place has been an escalation on the part of the enemy.

And it was our side, under the leadership of President Johnson, which voluntarily and unilaterally ended the bombing of North Vietnam north of the 19th parallel, on the 31st of March. In spite of the weeks that have gone by since then, and the efforts that have been made in Paris to turn that act of restraint on our part into some basis for a honorable and a decent peace in Vietnam, we have not yet seen a single bit of restraint from the other side. As a matter of fact, there has been, as the gentleman from Texas has already pointed out, increased military activity on the other side.

It is quite true that we have had greater American casualties since the peace talks began than we ever had in any single week before. But that is not because of our restraint. It is because of an intensification of the fighting on the other side.

In fact, information presented to our Committee on Armed Services would suggest that infiltration from North Vietnam has increased two or three or four times as much as before we restrained our bombing of the North. And the numbers of weapons that have been moved into South Vietnam from the north have been very greatly increased.

Certainly this restraint has resulted in the loss of lives of additional American combat troops. If the pending amendment were to be approved, we would be further undercutting the protection of the lives of a half million American men out there.

I do not believe any Member of the House or any American President could vote to do a thing like that.

These funds are designed to pay for unplanned and unexpected military operations, such as our resistance to the Communist Tet offensive last February. Would the gentleman from New York

[Mr. Dow] suggest we should not back up the resistance which our troops made to that aggression at that time? Certainly not.

Mr. DOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRATTON. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DOW. It seems to me at a time when we have cut back our bombing in North Vietnam to a point below the 19th parallel, or whatever it is, the claim has been made that nevertheless the intensity of our bombing there has made up for the reduction in the geographic area. In fact, I believe the claim was made that on balance we are flying more missions in some days since the geographic limitation was set than ever before over all North Vietnam.

Mr. STRATTON. If the gentleman will think for just a moment he will realize that just is not true. If one has to stop a runner, let us say, it is much easier if he has a whole mile in which to pick the runner off than if he has only 100 yards left in which to hit him. That is the situation we are in now.

It may well be that there are as many or even more sorties being flown into the relatively limited area north of the DMZ where our combat planes are now permitted to fly. But any military man, I am sure, if he were free to speak his mind, would tell us that we could not possibly restrict these supplies moving in, if we can hit them only within this limited 100 yards, as effectively as we could restrict them if we had the whole distance down from Hanoi in which to try to stop them.

That, of course, is the reason why the enemy has been intensifying the fighting so effectively. He has been able to get more men and weapons into South Vietnam because of our restraint. In spite of our generous gesture, in spite of our restraint, we have not seen a single demonstration of any similar response on the part of Ho Chi Minh. I would hope that the gentleman from New York would address his amendment to Ho Chi Minh. I think that is where it properly belongs. If we can get some restraint on that side, then maybe we can get some meaningful and honorable peace in Paris.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. STRATTON. I will be glad to yield to my colleague from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I think the time has come for somebody to get up here and point out, as is seen in the papers today, that the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong are setting up mortars in the rice paddies just outside Saigon and are killing hundreds and hundreds of civilians—not enemy soldiers but civilians. Some here seem to think that is all right. But they protest loudly about our use of airplanes. All of us should be concerned on our part to see that we do something about winning this war, or bringing it to an honorable conclusion. I am getting sick and tired of the way this war has been conducted and I say that as one who had nothing to do with getting us in it in the first instance. This is the darnedest way that I ever saw to run a war and try to win it.

As far as the present amendment is concerned, I am against it, I think to pull the rug out from under our boys over there would be the worst thing that could possibly happen.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of California. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WOLFF. I take this opportunity to question the chairman of the committee about this. On page 12 of the report it states "Costs related to the call-up of Reserves, increased deployments to South Vietnam, and revisions in troop deployment otherwise—\$400 million" is appropriated. Does that mean that we anticipate the use of this money for an increase over the 500,000-man limit that we now have in Vietnam?

Mr. MAHON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of California. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MAHON. We have in excess of 500,000 men in Vietnam. There is a certain schedule supposed to be achieved by the end of this fiscal year, June 30, and some additional men will be sent to Vietnam according to announcements made some time ago by the President.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of California. I have already yielded to the gentleman from New York [Mr. WOLFF].

Are you through?

Mr. WOLFF. I just wanted to get an answer to the question.

Mr. MAHON. I thought I did answer it. There are additional men being sent to Vietnam as per the announcements which have been made public.

Mr. WOLFF. That does not mean it will be over the estimates that have been made already?

Mr. MAHON. No.

Mr. WOLFF. It does not contemplate any increase over the estimates already made?

Mr. MAHON. The number—549,000—that has already been announced. The gentleman is correct.

(Mr. BROWN of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment. It is a very simple amendment striking six lines from the bill. These lines are worth about \$1 billion a line, the total being slightly over \$6 billion. I point out to you that this is almost precisely the amount that we are going to be asked to vote on as a reduction in domestic expenditures for this country next week, when the 10-percent surtax package is brought up. I see some connection between these matters. I see us voting here today for a \$6 billion increase for Vietnam and we are going to cut our domestic budget next week by that amount. Frankly, I feel that this is a wrong allocation of the resources of this great country and a wrong setting of priorities.

I do not think my view on the Vietnam war is any surprise to the Members of

this House. The philosophy which has been so ably enunciated by some of those speaking in opposition to this amendment and in support of the Vietnam war are really not quite to the point, in my opinion, because they are based on the fallacy that we still can win a military victory in Vietnam. They are willing to continue to vote money for the war without being consulted with regard to the mobilization of our Reserves, or the increasing of our troop strength over there, or any other policy matter. They have the illusion that we can continue to add another 25,000 or 50,000 or 100,000 men to the men already there and thereby be able to maintain some sort of bargaining position which will allow us to win a victory for our political position. That is the illusion which has brought us to the point today where we have over 500,000 troops in Vietnam, have spent close to \$100 billion there since 1954, have lost 23,000 American lives, all in the hope that one more small step would bring something which we could call victory.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the heart of this problem is the fact that our political position is wrong, and as long as our political position is wrong we can keep pouring as many billions of dollars as we want into the situation over there without winning a military victory.

Mr. Chairman, the political facts of life in Vietnam are still not recognized by this administration, insofar as I can tell by the proclamations and announcements which it has made and is still making. It still clings to the illusion that the corrupt and incompetent military regime in Saigon which we support has the backing of the people of South Vietnam. This is not true and as long as the people do not back their government we can never win a victory for them over the National Liberation Front and the Vietcong. It is true that the Army of South Vietnam has permitted the enemy to set up mortars in the rice paddies around Saigon which are able to bombard the heart of Saigon simply because the 750,000-man Army of South Vietnam is not competent, does not have the motivation, does not have the leadership to protect even its own capital. There is no question about this, and it will never have the capacity to protect its own citizens and its own country.

Mr. Chairman, if you have that type of situation you can continue as we have indefinitely and not achieve victory. We can continue to pour all of these billions of dollars and thousands of men into this bottomless pit and it will not do one bit of good.

Mr. Chairman, what needs to be done is for the President to order the immediate cessation of the bombing of all of North Vietnam. If we are to achieve any results at the Paris peace talks, based upon information from every reliable and responsible source, it is necessary for him to take that step. The only way in which we can produce fruitful negotiations is to stop the bombing of all of North Vietnam. In that way we may be able to immediately move to the next issue, that of achieving a cease-fire in all of Vietnam.

None of these events are going to take place unless this administration, this Congress and the American people make it clear that we will no longer continue our efforts to force an unpopular dictatorship on the people of Vietnam by military means. Adoption of this amendment to day will be a major step in that direction. I urge its approval.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

(Mr. LAIRD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, this debate is getting into a philosophical discussion of the war and the strategy of the war in Southeast Asia.

I would like to remind the Members of the House today that a good portion of the funds provided in this supplemental bill have already been obligated by the Department of Defense. We have been incurring these expenses over and above what has already been allocated since October 27, 1967, and at that time I say we started spending third- and fourth-quarter appropriations for the men that were needed.

Mr. Chairman, in the last session of this Congress when the Defense Appropriation bill was pending on the floor of the House, I reminded the membership at that time that the amount of money appropriated and requested by the Secretary of Defense, Robert McNamara, was at least \$5 billion below the amount that would be required for fiscal year 1968. A large portion of the dollars that are made available for expenditure and for obligation in this bill merely will take care of the deficiencies that have been incurred in the war in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Chairman, the question is whether the United States should be weaker in this year 1968 than it was in 1964 before the war was escalated in Vietnam. If we do not make this money available, we will be weaker this year than we were in 1964 as a result of the escalation of the war effort on the part of the Communists in North Vietnam and before we responded to that escalation.

Mr. Chairman, it is my opinion that it is most important to bear in mind that we are not approving or disapproving of the activities with reference to the escalation of the war, but we are merely providing funds required because of the activities in Southeast Asia. All of the money being made available to the operation and maintenance appropriation, is to take care of those deficiencies incurred since October 27, 1967, when the Secretary of Defense notified this Congress that he was going on a deficiency basis.

Mr. Chairman, in 1969 the budget which we had submitted to us by the Department of Defense was already underestimated by at least \$5 billion for the next fiscal year, even if the war were to end within the next 60 to 90 days.

That statement will be borne out as we come back here next January and face another supplemental budget request to finance commitments that have

already been made as far as Southeast Asia is concerned.

Mr. DOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman as soon as I finish with my statement.

Mr. Chairman, I do want to make clear, however, that in this supplemental bill that we are acting upon today we are talking primarily about our deficiencies in the O. & M. account. We are, to a large extent, really replacing aircraft, ammunition, weapons, and helicopters that have already been destroyed. If we want the United States of America to at least be as strong as it was in 1964, this Congress can take no other action. If we are concerned about the situation in the Middle East, and if we are concerned about the situation in the Mediterranean, at least we have to replace the funds that have already been used.

Mr. DOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I am now happy to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DOW. Mr. Chairman, I would ask, is the gentleman suggesting that the incurrence of obligations by the executive department requires that the Congress should accept those obligations without any questions, and go blindly forward, passing an appropriation without any question whatsoever?

Mr. LAIRD. But when the money has already been spent, because expenditures have actually been made since the 27th of October, when the O. & M. account of the Department of Defense went on a deficiency basis. The expenditures have been made and the money for the third and fourth quarters have already started to be used.

Under the authority which has been given by the Congress to the executive branch this deficiency is currently being accumulated in the Department of Defense. The checks have been made, the checks have been paid, and therefore there is not much one can do.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I would hope that we can get to a vote soon, and therefore I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. Dow].

Mr. DOW. Mr. Chairman, I do not pretend to have such a great understanding of the financial activities of our Government as the gentleman from Wisconsin, who spoke briefly before, but I am greatly surprised that Congress at any time has ever been asked to appro-

priate money on the basis of a fait accompli, and that the horse is gone, and there is no alternative for us but to go along with something that has apparently been done before by action of the executive department.

Now, I want to make a note in answer to the gentleman from Indiana about the atrocities committed by the Vietcong. Just the other day I read a book review in the New York Times which had this to say about the author's visit to Quang Ngai Province in the northern part of Vietnam.

He estimates that since the Americans arrived in force, there have been 50,000 Vietnamese civilian war casualties in the province.

I do not think by any stretch of the imagination we can blame the other side to such an extent that we are left without guilt ourselves.

Further, I note, that the gentleman from Indiana calls on Ho Chi Minh to yield somewhat in his dealings with us. I think it is a desperate situation when we are depending on Ho Chi Minh to relieve our trouble here. And the Vietnam trouble has become our trouble in many parts of our American body politic. Apparently we feel that Ho Chi Minh owes it to us to help us settle not only the trouble in Vietnam but also the trouble that weighs on many families here at home in America.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Findley].

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I expressed objection to the limitation mainly because I think it is a little short of shameful that the House of Representatives has taken so little time since the Tonkin resolution to discuss the basic question of policy in Vietnam.

I oppose the gentleman's amendment. I do not think it is the way to get at the question of fundamental policy in Vietnam although I can understand why he would choose this course.

It was not too long ago that Secretary of State Rusk stated that one course open to the Congress in order to bring about a reappraisal in Vietnam was to cut off the money for the war.

That is hardly an appropriate way. I think we have a responsibility, one might say, as a supply sergeant to the military needs, but we also have a tremendous responsibility especially to the men in the field to deal with fundamental policy.

As I say, Congress has not met its responsibility.

There is pending before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs a whole series of bills dealing with basic war policy. There is pending before the House Committee on Rules a resolution which is cosponsored by one-third of the membership of this House. It would call upon the appropriate committees to at long last deal with the fundamental question of war policy.

When will we act?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. Ryan].

(Mr. RYAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is an appropriate amendment because it is the only method that the House of Representatives has to deal with the question of policy in Vietnam.

Once a year, when the supplemental appropriation is before us, the House has an opportunity to vote upon policy in Vietnam, the administration having Americanized the war and pursued its objectives without consulting the Congress, except to ask for funds. As long as the funds are voted, the policy continues. Escalation begets escalation.

It is clear from the testimony on May 28 before the Committee on Appropriations that there is a planned increase in troop commitment from 525,000 which the Deputy Secretary of Defense, Mr. Nitze, said was authorized, to 549,000.

The plans now calls for 517,000 to be in place by the end of June. Hearings, page 737.

If we want to affect the policy and if we want to say it is time to call a halt to the escalation of this war and the time to concentrate on the negotiation process in Paris, then let's stop appropriating funds for a war which has reached a dead end and which must be resolved through diplomatic channels.

The fallacy that this war can be won through a pure military victory has been established.

It would be fitting for the House to act today to begin to decisively affect the policy and conduct of the war. So long as the Congress continues to rubber-stamp the war through the appropriation process, it is abdicating its responsibility for decisionmaking and rational appraisal of executive policy.

As long as the war may be financed in this fashion, with scarcely a murmur from Congress, the administration will continue to rely on the possibility of military victory. Two days ago, General Westmoreland again reassured us that the enemy is growing weaker while we are gaining. Presumably he was not within earshot of the Vietcong rocket attacks on Saigon. Yesterday he said a military victory in a classic sense could not be achieved.

Let us, through our votes today, draw the line. Let us say to the Administration that, with all of the drastic problems here at home, our war effort must struggle along on a paltry \$24 billion a year, and not a penny more. This may provide the necessary incentive for a negotiated settlement.

It is ironic that, after voting \$6.1 billion for the war in Vietnam today, next week the administration will ask approval of a 10-percent income tax surcharge and a \$6 billion reduction in domestic programs.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Eckhardt].

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Chairman, I rise to take this opportunity to ask the distinguished chairman of the committee a question concerning one of the items on page 12.

The distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Laird] had stated that the purpose of the bill was to put our forces in the same position that they were previously.

I would like, in that light, to ask what is meant by "d." on page 12:

d. General increase in operational readiness—\$357,000,000.

Does this mean we would then place ourselves in a stronger position than previously, for more extended operations in Vietnam, or does it mean we would merely replace or restore prior existing readiness?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman has only a moment, of course. This is to provide the backup resources, such as additional ammunition production facilities required as a result of the escalation of the war by North Vietnam, and the additional demands on us to meet this threat. Additional equipment of various kinds and some specialized research and development are provided for to strengthen the country beyond what was anticipated to be necessary last year when the regular defense bill was before us. I would refer the gentleman to the narrative under "General Strengthening of the Defense Posture," appearing at page 743 of the hearings on the second supplemental bill.

(Mr. ECKHARDT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. FRASER].

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Chairman, I asked the chairman of the committee as to who is responsible for the escalation of violence in South Vietnam. It seems to me that this has a bearing on the question of what we should do with this supplemental appropriation for Southeastern Asia.

I have voted against earlier supplemental appropriation bills for Vietnam because I found it the only way I could effectively protest my dislike of and disagreement with the administration policy which led this country to spend over \$120 billion in South Vietnam over a period of some 13 or 14 years. Today the Vietcong are shelling the capital city of South Vietnam. This is a clear illustration of the bankruptcy of the United States policy in that country.

At the same time, Mr. Chairman, I have made it clear that I would take a different position whenever the United States decided to seek a political settlement. I think a political settlement must be had. I think if we get one, it is going to be unsatisfactory, but in the process of seeking a political settlement, it would be unwise for the United States to be in a deteriorating military posture. I think when the situation is unstable or deteriorating, you do not get a settlement. You postpone a settlement. It is for that reason that I expect that I will support this supplemental for Vietnam in the hope that this administration has fully appreciated the realities of that war and is prepared to enter into the kind of political settlement which is within our reach.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB].

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, the money in this bill is vital and necessary—\$3.8 billion. I think we have to remember a few things.

First, the budget for fiscal 1968 was originally low in the amount of money authorized for South Vietnam.

Second, the aggressive actions of the enemy has caused an increase in our activities which is demanding more manpower and resources.

Third, there was the *Pueblo* incident.

Fourth, there was the Tet offensive. The President, was required to take actions necessary to protect our boys over in South Vietnam. Therefore, these funds are vitally needed.

As was pointed out a moment ago, the Department of Defense, in operation and maintenance accounts, has been operating on a deficiency ever since October 27, 1967. We need these moneys, and I think it would be the height of foolishness to support an amendment that would take funds away from our needs in South Vietnam at this time.

Therefore, I respectfully ask for a vote against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, we have a very clear-cut issue before us. First, the money which is contained in this bill has been spent or obligated in the war in Vietnam. If we were not to approve this request, it would mark the first refusal by Congress to stand back of the Nation's fighting men. It would mark a repudiation by the Congress of the efforts of every American in uniform throughout the world.

Much more is involved than the combat in Vietnam. It would mark a rejection of the principles for which 23,000 young Americans have died in battle in Vietnam. It would be a signal to Hanoi that we are preparing to abandon Southeast Asia to communism; that Congress now rejects every principle America has stood for in the free world.

These are strong words. I stand on them. We are behind our fighting forces, or we are not. This is war.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Dow].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MAHON) there were—ayes 4, noes 128.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I hope no one reading the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on this last amendment will jump to the conclusion that the division vote denotes enthusiastic endorsement of present policies in Vietnam. There is ample evidence not only within the conversation of Members on the floor here today but also in the newspapers of the utter bankruptcy of what is presently being attempted in Vietnam.

There was never a more dramatic indication of this than the front-page news today of General Westmoreland's farewell statement. Quoting from the New York Times:

Gen. William C. Westmoreland said today that military victory "in a classic sense" was impossible in Vietnam because of our national policy of not expanding the war.

He also said:

The only real military hope was to wear the enemy down through a process of attrition.

Is that what we are involved in here today—financing simply more attrition?

I think that is something we ought to think about. Naturally, we are going to be the supply sergeant here today, as we should be, but I think we ought to look to our own conscience as to our responsibilities under article I of the Constitution, the warmaking authority, a responsibility to the men in uniform getting shot at.

Here is another indication of the bankruptcy of present policies. Did Members happen to note the rate of casualties last week: Exactly two more died in Vietnam than the total membership of the House. In the week before that, it was a slightly larger figure, and the week before that about the same. Last week's total of 3,000 American wounded men contrasted with slightly more than 1,000 wounded on the part of South Vietnam.

Is this the "more of the same" policy we are financing? Do we not have any responsibility as Members of the most representative branch of the Government to deal with the question of fundamental policy and to recognize that what we are now doing is simply not getting the job done?

It is all very well for us to back the men with supplies, but the burden ought to weigh very heavily upon your shoulder, as well as upon mine, because the men are there. They are in uniform by act of Congress. They are equipped by act of Congress. Most of them were called into uniform by act of Congress against their will.

This past week we have paid an eloquent and deserved tribute to one man who was killed by a bullet. We ought to remember that during the past week more than 400 men have been killed by bullets in Vietnam. They are there not of their own choice, or through their own election, but because they were told to be there, to go there.

It is incumbent upon this House to delay no longer in dealing with the question of fundamental policy, to realize that what we are doing there is not getting the job done, and to examine alternatives to the present course of action.

I believe it is disgraceful that we have been "sucked in," so to speak, to this gradualism policy which obviously leads nowhere but to deeper trouble and higher casualty rates.

I would hope that at long last the leadership of this body would see fit to release from the Rules Committee the resolution cosponsored by one-third of the membership of this House, which in turn would direct the appropriate committees to deal immediately with the question of fundamental policy. This gradualism policy is morally irresponsible and militarily self-defeating. The burden for this policy, even though not initiated by the House, nevertheless weighs very heavily upon the shoulders of us all.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. OTTINGER

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. OTTINGER: On page 10, line 16, insert:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Executive order, or regulation, no part of the appropriations in this Act shall be available without the express authorization of the Congress granted by statute enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act for any expense incurred in connection with (1) the maintenance of more than 525,000 members of the Armed Forces of the United States within the area designated by Executive Order 11216 (April 24, 1965), (2) an invasion of North Vietnam or any other nation in Southeast Asia by the Armed Forces of the United States, or (3) the use of nuclear weapons in Vietnam."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. MAHON. I make a point of order against the amendment as legislation on an appropriation bill, requiring many additional duties, and further action by the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Chairman, this appropriation is directly involved with the troops in Vietnam. It represents an escalation from 525,000 to 549,000 men. The restriction that I would place is of the same type frequently placed by the distinguished Committee on Appropriations, itself, on appropriation bills.

I believe the amendment is completely in order.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. O'HARA of Michigan). The Chair is prepared to rule.

A point of order has been made against the amendment on the ground that it imposes additional duties upon the executive branch and that it constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill.

In the 76th Congress, on January 18, 1940, an amendment was offered by way of limitation on a general appropriation bill that provided:

That no part of the appropriations made by this paragraph shall be available unless and until Congress hereafter by law provides that monies available for expenditures by the Tennessee Valley Authority shall be withdrawn from the Treasury only pursuant to accountable warrants for advances to the credit of an adequately bonded disbursing officer as determined by the Comptroller General of the United States or certificates of settlement issued by the General Accounting Office.

The limitation offered on that occasion was held by the Chair to be in order. The Chair believes that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. OTTINGER] is similar in form and is an appropriate limitation within the rules of the House and therefore overrules the point of order.

The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

(Mr. OTTINGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Chairman, The amendment I am proposing is designed to assure that the appropriations in the bill before us today are not used for an escalation of the war in Vietnam with-

out congressional sanction. It provides that, absent the express authorization of the Congress, no part of these appropriations shall be used for an increase in U.S. troop strength beyond 525,000; for an invasion of North Vietnam or any other nation in Southeast Asia by U.S. forces; or the use of nuclear weapons in Vietnam.

I was shocked to learn from the hearings just made available to us that the supplemental appropriation we are considering provides for substantial escalation of the Vietnam war. The bill contemplates an increase in U.S. troop strength from the current 525,000 authorized to 549,500. In addition, this appropriation was stated in the hearings to envision stepped up bombing in both North and South Vietnam. Several additional Air Force and Marine Corps fighter/attack squadron have already gone to Vietnam or are earmarked to go in the near future. These are not replacement units, but additions.

According to the testimony of the Deputy Secretary of Defense, some \$268 million of this appropriation will be used in the few weeks remaining in this fiscal year to support, and I quote, "the larger B-52 bombing program now projected." The Defense Department has gone on record as stating that higher bombing sortie rates are already in effect.

Mr. Chairman, the \$3.9 billion requested for stepped up military activities in Vietnam clearly adds further stress to our economy and our international balance-of-payments situation. It will divert badly needed funds for urgent social needs here at home.

Even more important, this escalation undermines the credibility of the President's attempt to deescalate the war and commence meaningful negotiations toward peace.

On March 31, just a little over 10 weeks ago, the President announced a unilateral deescalation, a restriction of the bombing of North Vietnam, with the avowed purpose of inducing settlement negotiations. He was unequivocal and clear on this, saying:

So, tonight, in the hope that this action will lead to early talks, I am taking the first step to de-escalate the conflict. We are reducing—substantially reducing—the present level of hostilities. And we are doing so unilaterally, and at once.

The credibility of this statement is called into question, not only by this escalating appropriation, but also by the recent statements of our highest generals reiterating as if on a broken record their so often disproved themes: "We are at a turning point in the war—we see the light at the end of the tunnel—America's military position in Vietnam was never stronger—our troops can start returning within a year—the news media are distorting our military situation—just give us a few more American boys, a little freer hand, and the war will be won on the battlefield." How many times must these shibboleths be disproved in blood before we will turn from them?

Our credibility is further impaired by statements of our Secretary of State rejecting out of hand any settlement involving coalition with the National Lib-

eration Front. The NLF is and always has been the main enemy fighting force in South Vietnam. It is just patently obvious that no settlement effort can be genuine that does not contemplate a role for the NLF. If the NLF is to be excluded from South Vietnam, it can only be by complete military defeat, an objective which even some of the highest generals now admit is beyond our reach on the battlefield.

Our credibility is still further brought in to question by the unwillingness of either our political or military leaders to recognize any deescalation gesture by Hanoi. If every North Vietnamese gesture is to be treated as a defeat showing weakness as cause for greater military pressure, and as negating the need to negotiate, how are we ever to achieve the mutual deescalation which Secretary Rusk says he sees as the most probable avenue for ending the war?

Why did the President bother to change his course, make a unilateral gesture of deescalation, go to the bargaining table, if he is unwilling to follow through with the realistic and fair compromises needed to achieve a settlement on the real facts in Vietnam? Was his gesture a mere sham to quiet the voices of dissent in America? In view of recent actions of his still prevalently hawkish military advisers, the doubt cannot but be raised.

It is long past time that we in Congress began to assert and exercise our responsibility to oversee and guide this Nation's foreign policy. We can no longer give the Pentagon, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or the White House carte blanche to continue to expand discredited and dangerous policies or to lock us into a situation fraught with the peril of nuclear holocaust and an Asian land war with 600 million Chinese Communists. The amendment I am offering is a first step toward meeting that responsibility.

The game of international "chicken" in which we and the North Vietnamese are engaging in Paris would be ludicrous were it not engaged in at the expense of more than 500 American lives a week. We have seen a mutual escalation of the level of terror in Vietnam while each side jockeys for position in Paris as to which will make the first move toward peace. The North Vietnamese fully share the blame with their inhumane rocket and artillery attacks against the civilian population of Saigon, while we increase the bombing and our troop strength.

If we mean to achieve peace in Vietnam we must be willing to take as much initiative to pursue peace as we have taken to pursue war. There is no question about our obligation to support our fighting men in Vietnam. The committee bill contains funds both for support of existing troops and for escalation. My amendment seeks to eliminate funds for the increment above existing forces only. But this is vital if we are ever to bring this tragic war to an end.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, the President as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States announced several weeks ago what our strength in Vietnam was and was planned to be.

A short time ago the Deputy Secretary of Defense, Mr. Nitze, appeared before the Committee on Appropriations of the House and outlined the situation which had been outlined before in the press and through the other news media.

Mr. Chairman, I read from page 737 of the hearings as follows:

The fiscal year 1969 budget and the fiscal year 1968 budget revisions transmitted to the Congress earlier this year are based on the deployment of a total of 525,000 U.S. military personnel in South Vietnam with about 517,000 to be in place by June 30, 1968.

Now, in view of the increasing tempo of the war the President has announced an increase in strength beyond the 525,000.

I continue to read from the hearings:

The President has now decided to increase the total strength to 549,000—24,500 more than previously planned. One brigade of the 82d Airborne Division and the Marine Corps 27th Regimental Landing Team have already been deployed.

And, Mr. Chairman, other actions have been taken to strengthen our position as the North Vietnamese increase their forces and increase the tempo of the war.

Mr. Chairman, the President's statement of March 31, in which he outlined the program which is now the program of the United States, would be repudiated by the effect of this amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

I say to you in all candor that it would be most unwise, it would place the President and this country in a very serious position, to undercut our men in Vietnam and to deny them—the men—what the military leaders had told the President they would have to have, and what the President had told them he would send.

Mr. Chairman, we have provided the funds here in order to strengthen, hopefully, our position at the peace conference in Paris. Not to do so would certainly be evidenced as weakness and would place us at a disadvantage. Perhaps we are moving toward some sort of peaceful settlement of the war. Certainly we all desire an honorable and just conclusion of this most difficult conflict.

The proposed action is wholly indefensible and unjustified, and I would appeal to the House to vote down the amendment. I believe that even the further discussion of the weakening of our position in Vietnam as peace talks are going on is damaging to the best interests of our country.

Mr. Chairman, I hope we may have a vote on this issue.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to take only a minute or two to say that in addition to the remarks I made earlier, it is my impression that the President of the United States on March 31 signified a turn in the road with respect to our policy in Vietnam. He signified the desire on

the part of our Government to reach a political settlement. I only wanted to add that I have great confidence in the chief negotiator, and in the negotiating team which is in Paris. If I personally had to nominate any single American to represent the United States in the Paris peace talks it would be the Honorable Averell Harriman. However, Mr. Chairman, I want to add this thought: I am not prepared to go along the way we are going indefinitely. What lies at the heart of this matter is the question: What kind of a political settlement is the United States prepared to see take place in South Vietnam? If it is our idea that we are going to win at the negotiating table what we have been unable to win on the battlefield then this war is going to go on and on, and the casualties are going to mount. If, on the other hand, the President has decided that there should be a settlement which will not be satisfactory, but will represent some kind of orderly disposition of that conflict, then this I believe is realistic, and in the best interests of the United States, and the people of South Vietnam.

But I cannot tell, and I do not expect that the President should tell us, what our minimum negotiating terms are. And this leaves me in the dark. It leaves, I am sure, most of us in the dark. This is inevitable. I do not believe we can expect the President to come down, or his representative to come down here and say: "These are our minimum settlement terms." But I am not going to support continued funding of our military activities in Vietnam indefinitely if it should turn out that our settlement expectations or settlement threshold are higher than realism would dictate.

Mr. DOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRASER. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DOW. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin, because I agree heartily with his remarks. All through this Vietnam debate there seems to be one theme running, and that is any opposition or any reluctance to appropriate funds for Vietnam is interpreted as a failure to support the troops in Vietnam, and so we go along appropriating these amounts to support the troops in Vietnam.

I would like to say that those of us who have reservations about Vietnam feel that we are supporting the troops much more wisely by withholding the funds. This country has spent about \$30 billion in the past year to support the troops, and it seems to me that to spend another \$5 or \$6 billion to support them in following the present course would be fallacious. The kind of support that our troops in Vietnam truly need is wise statesmanship, good judgment, willingness to admit mistakes, and other high qualities of the sort that will help us to disengage ourselves from this monstrous error to which our country has committed itself, the worst in American history.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield, since he referred to me in his remarks?

Mr. DOW. I do not have control of

the time, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. FRASER] has control of the time.

Mr. FRASER. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin in a moment, but first I wish to yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. OTTINGER].

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that my amendment does not in any way affect the existing troops in Vietnam, it merely goes to escalation, and the number of troops there be confined to the ones that are there, and to the use of nuclear weaponry without the consent of the Congress. There is nothing involved in here that would undermine our support of our existing troops.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRASER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LAIRD. I would like to say to the gentleman from New York who referred to the remarks I made earlier that I am in agreement with him that we need statesmanship and leadership in this year of 1968.

The point I made, however, was that we have been obligating funds on a deficiency basis since October 27 in the operation and maintenance accounts of the Department of Defense. This bill covers the period until June 30 of this year only.

A major portion of this bill is merely to reimburse the drawdown of those accounts. The obligations have been made. The checks have been written. The Treasury has met the obligations and the payments have been made in the operation and maintenance accounts.

This is not the way to get at the subject matter that the gentleman has referred to, and I would urge him to appear before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ECKHARDT].

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask the gentleman from Wisconsin a question with respect to these funds having been committed.

I have now checked the item in the hearings on page 743 with respect to item "d" in the report. There it is stated:

To meet the higher ammunition requirements, we propose, to increase the overall production base at an estimated fiscal year 1968 cost of \$148 million.

The largest item involves the opening of five additional TNT production lines. How is this already committed?

Mr. LAIRD. The gentleman did not listen to my remarks.

I was referring to the operation and maintenance account which went on a deficiency basis on October 27. The gentleman is now referring to the procurement account.

The operation and maintenance account is on a deficiency basis. The procurement account is being used in this bill largely to replace stocks and am-

munition already used such as aircraft and helicopters.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ECKHARDT] has expired.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks so that I may answer in detail the question propounded by the gentleman from Texas.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Chairman, I make the same request to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. Dow].

Mr. DOW. Mr. Chairman, in my remarks I will confine myself only to one question addressed to the gentleman from Wisconsin who has just spoken.

I should like to ask the gentleman how in the future this House can prevent an occurrence of this spending in advance of appropriations and obligation in advance of appropriations, so that the occurrence will not be repeated.

Mr. LAIRD. That can be done by changing the basic law.

I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that he has not introduced any amendment which would change the basic law.

Mr. DOW. What is the basic law that you are referring to?

Mr. LAIRD. The basic law is the Budget and Accounting Act which permits the apportionment of funds upon a deficiency basis in certain instances and upon notification of the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.

Mr. DOW. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN].

(Mr. BROWN of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment. It is a constructive effort to allow the Congress to take some positive action in terms of participating in the policy determination regarding Vietnam. It would merely take the limits established by the President—the policy purportedly established by the President, and say that these will be the limits which the Congress will approve.

It is not appropriate for Congress to give up its powers to the President, as we have in connection with Vietnam. I think that this amendment provides us the opportunity to correct that situation.

I might say that the Members of this Congress are lagging considerably behind the sentiment of the people of this country. I have campaigned in a dozen States for a candidate for president who proposes that we end the war in Vietnam. I would say that in all of these States the sentiment of the people is substantially ahead of the sentiment of this Congress, and I would urge that some effort be made to catch up by Members of the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. OTTINGER].

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out, first, that this amendment has nothing to do about whether or not we have obligated our maintenance and operations accounts, which was the question raised by the gentleman from Wisconsin. It has nothing to do with the obligation of funds at all. What it has to do with is the use of the funds appropriated to escalate further the level of violence in Vietnam. It puts a restriction on that to the level that was stated by the President in his speech on March 31. It says:

We genuinely will not, without further consideration by Congress, engage in further escalation.

I urge support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. Hicks].

(Mr. HICKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.)

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Chairman, under ordinary circumstances I would say that the amendment of the gentleman from New York is an excellent amendment, and it has my sympathy. But I shall vote against it for these reasons:

First, I have every confidence that the President will not use nuclear weapons in Vietnam.

Second, I have every confidence that the President will not invade North Vietnam.

Third, as far as placing a ceiling on the number of our men there, with the peace negotiations going on in Paris at the present time, and with General Westmoreland having said that the North Vietnamese are making a last desperate venture in order that they may win better at the conference table, I feel that we should support the President in the limited numbers that he has expanded the ceiling over there.

For those reasons I shall vote against the amendment, and I urge the House to vote the amendment down.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON].

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, the motives of the gentleman from New York may be excellent, but I think the effect of his amendment, if adopted, would be mischievous and detrimental to our best interests. I think it would be against the best interests of our negotiators in Paris. I think it would be against the interests or our troops in the field.

As the chairman of the committee has pointed out, it would be against the best interests of our allies in Asia to tell the Communists, wherever they may be located in Asia, that, "You can be aggressive. We will take no steps to counter any additional invasions that you may make in Asia at this time," and even to tell them, "You can come in with nuclear weapons if you want to. We won't use nuclear weapons."

To give this kind of open door and invitation to additional aggression and

additional violence on the other side at this time seems to me to be unthinkable, and I hope the amendment will be overwhelmingly rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] to close the debate.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I hope the House will overwhelmingly reject the pending amendment. I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. OTTINGER].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

GENERAL PROVISION

The amount of the limitation contained in section 606 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1968, is hereby increased by \$2,500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee will rise informally in order that the House may receive a message.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER assumed the chair.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will receive a message.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On June 4, 1968:

H.R. 15364. An act to provide for increased participation by the United States in the Inter-American Development Bank, and for other purposes;

H.R. 15822. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center in the Ouachita National Forest in Oklahoma, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 15863. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to change the name of the Army Medical Service to the Army Medical Department.

On June 5, 1968:

H.R. 15348. An act to extend the authority to grant a special thirty-day leave for members of the uniformed services who voluntarily extend their tours of duty in hostile fire areas.

On June 6, 1968:

H.J. Res. 1292. Joint resolution to authorize the United States Secret Service to furnish protection to major presidential or vice presidential candidates.

On June 7, 1968:

H.R. 14922. An act to amend Public Law 90-60 with respect to judgment funds of the Ute Mountain Tribe.

On June 8, 1968:

H.R. 14672. An act to amend the Act of February 14, 1931, relating to the acceptance of gifts for the benefit of Indians; and

H.R. 15224. An act to authorize appropriations for procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments for the Coast Guard.

On June 10, 1968:

H.R. 3299. An act to authorize the purchase, sale, and exchange of certain lands on the Spokane Indian Reservation, and for other purposes;

H.R. 15004. An act to further amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amend-

ed, to extend the expiration date of certain authorities thereunder, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 15271. An act to authorize the use of funds arising from a judgment in favor of the Spokane Tribe of Indians.

The SPEAKER. The Committee will resume its sitting.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose informally to receive the message, the Clerk had read through line 20 on page 10. If there are no amendments to be proposed, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MICHEL

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MICHEL: On page 17, after line 2 insert:

"OFFICE OF EDUCATION

"SCHOOL ASSISTANCE IN FEDERALLY AFFECTED AREAS

"For an additional amount for payments to local educational agencies as authorized by Title I of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 874, Eighty-First Congress), as amended, \$53,852,000: *Provided*, That \$22,819,000 of this amount shall be for payments under the authority of section 3(a) of that Act, and not to exceed \$31,033,000 shall be available for payments under authority of other parts of that Act."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I believe the amendment should be withheld until we get to chapter VII, entitled "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare."

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe it makes much difference. If the Chairman will facilitate the action of the House, it really does not make much difference. This is also a chapter dealing with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, the chapter to which it is offered is chapter VI on Interior and it should be in chapter VII on Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, it is possible to recognize a person at this point for a HEW amendment.

The gentleman from Illinois did not want to lose his place.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas wish to make a point of order?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent, if the gentleman will agree, that the amendment be considered as an amendment to chapter VII and that the gentleman be recognized.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I have no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that the gentleman from Illinois would have to ask unanimous consent to withdraw his amendment, and then resubmit it, if that is what he wishes to do.

Mr. MICHEL. I make that unanimous-consent request, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

CHAPTER VII. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MICHEL

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that the amendment has previously been read, I ask unanimous consent it be considered as having been read at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain to the Committee whether or not his amendment proposes to restore funds for school construction or merely for school maintenance?

Mr. MICHEL. It would be for maintenance.

Mr. CAHILL. Only?

Mr. MICHEL. Yes.

Mr. CAHILL. I thank the gentleman. I withdraw my reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, in the interest of orderly procedure, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be reported again.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be reported.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MICHEL: On page 17, after line 17, insert:

"OFFICE OF EDUCATION

"SCHOOL ASSISTANCE IN FEDERALLY AFFECTED AREAS

"For an additional amount for payments to local educational agencies as authorized by Title I of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 874, Eighty-First Congress), as amended, \$53,852,000: *Provided*, That \$22,819,000 of this amount shall be for payments under the authority of section 3(a) of that Act, and not to exceed \$31,033,000 shall be available for payments under authority of other parts of that Act."

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I have some very mixed emotions about offering this kind of amendment to increase this bill in this amount, for I have only one school district in my Congressional district which would qualify for any kind of assistance, and that I believe in the total of some \$3,000, because of a little radar station in my district.

I have been critical of this program on many occasions because I believe it has gone far afield and gotten completely out of hand and has been misdirected from its original intent.

Much as I have opposed Federal aid to education programs, I have, in principle supported the proposition of legitimate Federal assistance to impacted areas as payments in lieu of taxes. A Federal installation, that takes property off the local tax roles such as a military base is a legitimate case.

Why, then, would I offer this kind of an amendment to this bill today? It is merely because I understand it is quite conceivable a substitute may be offered to practically double the figure which I propose here this afternoon. As I understand it, the substitute may call for a total of better than \$40 million more than my amendment.

What I offer here is a compromise. By the conference report vote some time ago we accepted in this House 98 percent of entitlement for category A and 81 percent of entitlement for everything else. That was on a rollcall vote on a conference report in this House. What I am offering now is something more than that, a good deal more than that. As a matter of fact, I am offering 100 percent of entitlement for all category A schools and 90 percent for all the others.

Let me give you just a few figures in capsule form by way of a very simple comparison. Last year for this program we appropriated \$416.2 million, which provided for 90 percent of entitlement across the board, for qualifying schools. Because there were some underestimations made by those charged with the responsibility for making the estimates, that figure actually resulted at the end of the year in only 86 percent of entitlement going to the school. Then, and over and above that, when we passed House Joint Resolution 888, Public Law 90-218, we reduced this another 5 percent. So, for all practical purposes, the schools were getting this past year 81 percent of entitlement across the board, and that is all. Under my amendment, by adding this \$53,852,000 or a total now of \$449,242,000, A category schools, that is where the parents work and live on the base would get 100 percent of entitlement under this amendment and all other schools would get 90 percent. Bear in mind that in the urgent supplemental appropriation bill there was this first figure of \$22,819,000 which would provide 100 percent of entitlement to the category A schools, and that is it. However, bear in mind that the budget message which came up to us provided and signaled to all of the schools qualifying in this area that they were only to get 90 percent of entitlement and no more. We really cannot justify any more than that except as I have for category A schools where there is this real bona fide legitimacy, in my opinion.

As I indicated at the very outset of my remarks, I would prefer to get this impacted aid program back on its original track and intended purpose by adding nothing to the bill, but I am just realistic and practical enough to know that the temptation will be too great for too many Members of this House to add something for this program to this bill. I want to keep any increase down to a reasonable and a justifiable figure. That is why I would ask all of you to support my amendment in preference to any substitute that might be offered at a larger figure.

SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. MINK

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mrs. MINK as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. MICHEL: On page 17, after line 17, insert the following:

"OFFICE OF EDUCATION

"SCHOOL ASSISTANCE IN FEDERALLY AFFECTED AREAS

"For an additional amount for payments to local educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools as authorized by title I of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 874, Eighty-first Congress), as amended, \$90,965,000."

(Mrs. MINK asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Hawaii is recognized for 5 minutes in support of her amendment.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Chairman, these are times when sacrifices are required in order to meet our commitments. Today I ask you to consider what are our commitments. We say these words without sometimes hearing ourselves speak. There is no doubt that budget cuts are in order. But I do not believe that it is good government to renege on a lawful, legitimate, longtime commitment and expect the people to understand that some commitments are more lawful and more legitimate than others.

I happen to believe that when we pass a law, it is not good government to refuse to fulfill its promises. If it is the belief of some that this law is bad, let them offer a bill to have it repealed; if it is the belief that this law is inequitable, let them offer a bill to have it modified. But let us not use the power of the purse to do indirectly what we have not yet done. I do not believe that such a practice is conducive to public confidence in the integrity of law. All of us are guilty of uttering pious words about law and order, and about the growing lack of regard for it. I believe that we contribute to this general malaise if we can, without due legislative process, smother a program by withholding funds which the law establishes by formula and which has become the expectation of thousands of school districts all over the country.

My amendment, which I have just offered, will restore all the funds needed to reimburse all of the school districts in accordance to 100 percent of their entitlement under Public Law 874.

For the fiscal year 1968, \$486,355,000 is needed to fully fund this program. Only \$395,390,000 has been appropriated. The deficiency is \$90,965,000, which is the amount that I propose to insert in this supplemental appropriation bill.

In many areas across the country reliance on 874 funds is considerable. This is not a question of budget manipulation. This is a question of the education of our children. Whatever we are required to sacrifice for our commitments abroad, let us not also sacrifice our children's education.

The key word is reliance. In law we honor a contract and we require payment in accordance with proof of reliance. Public Law 874 funds have been paid to school districts in its 17 years of existence in accordance to 100 percent of its entitlement each of the 17 years

with only two minor exceptions; the first year, 1951, there was only a 96-percent funding and in 1955, the funding came to 99.5 percent.

Teachers have been hired, budgets approved, and the school year completed on the expectation that Congress would abide by its own law. Many Members have told me that unless they receive these funds, some of their schools next year will be required to close down, some classes will have to be discontinued, and some will have to operate only a 5- or 6-month school year, in order to make up this deficit.

This supplemental appropriations bill which fails to provide funds for Public Law 874 ignores our responsibility to these thousands of children whom the Congress has said are a Federal commitment.

Fifteen thousand children in Hawaii live on military bases and receive their education on base. How much of this cost is borne by the Federal Government? Under Public Law 874 each child receives from the Federal Government only one-half what it cost my State to educate a resident child 2 years previous. The State now makes up the difference.

Let us say the average per pupil cost in Hawaii today is \$700. For each child on the military base the Federal Public Law 874 support is not one-half of today's cost of \$700; it is but one-half of the cost 2 years ago which was approximately \$600. So instead of receiving \$350, one-half of today's cost of education, that military child, under the law, receives only \$300 Federal support, with the State making up the current difference of \$400 for each child living on base.

The failure to appropriate these additional \$90 million will further burden the State and local governments and boards of education. For Hawaii, instead of paying the \$300, the Federal Government is now saying I will pay only 86 percent of \$300 or \$258 per military child on base and the State will have to pay not \$400 but \$442 toward the education of each military child.

School districts do not derive any funds through payment of taxes from the presence of military families who live on base. Our military families buy their food and other necessities on base—no corner grocery store enjoys their business so that it could be said that at least the grocery store pays taxes on account of business with military personnel.

Hawaii's 15,000 children who live on military bases require \$10 million of current operating money for their education. That is what 15,000 children in downtown Honolulu require to be educated. Yet, under Public Law 874, the total allotment under both A and B category for Hawaii is only \$8,918,912. Without my amendment to provide 100-percent funding, Hawaii's share will drop to \$7,135,128, leaving the State a deficit of nearly \$3 million for the cost of education of only the on-base military dependent's children without considering at all the off-base federally connected children.

Not one dime of Public Law 874, A and

B category, in my State, is spent for off-base children. Simply because the law does not provide enough as it is to pay for the cost of educating the on-base children.

Many school districts may soon be forced to refuse this growing burden, and as Public Law 874 now allows, to relinquish this obligation back to the Federal Government and require the Department of Defense to operate these schools totally with its own funds.

I would hope that this day shall not come. To this end I urge the passage of my amendment.

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to urge support of the amendment which will add \$90,965,000 to the Public Law 874 program for the affected school districts.

Unless this amendment is accepted, California alone will lose an estimated \$15 million. Of that amount, the 33d Congressional District will lose approximately \$733,000 or 20 percent of its total entitlement—the total entitlement in San Bernardino County for 27 school districts is \$3,665,411.

As an example, one of my school districts, the Morongo Unified School District which serves the Marine Corps Base at Twentynine Palms currently has a total enrollment, of which 48 percent of its pupil personnel results from Federal activities. Cutting approximately \$65,000 from the current appropriation will, of course, detract from the educational efficiency and quality for each individual student. They will have to cut elementary counselors or speech therapists as well as curtail their purchase of goods and materials for classroom instruction—while at the same time increase class sizes. A 20-percent cut in Federal funds will mean raising the local property tax in 1968-69 by approximately 42 cents per \$100 assessed valuation in an effort to overcome the reduction in Federal assistance.

And, this is happening all over the country.

I agree that limitations in our Federal spending must be made. However, certainly the education of our young people is not the place to start—especially since there are plenty of other areas wherein nonessential and wasteful spending could first be cut.

Certainly the needs of our children must be met in order to better equip our young people with a more sound foundation as future citizens and leaders. And, I think you will agree that better education and increased skills are the answers to a reduction in our crime rate, a reduction in the number of citizens on welfare, and a reduction in many of the problems our poor people are facing.

The education of our young people must, I sincerely believe, have first priority, and for this reason, this amendment, which would fully fund impacted school districts must, by all means, be passed.

The following list includes those schools in the 33d Congressional District of California which would be cut back 20 percent of their estimated entitlement should this amendment not be approved.

San Bernardino County school districts, estimated entitlement, fiscal year 1967

Needles Unified.....	\$5,861
Victorville	104,121
Adelanto	424,342
Victor Valley Joint High School.....	159,095
Wrightwood Joint.....	7,464
Upland	58,412
Ontario	137,649
Chino Unified.....	43,403
Chaffey High School.....	124,766
Central	7,858
Apple Valley.....	29,206
Fontana Unified.....	27,509
Morongo Unified.....	380,418
Hesperia	20,431
Oro Grande.....	3,405
Alta Loma.....	9,429
Barstow Junior College.....	23,295
Cucamonga	3,143
Victor Valley Junior College.....	43,286
Chaffey Junior College.....	28,835
San Bernardino Valley Junior College.....	223,131
Yucaipa Unified.....	29,649
San Bernardino City.....	653,876
Rialto Unified.....	167,807
Barstow Unified.....	804,278
Colton Unified.....	119,207
San Bernardino County.....	5,487

Total estimated entitlement.. 3,665,411

I have been informed that the current entitlements for fiscal year 1968 would be approximately the same.

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentlewoman yield to me at this point?

Mrs. MINK. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from New York.

(Mr. PIRNIE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by my colleague from Hawaii. I do this not only because it is vital to my congressional district, which it is, but also because I am opposed to shortchanging thousands of children in impacted area schools throughout the country. Unless we act now to provide the federally affected school districts with full entitlement under Public Law 874, the quality of education in these areas will be seriously hampered. In my judgment, that is not acceptable.

For several years, impacted area schools have planned their budgets in reliance upon obtaining Public Law 874 funds. They have come to depend on these funds to carry on vital educational programs which have, accordingly, upgraded the educational level of these schools. For example, last fiscal year the impacted area schools in my district received \$1,620,711 under this program. This year, with full entitlement these same schools would be getting \$1,878,404. However, due to the cuts made by the administration and congressional refusal to appropriate the amount needed for full funding, only \$1,502,723 will be received unless this amendment is adopted. This reduction of \$395,681 has forced cutbacks which will seriously impair essential educational projects. I think we have an obligation to restore these funds immediately in order that the children in these schools will not be cheated from obtaining the maximum educational services possible.

It may be that in light of experience, Public Law 874 needs amendment or re-

vision. Perhaps some of the student categories now eligible for funding should be eliminated. In this connection, I would wholeheartedly support a thorough review of this law by the House Education and Labor Committee and would welcome the opportunity to present my views to the committee. However, until such time as changes are made, I do not believe we should reduce the funding level of this program merely because we recognize that some adjustments may be required. We must be ever mindful that we are not considering an item which can be deferred this year and funded next without any permanent damage. We are talking about children for whom this year will never come again. What is lost now may never be adequately replaced.

I share the view that we must reduce Government spending and I plan to support the conference report on H.R. 15414, the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968, when it is considered. However, I do not contemplate that education will be one of the areas affected, nor in my judgment should it be reduced. Other less essential programs should be either greatly reduced or even eliminated, if necessary, before cutting 1 cent from the education budget.

Accordingly, I urge the adoption of this amendment.

Mr. DOW. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. MINK. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

(Mr. DOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment to H.R. 17734 offered by the gentlelady from Hawaii.

Some days ago when the appropriation for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was before this House, and we were considering whether to accept the conference report on the urgent supplemental bill, H.R. 15399, I sought the vote by this House such that the House would have accepted the provision of the other body for school assistance in federally affected areas in the full amount of \$486 million. While narrowly defeated by 10 votes, this full entitlement would have increased the appropriation recommended by the House Appropriations Committee from roughly \$21 million to roughly \$91 million, just as the gentlelady seeks to do.

Having a number of school districts in my congressional district that provide education for children of families working for Federal installations, such as West Point Military Academy, Stewart Air Force Base, Castle Point Veteran Hospital and still others, I am more than conscious of the need to fund the school districts in the amounts which they have, in good faith, budgeted for this fiscal year.

Actually, the amounts provided per pupil under the full funding that the gentlelady recommends comes to \$334 for pupils in the most eligible category. Even this figure is about half of the cost of education as it is calculated in a typical New York State school district.

Mr. Chairman, one of the serious

shortcomings in some of the recent Federal aid to education legislation, and in aid provided throughout the Office of Economic Opportunity, has been the uncertain and intermittent character of the funding which Congress has provided. It has been hit or miss. All of us have observed Headstart programs that have flourished and then faded because there was no continuity of funding. This intermittent and uncertain character of the funding for any such programs is one of the principal reasons why programs, such as OEO, have floundered, even failed, and have been subject to criticism.

It has been fortunate that most regular educational programs of normal school districts in the United States have, over the years, been able to budget with foresight. By suddenly and unexpectedly reducing the amounts allotted under the normal budgetary cycle to federally affected areas, we are subjecting the established educational function to this same uncertainty and unreliable support that have been a reproach to OEO and like programs.

On the occasion of the vote that would have instructed the House conferees on the recent urgent supplemental appropriation to accept the full funding desired by the other body, the vote was 186 for and only 196, or 10 more votes, opposed. To all intents and purposes, the sentiment in this House is, therefore, not too seriously opposed to funding of the impacted areas in the matter that they expected at the time when they prepared their budgets for the current year.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge adoption of the gentlelady's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Hawaii has expired.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the substitute amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii.

Mr. Chairman, I have served on the Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriations Subcommittee ever since this Department was created. It is true what the gentlewoman from Hawaii has said regarding the payments made under Public Law 874 in each of the years up until last year. Each budget during the Eisenhower administration, during the Truman administration, during the Kennedy administration, and each budget during the Johnson administration, up until last year provided for 100 percent of entitlement for impacted school aid.

But when the budget was submitted to this Congress in January of 1967, the President put on notice all school districts throughout the United States that in his budget there would be provided 90 percent of entitlement under the Public Law 874 program.

Now, it is true that partly due to underestimates and partly due to reservations made under Public Law 90-218, only 81 percent of entitlement was actually paid to the school districts during this fiscal year.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois brings entitlement payment up to the 90 percent that was promised at the time that the school

budgets were originally submitted and discussed by the school boards. This is the commitment that was made by the executive branch; this is the commitment that was made by this Congress; it was not the 100-percent commitment referred to by the gentlewoman from Hawaii.

Now, why do I point this out? Because other educational programs in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and in the National Defense Education Act have been funded at far less than the full authorization. Let us take title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. In that particular title the President's budget, as it was submitted to the Congress, provided half of entitlement. That is all that was provided. To take care of the low-income child, the deprived child, the President provided about half of entitlement.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that when the gentleman from Illinois offers an amendment to pay out not only 100 percent of entitlement under category A, where the child lives and where the parent works on a military or other Government reservation, that when he fulfills the commitment of at least 90 percent entitlement to all districts made by the President of the United States in the budget document submitted to this Congress in January 1967, we are fulfilling completely the commitment that was made by this Congress and the executive branch. And it was known full well by every school board in the United States qualifying under Public Law 874 of this act. Now we are in conference on the urgent supplemental bill, and this has been in conference for a period of the last 6 or 7 weeks. We are in a position very close to agreement on this particular item. If this was offered tomorrow in conference I am sure the Senate would snap it up right now, the offer made by the gentleman from Illinois.

No, Mr. Chairman, I think when we provide every dollar that was in this budget and every dollar that was promised at the time the school districts drew up their budgets that we have met every commitment we have made.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes so that I may yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. EVANS] and I apologize for not being able to yield to him earlier.

Mr. EVANS of Colorado. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The gentleman from Wisconsin has referred quite often to the notice that the school districts received under category A funds in impacted aid in regard to the cutback in implementation of that portion of the impacted aid program.

I would ask the gentleman in regard to that—what a school district could do when it has a high level of military personnel and other Government personnel who are living off the base and who are living in low-income housing areas of high population density, and where there are a large number of students in a school district that does not have the

economic base either through its assessed valuation or its income in that area to be able to do anything in planning in this regard.

We have this situation, and in fact there are some school districts in my congressional district which, in the absence of these funds, have no capacity to plan in any way at all for this.

Mr. LAIRD. I would just like to say to the gentleman that he is amending the wrong section.

If the gentleman is interested in those areas that have low evaluation and low income, he should be amending title I of ESEA where only half of the entitlement is requested. There is where the poor children are given priority in the allocation of funds, and not in this.

Mr. EVANS of Colorado. We are talking about impacted military personnel and Government personnel in these areas.

Mr. LAIRD. If you are worried about the property tax base and the poor economy of the area, that is dealt with by title I of ESEA.

The gentleman is talking about that problem in connection with the wrong program.

Mr. EVANS of Colorado. That is the title to which the gentleman referred or directed his remarks toward military impacted areas and governmental impacted areas.

Mr. LAIRD. This is title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. It goes to the heart of the problem so far as education is concerned in the low income area.

Title I is funded at about 50 percent in the budget that was sent up by the President at the start of this session.

The gentleman asked me how we could fund these schools. If he wants to increase Federal funds for that purpose, ESEA is the place to do that.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, when the general debate is over and we return to the House, I shall ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to revise and extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD in regard to this issue of impacted aid so that everybody will have a convenient opportunity to put his views in the RECORD.

We have debated the matter of impacted school aid for many years. I believe that most Members feel the law providing assistance to impacted areas is in some respects bad and needs very considerable revision.

I think that virtually all Members feel that certain impacted aid funds are justly due to many school districts. This is my firm view.

Let me again review just what the situation is.

The school districts have not been misled generally speaking but there are certain factors which must be considered.

In the budget last year, for fiscal 1968, the President asked for \$416 million for impacted school aid and Congress provided every penny of that amount. There was a reduction of 5 percent applied against the appropriation under Public Law 90-218 but, I am told, the schools

were promptly advised of the total funds they could expect. So, every school district knew what the situation was with respect to the available funds for fiscal 1968.

But a few weeks ago some Members began to receive complaints that the school terms would be cut short if additional impacted aid money was not provided.

I have a letter today from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare saying:

This agency has checked, and no school term has been limited as a result of our not having provided the sums asked for in the President's budget.

The President asked for \$416 million for this purpose for fiscal 1968. What we did in Public Law 90-218, House Joint Resolution 888, was to provide for a reduction in appropriations, and, therefore, we in Congress provided for a cut, indirectly, in this program of about 5 percent. There is pending in the urgent supplemental bill, now in conference between the House and the Senate—and the conference is, I believe, scheduled to be resumed after the vote on the tax bill—a provision of additional funds for this program. The House, in connection with that supplemental bill agreed on an additional amount of \$20.8 million above the 1968 budget. The House voted for that. I voted for that. And other adjustments can be made in the light of all the circumstances.

I would hope that the House would be willing to let us continue to try to work out a settlement of that problem rather than adding \$90 million above the budget here, as per the amendment of the gentlewoman from Hawaii, or the \$53 million as proposed by the gentleman from Illinois. The \$90 million is too high and I would hope that both amendments would be voted down, and that in the conference on the urgent supplemental we seek to arrive at some sort of equitable settlement of this controversial and difficult issue.

I think everyone can have confidence that some sort of settlement will be worked out, because we have already achieved a meeting of the minds on a minimum of \$20.8 million. That amount was, in effect, rejected in the other body when the conference report was considered. I would hope that the Members of the House would give us further opportunity to work this matter out.

The schools have had their regular term. They would like to have additional money for the next term. We have plenty of time to debate this issue and to make a determination as to the dollars. There will be additional dollars, I think I can assure you, for the affected schools. I have three in my own congressional district. So I am not speaking from a lack of information or interest in regard to the proposal. But I would earnestly hope that you would forego action on this today and let us continue to consider the item in the urgent supplemental bill. That will give us further opportunity to work out some sort of settlement on this issue.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentlewoman from Hawaii.

Mrs. MINK. Is it not true that what we are talking about in the supplemental appropriation is reimbursement funds to the school districts for programs that have already been completed in the current school year? We are not talking about money which they are going to be able to plan for in a subsequent year?

Mr. MAHON. I must say that they have been able to get along for the school year which has just ended, or so the Department indicates in this letter, which I shall be glad to make available. They would like to have these additional funds for the forthcoming year, because their cushion has been cut down by the fact that Congress passed Public Law 90-218 and made a reduction of some 5 percent in the full national entitlement. This is the situation that confronts us plus the further fact that there were some other miscalculations which the schools had not anticipated. I hope both amendments will be voted down.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I was prepared to support the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK]. I was not aware that there would be an amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL]. I am aware of what the chairman of the full committee has said, that both amendments ought to be voted down. So I rise to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

As I understand the amendment, it provides for a 100-percent entitlement in category A and provides for 90-percent entitlement in category B. I believe we have a responsibility and the commitment to provide financial entitlement to school districts in federally impacted areas. Congress has been doing this in varying amounts ever since the enactment of Public Law 874. The crisis in education in school districts that benefit from this law was created by the influx of employees and their families into areas where defense installations so suddenly sprung up.

Acres of land and buildings have been removed from the legitimate tax base in communities where this has occurred. The Congress many years ago moved—and rightly so—to soften the impact of these installations with the passage of Public Laws 875 and 815.

The school budgets of these affected communities have been made up on the basis that the Federal Government would live up to its commitments. Failure to do so would force a reworking of these budgets and incur a real hardship on the areas involved.

I am sure that all of us are aware that such sweeping changes in these budgets and educational programs would constitute a crippling blow to school districts throughout the United States and at a time that demands the best possible educational systems.

If the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois fails, I submit we have failed to live up to our obligation. This failure would create serious problems for many communities.

Local mayors and school committees and school superintendents have a tough enough job in providing good and adequate education without the constant worry of whether or not the Federal Government is to honor its commitments.

It might very well be that there are some inequities and some windfalls in this program, but we ought to face that problem squarely and meet it with changes in the substantive law. This is not the place nor the time to do, through the appropriation process, what should be done by changes in the basic law.

Tables will be placed in the RECORD indicating the impact upon school districts all over the country of the neglect to provide adequate funding under Public Law 874.

Let me cite my own area. Chicopee, Mass., would lose almost \$350,000 if this amendment is not adopted. One can imagine the seriousness of this loss to this city. Other communities in my district would face similar serious losses of revenue—Springfield, Wilbraham, Ludlow, Hampden-Wilbraham school district, Granby, South Hadley, and Belchertown.

Schools charged with educating the children of Federal employees and military personnel are caught in a financial squeeze of almost unprecedented severity. Armed Forces personnel, for example, have been sending more and more children to community schools ever since the buildup in military manpower stemming from the Vietnam war.

These military personnel, moreover, contribute little to the community base, because they are often transients living in apartments or on Federal installations. As a result, schools are faced with swelling student populations and shrinking educational budgets.

Mr. Chairman, I think Congress ought to honor its commitments to do what it has the obligation to do under the laws that assist federally impacted communities. To abandon this commitment would, in my judgment, be shortsighted and wrong.

Under the circumstances, Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the necessary number of words.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the amendment and the substitute amendment close at 5:30.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that all debate on the amendment and on the substitute for the amendment close at 5:30. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry. Did all of that time

come out of my 5 minutes? If it did, I will just sit down.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania yielded for this purpose. He has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate close in 30 minutes. I have lost 5 minutes. Congressman Flood wants to talk for 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will advise the gentleman from Pennsylvania the unanimous-consent request limiting debate and closing debate at 5:30 has just been agreed to.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I now make the unanimous-consent request that all debate end in 30 minutes.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has the floor, and he has 1 minute remaining, if he cares to use it.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. LAIRD. Is it not true that the gentleman from Pennsylvania was recognized for 5 minutes before the debate limitation was arrived at? I therefore suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman had been recognized for 5 minutes and is entitled to proceed under the recognition given by the Chair before the unanimous-consent agreement was arrived at.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that the gentleman from Pennsylvania was recognized for 5 minutes on his pro forma amendment. He then yielded to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Texas, and most of the time was consumed, but the Chair would certainly entertain a unanimous-consent request that the gentleman from Pennsylvania be recognized for 5 minutes at this point.

The Chair hears no such request, and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SMITH] for 1 minute.

Mr. FLOOD. Let us see where I come into this act. I am supposed to know something about parliamentary procedure.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania be recognized for 5 minutes and that the 5 minutes be taken out of the time allotted.

Mr. FLOOD. I would not agree to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent has been requested that the gentleman from Pennsylvania be recognized for 5 minutes and that the time be taken from that of other Members who had been observed seeking recognition.

Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I object to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

The Chair recognizes the first speaker under the limitation of time, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SMITH], for three-quarters of a minute.

Mr. SMITH of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by my distinguished colleague from Hawaii, the Honorable PATSY MINK, to the second supplemental appropriations bill for 1968.

This amendment would insure 100 percent entitlements to various impacted school districts in our country by the addition of \$90,965,000 in funds in all categories of the Public Law 874 program in the affected school districts.

It is of the most compelling urgency that the Congress provide funds necessary to meet the commitments made to these entitled schools. In most areas, these schools have relied on the Federal Government to compensate them for the extra burdens created by the Federal activities in their areas, and they have prepared their budgets accordingly. There is involved then the matter of the Government's word to these severely affected districts.

It is imperative that the Congress recognize this obligation and provide the necessary funds at once. The Office of Education, by direction of the administration, has, without notice to anyone, frozen over \$20 million in funds appropriated for that purpose.

The loss of these needed funds will mean increased student-teacher ratios, curtailed programs, lower teacher salaries, and strikes at the heart of needed education for the youngsters of Oklahoma and the Nation at large.

In my own congressional district in Oklahoma, there are three major military installations which of course require educational facilities for the children of military families who live in the surrounding communities. The loss of these funds in these communities means great hardship and a curtailment in educational programs.

Just seven of these schools who have written my office have indicated that the Office of Education has notified them that they will receive only 50 percent of their budgeted entitlements this year, and an additional 30 percent this fall. This means a loss of over \$474,792 to these seven schools alone, in greatly needed educational assistance.

None of us I am sure could validly object to the Public Law 874 program. It is simply a compensation to the localities who must support educationally the children of our military personnel who are living in the community, but whose installation upon which they serve does not support the community with taxes.

I believe that it is incumbent upon us to place priority on the education of our youth during this difficult period in our history. This is the one good way to provide for the future reduction in our welfare dependency and to advance our economic development.

(Mr. SMITH of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. ST GERMAIN].

(By unanimous consent, Mr. TIERNAN yielded his time to Mr. ST GERMAIN.)

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague from Rhode Island.

Mr. Chairman, I had intended once again to offer an amendment to provide the funds necessary to meet full entitlements under Public Law 874, the impacted schools program. However I am now happy to join my colleague the gentlelady of Hawaii in support of her substitute amendment which is identical to mine.

My views on this matter have often been revealed before this body. However, they are best summarized in a letter which I sent to the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, the Honorable CARL HAYDEN, when this committee was considering amendments to the urgent supplemental appropriations bill for 1968. I would, at this time, like to read part of this letter for it also provides somewhat of a synopsis of the history of the impacted school fund legislation.

The most often heard argument in support of our nation's involvement in Viet Nam is that this nation must live up to its commitment to the Vietnamese people if its other commitments across the globe are to have any meaning at all.

This commitment, I need not remind you, has cost the lives of thousands of Americans while even more will wear the scars of this war for the rest of their lives.

How, pray tell, can a nation sacrifice the lives of its precious young men based on a commitment to some people thousands of miles from its shores when it fails to live up to the commitment to its own people in the form of legislation enacted by the Congress?

I am speaking in particular, Mr. Chairman, of the commitment made by the Congress to the impacted school districts across the land.

In 1950, after its Education and Labor Committee held hearings throughout the nation, the Congress recognized its responsibilities to communities where its activities imposed special burdens on local school districts and enacted Public Law 874. The Federal Government's commitment to the impacted school districts is clearly spelled out in Public Law 874 and, yet, we have consistently failed to live up to this commitment. Why should this commitment be brushed aside while we wage a war to live up to a commitment made to some people many miles from our shores?

The Congress has authorized, under existing legislation, an expenditure of 486 million dollars in fiscal year 1968 to meet full entitlements for this program. However, when the appropriation bill was considered, this House voted to make available only 416 million dollars. At the time, I said on the House floor that:

"If this figure [416 million dollars] is accepted, we will in effect be telling the school districts that we refuse to fully live up to our commitment and that they will have to water down their educational programs accordingly."

"I regard this as a disgrace and a tragedy—a disgrace because we, the Congress, have failed to live up to our commitment; and a tragedy because our school children shall have to pay for our irresponsibility in the form of watered-down programs."

Unfortunately, my amendment to provide additional funds was rejected and the bill was sent to the Senate. Much to my delight, the other body approved an appropriation of 450 million dollars. However, the House version providing 416 million dollars was subsequently agreed to in conference and later approved by both bodies.

Our commitment was further watered down as a result of economy measures by

this Congress and a grand total of only \$395,390,000 was made available for this fiscal year.

For the State of Rhode Island, this means that it will receive \$2,638,017 instead of \$3,289,396 or will experience a reduction of \$651,379. This all comes, Mr. Chairman, after the school districts have not only formulated their plans based full entitlements, but have implemented these plans. How can we pull the rug on our own children like this—for it surely is our children who will bear the brunt of our irresponsibility?

The highly-esteemed Senator Fulbright of Arkansas has introduced an amendment to the Supplemental Appropriations Bill passed by the House the third week in February which will provide an additional 91 million dollars for school maintenance and operation in federally affected areas. It is to this amendment that I wish to address myself.

Senator Fulbright has provided this Congress with what will no doubt be the last chance for this Congress to make good on its commitment to the impacted school districts. Let us not allow this opportunity to pass.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I plead for your Committee's assistance in making sure that this opportunity does not pass, by approving a recommendation that the Senate appropriate an additional 91 million dollars in support of the impacted areas program.

Mr. Chairman, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved Senator FULBRIGHT's amendment to provide the additional \$91 million needed to meet our commitment to the impacted school districts across the land, and the Senate subsequently approved the committee's recommendation.

Since the passage of this legislation by the Senate on March 11, the "urgent" supplemental appropriation bill has reached an impasse in conference.

Mr. Chairman, it is now the month of June and time continues to pass without any significant progress by the conferees while the entitled school districts patiently and hopefully await the outcome of this legislation. I do not know when, how, or if the conferees will ever act on the amendment for additional Public Law 874 funds, but I do know that these funds are needed and are needed now.

I ask the support of my colleagues for this substitute amendment which, if approved, will enable this body to live up to its expressed commitment to the impacted school districts of our Nation.

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ST GERMAIN. I yield to my colleague from Rhode Island.

Mr. TIERNAN. I join in the remarks of my distinguished colleague.

[Mr. TIERNAN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

(Mr. TIERNAN and Mr. ST GERMAIN asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ST GERMAIN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Mink amendment to assure needed funding of our impacted area program.

Literally millions of American school-children will be directly affected by our vote on this amendment.

We cannot afford to default on this important program and this obligation of our Government.

I urge adoption of the amendment.

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLORY].

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Mink substitute amendment. I cannot help but feel that these funds are extremely important at this time in our country.

I know that this will have great benefit in my district.

Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCLORY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RUPPE].

(Mr. RUPPE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Chairman, I fully support the amendment to H.R. 17734 to provide a second supplemental appropriation of \$90,965,000 for all categories of the Public Law 874 program for federally affected areas. Previous authorizations have provided funds for only about 80 percent of the entitlements of most school districts now receiving this vital assistance.

The Nation's schools which are affected by extensive Government land holdings do not have an adequate tax base to provide for modern schools and school equipment. The Public Law 874 program was designed to compensate for that loss in tax revenues. This year, the Government has not paid its share. In effect, the Government is delinquent in its school taxes. This measure, H.R. 17734, will mark "paid in full" the Government's school tax bill to federally impacted areas.

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Chairman, I yield now to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAILSBACK].

(Mr. RAILSBACK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to support the amendment before the House which would seek to restore 100-percent entitlement in all categories of the Public Law 874 program for the federally impacted school districts.

Eighteen years ago Congress recognized the wisdom and justice of this program which sought to supplement the budgets of school districts which were faced with the task of providing education for a large number of children whose presence in the district was precipitated by Federal employment of the parents.

The Federal Government does not pay State and local taxes on the land occupied by Government installations nor on the operations of Government institutions. This reduces the taxable base of many communities while at the same time these same institutions bring in

many children for the community schools to educate. Furthermore, in many cases families whose children attend community schools live on the installation itself, or in a type of housing with a very low real estate tax base, thus denying even further the amount of tax revenues the communities can gather to support the local schools. The increase in military activity accompanying the Vietnam war has accentuated the problem, but the current budget of the administration would reduce the funds directed to this program.

School districts have often complained that one of the problems with Federal funds has been that it is sort of an off-again-on-again sort of thing, and that it is difficult to plan local budgets with the changes involved and with late appropriations. This problem is compounded for those districts affected by military installations as in the middle of the year they learn that the funds that have been expected and planned for will be significantly less.

I have examined closely the cuts in funds to the 11 school districts in my district, and know that these reductions are serious. The effect could well be a significant reduction in the quality of education offered to all the children in these communities.

I have long argued for economy in Government; and in the special financial difficulties in which we now find ourselves as a nation, I know that budget reductions must be made. But I believe that there are many other areas of governmental activity involving much larger sums in which reductions can be made and some of the fat cut out. To tinker with the education of our children by denying a type of aid which we have said is just and proper for nearly two decades, I believe, would in the long run be false economy. Therefore, I urge that we restore the full entitled amount of this vital program for so many affected school districts in our land.

(Mr. McCLORY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the substitute amendment offered by the Congresswoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK].

The importance of Public Law 874 funds to federally affected schools cannot be ignored and should not be minimized under the guise of partial funding of entitlements. Congress has recognized that thousands of the Nation's school districts cannot meet fully the financial burdens of their educational programs and of constructing additional schools and facilities in areas heavily impacted by Federal activities—without the benefit of Federal financial support. Accordingly under Public Law 874, Congress has undertaken to provide Federal assistance for such purposes. The districts, in turn, have come to rely on such funds and to utilize them to good advantage in keeping pace with the ever-burgeoning demands for education and for school construction and expansion. This is particularly true in the 12th District of Illinois

where in only one county—Lake County—entitlements under Public Law 874 for the fiscal year 1967 totaled well over \$2 million.

Now, at a time when the activities and programs of the Federal Government have reached an alltime high and school districts are most severely impacted, we are told that the Public Law 874 appropriation must be cut by some \$90 million. I have always like to consider myself as one who has shown a sincere concern for reducing Federal expenditures and getting the most for the taxpayer's dollar. However, I believe it to be false economy to drastically cut a program directed toward one of the Nation's most crucial needs—education—when so many other areas exist for exercising fiscal restraint.

The need for improving education and educational facilities has never been more urgent. All about us we see tragic signs of American society's discontent. In such times of crisis we examine our institutions—especially our schools—and ask: "Are they meeting their responsibilities?" The same question has been, and should be, asked of Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely believe that if we do not provide federally impacted school districts with the funds they so urgently need to provide new and better facilities for the teaching of young minds then we will not meet our responsibilities and the schools most assuredly cannot meet theirs. I urge the House to support the amendment to restore to full funding the entitlements in all categories of the Public Law 874 program so that the Nation's federally affected schools can get on with the vital job of improving the quality of American education.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KAZEN].

(Mr. KAZEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in vigorous support of the substitute amendment offered by the gentlelady from Hawaii and wish to associate myself with her remarks. Of the multitude of programs which are supported by Federal funds, in my judgment, none is more worthy than aid to schools in impacted areas. I do not think that the Congress can go wrong any time that we put money into education. This is one area where there is no question that we actually reap a profit from every dollar spent. There is no better investment than the one we make in education.

This particular program is geared to help those school districts who through no fault of their own are overtaxed in their facilities by the children of Federal personnel. In my district I have many schools that were hard pressed to end this last school year. Some were able to operate by cutting back on programs and others by borrowing money which they somehow must pay back.

As one of my superintendents very aptly put it not too long ago in a letter which he sent me and I quote:

We find that we are advised that after our budget is made, our money is obligated, teachers employed, desks bought for the children and the children are here, that the government is going to deprive us of 20% of our money for those federally connected children. If we were a wealthy district, this would be no problem. However, we are not even average in wealth. We are below average. We have recently voted \$2 million of bonds and raised our taxes 30 per cent to build buildings for the children in this district. We have raised our maintenance tax for operation.

I commend the gentlelady for sponsoring this substitute amendment and join her in urging its adoption.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CAHILL].

(Mr. CAHILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Chairman, while all of us would like to support the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii, I would point out that the amendments now under discussion are limited to funds for operation and maintenance only. There is nothing in these amendments, either the original or the substitute, that will provide any funds for school construction. I propose as soon as this amendment is voted up or down to offer an amendment providing \$40 million for school construction. If the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] providing \$50 million is approved, it seems to me then the House could vote funds for school construction and school construction funds, in my judgment, are just as important in many districts of this country as funds for maintenance and operation. Therefore I am going to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER].

(Mr. FISHER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii. It will, if approved, provide the funds for the impact program and will meet an outstanding implied commitment by the Government.

Perhaps it will be in order for the legislative committee which handles this subject to review the entire impact program and make such changes as may be appropriate. The important thing is to apply this form of Federal assistance to those districts which are deserving and are bona fide recipients. This is not the time nor the place to consider that issue. The school districts should know well in advance what can be expected under this program. It is manifestly improper and unfair to authorize a certain amount, lead the people to believe the funds will be forthcoming, and then have the amount reduced.

This proposition has been thoroughly debated. It is most important that this amendment be approved.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. POLLOCK].

(Mr. POLLOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the very important substitute amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii. I am deeply concerned about the status of Federal impact funds needed to provide financial aid to Alaska under the provisions of Public Law 874. For many years the Federal Government has provided aid to school systems having a high incidence of Federal activity, on the premise that such school districts do not receive sufficient tax dollars from Federal activities to cover expenses required to provide an acceptable level of education for the children of persons connected in some way with the Government.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished members of the Appropriations Committee, the Ways and Means Committee, and others in this Chamber have emphasized the very serious financial crisis now facing the Nation—and that our fiscal situation must be resolved in a responsible manner. This next week we are scheduled to take final action on a \$16 billion tax increase/spending reduction program. Should this measure become law, it will force the administration to make a reevaluation of all Federal programs in the harsh light of today's realities.

I am most disturbed that when the administration reassesses national interests and attempts to establish priorities, education does not receive the high status it merits. The action we take today can firmly establish the point that education of the Nation's children is second to none when it comes to priorities. For it is through the challenge and stimulation of our children's God-given talents, which is only possible through adequate education, that a bright future can be assured for our children and for our Nation.

The basic principles of our national fabric demand the ability and responsibility of each and every citizen to respond through reason. To shortchange education through budget and fiscal limitations causes a corresponding reduction in the level of education that is possible, and, therefore, endangers the future of the entire American society.

Last year, as an economy measure, the administration decided to reduce the funds of federally impacted school districts by 20 percent. Under this action Alaska would lose some \$2.4 million of its very limited 1968 entitlement, one of the largest reductions among all States. Considering that Alaska is the 50th in population and among the highest with the ratio of schoolchildren actually residing on nontaxable governmental installations, such a cut is highly damaging. The reason given for this severe reduction was that Congress was demanding fiscal restraint for all programs during the present financial crisis. The action by the administration indicates that education is a low-priority item. Mr. Chairman, I most vigorously disagree. The education of our children is not a nonessential item—if I may use a double negative. It is essential, and fundamen-

tal and paramount. It cannot be reduced or postponed. The order of priorities established by the President is upside down.

Over the opposition of the administration, the other body added a provision to the urgent supplemental appropriations bill which would have restored full funding of almost \$91 million for the vital 874 program. Also added were \$100 million for other programs. As a compromise measure, the conference report provided a disappointing \$21 million for the 874 program—which was an increase of \$21 million, since this matter had not been considered in the original urgent supplemental appropriation bill passed by the House. Under the conference compromise, Alaska would have realized a substantial part of its total entitlement. However, it now appears that Alaska's public schools may lose even this sum of money since the other body rejected the conference report which was approved by the House.

Mr. Chairman, if this amendment does not pass the House, the pupil-teacher ratio will go from 25 to 1 to 30 to 1 in the remote areas of Alaska. The State of Alaska has borrowed the money to offset this deficiency during the current school year/fiscal year. Because of the critical financial impact, if this amendment does not pass, Alaska will be forced to delay in the fall opening of some rural schools and in the total closure of others. What are we to do? Must we find some other funds somewhere to send our children elsewhere to school, or force them to seek their education by correspondence courses? I certainly hope not.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge that we enact full restoration of entitlements to our schoolchildren. The administration has not yet shown the capability to properly determine priorities when it comes to the education of our children. Today we have the opportunity—possibly the last for this fiscal year—to assure that education receives the status and attention it merits. We simply cannot defer the education of our children. The opportunity will be permanently lost for the unfortunate youths of today who are made to suffer if we are derelict. The school administrations over the country who have obligated themselves in anticipation of these funds for this 1967-68 school year now completed, will be disastrously burdened by the financial impact if we lose faith with them by refusing to appropriate these desperately need Public Law 874 funds.

Mr. Chairman and my colleagues, I urge you to adopt the substitute amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, it is high time that the House of Representatives quit making a mockery of the educational system of our country. We pass laws to help those school districts that bear the brunt of educating the children of our servicemen and those called to work in the industrial and serv-

ice installations that support our war effort and then by fatuous reasoning deny them that which we say was their just due.

You can rationalize why the money is not available when they need it, you can confuse the school officials by talking about budgets, entitlements, percentages curtailed and all of the patois of the Congress but they cannot understand why, having been told they will get a certain amount it is not forthcoming when they have to make their own budgets and fix the tax rates for their respective districts. They have a right to question the sincerity of the Federal Government.

We are here dealing with the most sacred thing this country possesses: the children of our country. Let us not "short change" them on their education. A vote for the substitute amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii keeps faith with the efficient school administrators of our country and the children who will come after us.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MIZE].

(Mr. MIZE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the amendment submitted by the gentle lady from Hawaii. The debate has adequately explained the justification for the position outlined in her amendment. If there are abuses in implementation of Public Law 874, let us change the law, but let us not renege on an implied commitment to the school districts in impact areas now.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. VAN DEERLIN].

(Mr. VAN DEERLIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Chairman, it might interest colleagues to know that in speaking for 45 seconds on this matter, each second I stand here represents \$5,000 lost to the city school district of San Diego.

The San Diego Unified District, a portion of which I am honored to represent, relies as heavily on this program as any school system in the Nation. The district's current entitlement is about \$6 million of the \$13 million allocated to all school systems in San Diego County under the program.

Uncertainty over how much of the entitlement can actually be paid has caused San Diego school administrators to reassess their entire financial picture. In plain fact, this big and highly productive school system is on the brink of a financial crisis—caused in large part by the apparent failure of Congress and the Federal Government to meet commitments so clearly set forth by Public Law 874.

Budget officers in the San Diego system now foresee a fiscal 1969 budget deficit of \$2.2 million—despite strenuous efforts to hold all expenses to a minimum. Even though \$4.5 million in divisional requests for new programs was rejected by the cost-conscious administrators, that projected deficit still stands out like an indictment against congressional inaction.

Where, then, will additional cuts be made, if they are needed to bring the budget into balance? Our school officials have been thinking about this, and their answers are not very reassuring. According to San Diego Superintendent Ralph Dailard, further reductions would have to be made "in present programs and services and/or in a scaling down—or even elimination—of salary improvements."

Let us think a little about the implications of that course of action. It would amount to economizing at the expense of our most precious asset, our school children. At a time when our most respected leaders are talking about the critical importance of education in building a better America, the San Diego school system, it appears, will not only be denied the wherewithal to carry out improvements—it may also have to cut back drastically on what it already has.

Most of us agree that our school teachers are underpaid in relation to other professionals in our society. Congress demonstrated this concern only recently when it enacted legislation giving the teachers of the District of Columbia a 19-percent increase.

But what if Congress is pinch-penny with impact aid, with a resulting freeze on staff salaries in San Diego and presumably many other school systems?

At the very least, the recruiting problems of the affected school systems would be compounded. And I expect that many veteran teachers would become understandably disillusioned, and perhaps find other teaching jobs or even new careers outside the teaching profession.

The teachers, at least, would have a choice. They could seek greener pastures if they wanted to.

But no such option would be open to the children. In the long run, they are the ones who would suffer the most, if we permit our school systems to deteriorate, even a little, by renegeing on our statutory commitment to the more than 4,200 federally impacted school districts. After all, these school systems did not ask the Government to take land and other real estate off their local tax rolls; but they did turn to us for partial compensation for their losses.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I also rise in strong support of the substitute amendment which has been offered by the distinguished gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK].

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. GUBSER].

(Mr. GUBSER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the substitute amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK].

As President Johnson has stated in the past:

The education of our people is a national investment. There is no greater challenge than that of providing our children and youth with the opportunity to develop fully their talents and interests. Education is vital to the achievement of a Great Society and is our major weapon in the war on poverty.

It is difficult to reconcile these admirable and well-accepted views with the current situation wherein Public Law 874 is funded at a level of about 86 percent of entitlement for fiscal year 1968.

William Carey, Executive Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget stated in a letter some time ago:

The reduction in the impacted area program is * * * a reflection of the hard choices which are necessary to meet critical domestic needs in a time of extraordinary requirements for our international commitments.

Yet President Johnson does not find it difficult to dim his enthusiasm for education—and logic—to the point where he will sacrifice \$91 million in funds for a well-proven, successful program while he requests about 24 times as much—\$2.18 billion—for his fiscal year 1969 poverty program which all too often has turned into an administrative tangle embroiled in local feuds and is, as someone so aptly stated, "mired in the swamp of mediocrity."

Furthermore, it is simply not true that other educational assistance programs will make up for the loss in Public Law 874 funds.

Money under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 goes to districts with large numbers of low-income families and must be spent in a specific way for additional programs superimposed on the educational program already being sustained. Public Law 874 funds generally go to entirely different districts—those that have more students than normal due to tax-exempt Federal Government activities in the area. It is one of the few programs which assists the local taxpayer in meeting day-to-day operating costs of the regular school program. Any loss here will mean reductions in basic school programs.

It is significant that Federal control under Public Law 874 has been kept to a minimum, a goal which the Congress has often stated. No other form of Federal assistance has produced so little erosion of local control.

My district is strongly opposed to any reductions in Federal aid to impacted school districts. As one person put it, "The caliber of people brought here by Federal aerospace and electronic activities demands a high level curriculum taught in good schools. We have been making giant strides, and thus far we have been able to provide this curriculum. Loss of Public Law 874 funds would present an enormous crisis to our district. Our taxpayers are already heavily burdened to keep up our schools. We would prefer that less money be spent on the programs of the Great Society and antipoverty programs as a means of economizing."

There is great justification for upgrading the level of education of the disadvantaged who live in areas of poverty. Such an improvement is unquestionably an addition to our national assets.

But we all agree that the objective of education must go beyond bringing the disadvantaged up to a norm. It must also concentrate on the very fertile minds of those whose backgrounds have blessed them with special aptitudes. Here is our source of scientists, technologists, and

intellectuals who will be leaders of tomorrow and whose skills can build a better life for all—rich and poor alike.

It is a fact of life that students with these aptitudes are often concentrated in areas of Federal impactation. We cannot afford in this crucial time of technological and ideological competition with the Communist world to cut back on the accelerated educational programs which we now offer talented and superior students. Yet this will be the inevitable result of the President's recommendations regarding Public Law 874.

In addition, the districts receiving Public Law 874 funds are not rich in terms of local tax dollars. Most of them are at the maximum tax rate allowed by law and are bonded to their legal capacity. In almost every case the districts will have to turn to the State for additional help beyond the amount they will receive automatically.

Dollarwise, local schools will take a drubbing if Public Law 874 is not continued at full entitlement.

It cannot be said that the loss of Public Law 874 aid will be offset by application of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Since this is a law with nationwide application, its benefits and provisions are now available to all school districts and its application should be nondiscriminatory. But if some school districts are forced to surrender the payments they have received for a Federal impact which has narrowed the local tax base, then those districts are the victims of discrimination. They are prevented from taxing a Federal installation which contributes children who must be educated at partially local expense and they receive no more, probably less, Federal aid. In the sense that local citizens are asked to shoulder what is properly a Federal responsibility, they are the victims of discrimination.

I strongly support continued full funding of Public Law 874 because the program has been successful and has involved a minimum of Federal regulation; because of the bonafide need the program is designed to meet, and because its maintenance will prevent discrimination between school districts.

Ninety-one million dollars is a small commitment to the education of tomorrow's leaders.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. PETTIS].

(Mr. PETTIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the substitute amendment which has been offered by the distinguished gentlewoman from Hawaii.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PETTIS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

(Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the substitute amendment which has been offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK].

Certainly, each and every one of us is interested in doing whatever is possible and necessary to establish priorities for Federal expenditures. However, our basic commitment in Vietnam has resulted in an overall increase in the impact on Federal institutions, particularly those located on the west coast serving the logistical needs in Southeast Asia and the Pacific theater of operations.

This situation has increased the number of military personnel and the number of school-age dependents, and as a result, the readily recognized responsibility of the Congress, as embraced in the initial passage of Public Law 874 carries with it even greater meaning and demand to the affected school districts.

For this reason, I sincerely believe, and wholeheartedly recommend to my colleagues, that support of this amendment is an absolute essential.

The school boards and their administrators have had a very difficult time in planning their budgets, and I believe it is incumbent upon the Congress to do its part to meet its basic responsibility—to carry out a long-standing commitment to the impacted areas of this country.

Quite frankly, I believe a principle is at stake here, and I want to do my part to see that this principle is upheld. Therefore, I strongly urge the House to support the Mink amendment. While I hope that this amendment will not fail, I do want to go on record as supporting the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois, should the Mink amendment fail.

A continuation of the funding and relief to these areas is an absolute essential to guarantee the budgetary and fiscal commitments of these school districts.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PETTIS. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

(Mr. LLOYD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, in this case of clearly over-riding necessity I consider it proper and essential that I support, in behalf of my congressional district, the substitute amendment of the gentlewoman from Hawaii which adds \$90 million to operations and maintenance in school districts in Federally impacted areas.

These are not needs subject to suspicion. These are needs which in my district cannot possibly be met in many school districts of Utah from the local tax base because such tax base is virtually nonexistent where Federal installations have gone into such desert areas as the Dugway Proving Ground in Tooele County and accounted for virtually 100 percent of the public school population.

I have announced support for the \$6 billion spending reduction and also the surtax. The spending cuts must be on the basis of priorities. In my judgment the expenditure need represented by this substitute amendment would have my own very high priority.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

(Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my distinguished colleague's amendment to restore funds for the Public Law 874 program in fiscal year 1968 to 100 percent of entitlement in all categories of the program for affected school districts.

The purpose of the amendment, as the lady from Hawaii has indicated, is to add \$90,965,000 for the Federal impacted aid program which is designed to help school districts defray increased operation and maintenance costs resulting from Federal activities in the area.

I have had several lengthy discussions and meetings with local school superintendents in my district who are rightfully concerned about the adverse effects and hardships the present situation is working on their districts. They are deeply distressed by the lack of favorable House action the last time this program was considered in the House. They question the sense of priorities we have established, particularly in light of the favorable action taken by the other body on this very question.

It is not often that I beg the indulgence of my colleagues on issues outside the scope of my own committee assignments. But on this issue I feel very strongly. I have seen the program's beneficial effects over the years. It is a sound concept and has done much to assist in the educational advances that have been made. I am aware also of the serious dislocations resulting from the present state of limbo.

On the basis of information furnished me by Mr. J. R. Nichols, superintendent, Mascoutah, Ill., Community Grade School District No. 10, and which I submitted to the distinguished Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, I am alarmed at the seriousness of the cut in funds for the implementation of this program. The data he has provided on 21 school districts in St. Clair County receiving Public Law 874 funds, Mr. Nichols has computed that the program meets 60 percent of the cost of educating a child living on a military base and 30 percent of the cost of educating a child living away from a military base. In other words, the school districts face a deficit as it is. To further diminish their base of support would only increase their costs to a point that would seriously affect the value of the education their students would receive. I do not think this is the intent of Congress. Instead of being cut, the program needs to be expanded to more adequately meet the actual costs involved in federally affected areas.

I strongly urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this pending amendment.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Hawaii.

(Mr. MATSUNAGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by my colleague from Hawaii [Mrs.

MINK]. The amendment would only do justice to those areas which have been subjected to an impact of need to expand their school programs through no fault or control on their part. We must bear in mind that, had it not been for our national defense activities, the school districts involved would not be in the predicament in which they find themselves. Plain justice, therefore, would demand that Federal assistance be extended to these school districts to the fullest possible extent. The amendment would do this and should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MEEDS].

(Mr. MEEDS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii. In talking about this I believe it is important to ask, 100 percent of entitlement of what?

In many of the districts that I represent and in many of the school districts which the other gentleman from Washington [Mr. Hicks] represents 100 percent of entitlement does not really equal what it costs to keep the young people in school. When we realize the fact that the total tax base for those areas has been withdrawn. We should be talking about the amount necessary to make up for the withdrawal of that tax base.

Mr. Chairman, we can talk about 100 percent of entitlement and we can talk about 90 percent of entitlement but what we ought to talk about is 100 percent of cost if we are to do anything which is meaningful. Ninety percent of entitlement is just 10 percent less desirable.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin certainly confused the facts when he said let us apply NDEA title I funds to this problem. The purpose of ESEA title I funds is remedial and in many instances goes into entirely different districts.

The purpose of the funds under Public Law 874 is to replace the tax base withdrawn by Federal impact and to assure the children of Federal workers and servicemen quality education.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. MILLER of Ohio addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RANDALL].

(Mr. RANDALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Chairman, in the brief time I have, I hope to add some additional comment in support of the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK]. Awhile ago we were discussing entitlement of school districts to impacted aid. One of the speakers read a letter which pointed out no school had been closed because of a reduction in Federal assistance and that no school activities had been curtailed.

Whoever said that omitted and neglected to say that the funds that were used to carry on these schools in the absence of Federal entitlement had to come out of local funds which are nearly depleted because most of the districts have reached the absolute limit of their tax levies as provided by law.

Mr. Chairman, it was suggested a minute ago by a members of the Appropriations Committee from the other side of the aisle, in speaking against the Mink substitute for the Michel amendment, that school districts had not been misled because they knew what they were going to get, simply because the President had put them on notice in his message this year and also in January of 1967. It was argued that the federally impacted school districts should have known that they were not going to get all of their entitlement. Now, that is a very shallow argument and hardly worthy of dignifying by an answer. The law provides very clearly in Public Law 81-874 that there is a formula of entitlement, for category A being children who reside on Federal property with a parent employed on Federal property; category B, children who either reside on Federal property or reside with a parent employed on Federal property; and category C, children whose attendance in the school of the local educational agency is a direct result of the activities of the United States. Now, this entitlement is clearly spelled out, and no announcement of the President or anyone else can reduce or change this entitlement. The only way that entitlement can be changed is for the Congress to repeal Public Law 81-874.

So long as children are in a school district they are countable for eligibility and entitlement, and the Congress has no moral right to renege on its longstanding commitment to provide funds by appropriations to conform to the entitlement provided by law under Public Law 81-874.

We hear so much today on all sides about obedience to law and respect for law and order. How, then, can the Congress say that because there are some provisions of Public Law 81-874 that should be modified, that we can use the power of the purse to mutilate this law and render it meaningless? Such a course is not conducive to public confidence. Last week the Congress passed the omnibus crime bill in order to control the disregard for law in this country, yet we contribute this week to the general discomposure or inquietude of the country by our disregard for a statute just as much a part of the law of the land as any Federal criminal statute.

If the law is bad, then it should be repealed or modified, and then there would be no legal commitment to our school districts. Then the school districts could simply refuse to accept children coming into their schools who reside on Federal property, and also those who reside with a parent employed on Federal property. The facts are that school districts have relied on this entitlement. It is a kind of an implied contract between the school districts and the Federal Government. We should not disregard that contract.

The argument has been heard that the Member who supports the restoration of funds for federally impacted areas will be fiscally irresponsible in the face of demands for a \$6 billion reduction of expenditures in connection with the surtax increase. The obvious and apparent answer to this contention is that defense funds are in general exempted from expenditure reductions, and certainly most of the children in federally impacted school districts come from Army posts, Air Force bases, Navy and Marine installations, arsenals and depots which are part and parcel of the defense effort and contribute to our national security. Even if this were not so, in the process of expenditure reduction there can be no other responsible or logical approach than to set up a list of priorities, and while national security and national defense should come at the top of the list in the opinion of many of us the next most important object of governmental expenditures should be in the field of education, which directly or indirectly affects everyone in our entire society and even more importantly, not only this generation but the future of our country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GUDE].

(Mr. GUDE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment introduced by the gentlewoman from Hawaii to provide full funding for Public Law 874. Approval of this amendment would provide urgently needed and promised money to those school jurisdictions which have a heavy concentration of federally connected children.

In view of the present deficit, my colleagues and I have stressed the need to establish priorities in Federal spending. I feel very strongly that education at all levels should always receive top priority in our Federal budget. It is essential for the social and economic progress of our Nation that our young people receive the finest preparation possible for their role in the future of our democracy.

To meet the various educational needs of all students, school authorities must be free to make long-range plans. Therefore, they must be assured that at some later date those funds which previously have been authorized, will in fact be appropriated. I hope Congress will see that it has an obligation to meet and will appropriate the \$90,965,000 needed to bring Public Law 874 up to full funding. I shall continue to work for impacted aid—a vital need in the budgetary consideration of the school districts all across our Nation.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GUDE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the appropriation of funds which will assure full entitlement being made available to the schools of our land which are impacted by the ex-

pansion of the Federal activities and enlargement of Federal installations in recent years. The Seventh Ohio District, as a result of redistricting, will have the largest number of such impacted school districts next year in the State of Ohio and these school districts will together have the largest entitlement to Federal funds of those in any congressional district in the Buckeye State. These school districts have effectively met the challenge of educating the children of those who are longtime residents of their areas because these longtime residents have generally been willing to tax themselves more heavily than the local tax level of the average Ohio school district. This has benefited the children of those whose assignment or employment at the Federal installations impacts the area, as well as benefiting their own children. As a matter of fact, at least one school district in my Congressional District has undertaken a special program for handicapped children, "Children Having A Potential," which serves the children of Air Force personnel throughout the world. Air Force personnel with children who could benefit from this program are given consideration for assignment to Wright Patterson Air Force Base because of the existence of this CHAP program at an impacted school nearby. If impact funding is not maintained at its full level. Should this specialized program be abandoned by this school or should local residents be asked to tax themselves further in order to maintain this specialized program of so much value to the Air Force.

The failure of our Federal Government to fund impacted school entitlement could clearly have an adverse effect on the morale of the personnel of the armed services. Without such funds, local residents must take up the slack for the benefit of those whose employment has impacted their school—as well as for the benefit of their own children. If they don't take up the slack, then their own children—as well as the children of Armed Forces personnel—become second-class citizens. This should not be.

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GUDE. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SHRIVER].

(Mr. SHRIVER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment to provide full funding under Public Law 874 to school districts impacted by Federal activities.

In view of the great emphasis being placed upon education today, it is completely inconsistent to create a crisis for local school districts by providing only 80 percent of the entitlement under this law. These school districts have planned their budgets on the basis of full funding, and the Federal Government has the responsibility to meet its obligations in this regard.

Public Law 874 was created under the concept that where the Federal Government is supplying a national need by putting a Federal installation into a district, the local problem which is thereby

created for educating the children of Federal employees should be assisted by providing Federal funds.

For nearly 18 years this has been an effective program and it has been done without any Federal controls of any kind.

I am concerned about the problems our failure to provide full funding will create in some school districts where there is no tax base and you have an Army reservation, or military installation, and the local school district, maybe with no tax base outside of residential property and little or no industry for property taxation purposes. Such school districts undoubtedly will face financial crises unless full funding under Public Law 874 is provided.

In Kansas, we have many school districts which already have planned their budgets on the basis of receiving their full entitlements under this law. There are certain school districts in which the Administration's recommendations for 80-percent funding would cause havoc in the educational program of these particular communities.

Mr. Chairman, we hear a great deal of talk about establishing priorities in spending. We must put our fiscal house in order, and we must meet the needs of our American boys who are fighting in Vietnam; but we cannot ignore or downgrade longstanding and proven domestic programs. That is where priorities must be established. In establishing priorities, it would appear that the Federal Government has a strong obligation to meet its full commitment under Public Law 874, a proven and longstanding program.

If we fail to do this, school districts which receive this support must either eliminate some of the educational services they provide our schoolchildren, or the school district must find other means to raise funds to continue its educational effort.

The latter, of course, would mean imposing upon local taxpayers an increased tax burden to support needed educational efforts which arise as a result of Federal requirements.

I urge the adoption of this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MACHEN].

(Mr. MACHEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the substitute amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii, and I hope that it will be passed overwhelmingly.

Certainly, with the exception of the conflict in Vietnam, our commitments to education should have the highest priority.

As has been stated so often on the floor, a lot of these programs are long-range programs where commitments are made, and we have to keep those commitments. I sincerely believe there should continue to be this wonderful cooperation between the local, State, and Federal Governments to insure that the

education of our youngsters is second to none.

Mr. Chairman, I repeat, I hope that the substitute amendment is adopted wherein the Federal Government will increase the amount for impacted aid.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK].

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Chairman, I believe that this is a most important vote that we are being asked to cast today. It is not only a vote in support of the education of our children, but it is a vote, I believe, which expresses our commitment to programs which have been long established in the Government. A vote for the substitute amendment which I have offered honors the commitment which has been kept by the Congress of the United States for the past 17 years of this program, since 1952.

It is admitted that the President has not requested the funds for this particular fiscal year that we are discussing, but neither did the President ask for funds for the previous fiscal year, for 1966, but the Congress saw fit to appropriate 100-percent entitlement during that particular congressional session.

It seems to me that the school administrators have not had the notice that has been mentioned, and in order to assure the continued benefits of this program, and to assure the best possible education for our youngsters, I urge support of my substitute amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana [Mr. OLSEN].

(Mr. OLSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the proposed amendment to restore \$90,965,000 to the supplemental appropriations bill we are considering.

And, I certainly concur with the gentlelady from Hawaii that payment of full entitlement under Public Law 874 to all federally affected school districts is a just debt that should be paid by the Federal Government.

In my statement before the Labor-HEW Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations early last month, I stressed the importance of Public Law 874 funds to schools in my district and my State.

I am very much aware of the pressures on Congress these days to not only hold down spending on domestic programs, but to cut back such spending. I know that the decisions we must make are difficult ones.

In my statement before the Labor-HEW Appropriations Subcommittee, I said:

My concern is that insufficient money this year, and in recent years, has been appropriated for aid to federally impacted schools under P.L. 874.

Although \$416,000,000 was appropriated for Fiscal Year 1968, only \$395,390,000 was allocated to the entire program because of the Bureau of the Budget cut-back in funding in December. In the Urgent Supplemental Bill, the House did not add to the funding for impacted aid legislation, but the Senate added approximately \$91 million. In conference, it was agreed to raise the appropri-

tion to \$416 million, but the Senate refused to accept the compromise, so the bill is still in conference.

The current level of allocation to Montana is \$3,228,000. If the amount of \$416 million is finally accepted by both the House and the Senate, it will mean an increase of a little over 5 percent or approximately \$3,400,000 for my State. If the Senate figure is finally accepted, it will increase the P.L. 874 funding to Montana by about 23 percent, to a total of \$3,970,440—an amount which my State badly needs.

Cutbacks in funding for federally impacted schools has a much greater impact, I believe, in a State like Montana than it might for other areas. Our tax base is more limited because of the lack of major industry in the State and the fact that a considerable portion of land in the State is federally owned.

In the Browning Public Schools in Browning, Montana, this cutback in impacted aid funds has created a major problem. Browning is adjacent to the Blackfoot Indian Reservation, with an enrollment in the primary school of 80 percent Indian children and 90 percent in the secondary school. Under the present level of allotment, the Browning schools are receiving approximately \$446,000. If the \$416 million figure for P.L. 874 is finally accepted by the Congress, these schools will receive approximately \$540,000, but if the Senate figure is accepted, the amount to the Browning schools will increase to approximately \$563,000. For a small school system with such a high proportion of its students coming from families from which no taxes are derived, \$117,000—or even \$94,000—would make a substantial difference in the quality of education these schools are able to offer their students. A really good education is of particular importance to these children, if they are to be prepared to take their proper place in today's society. Indian children have many handicaps to overcome, and we must not add the further handicap of an inadequate education.

The number of federally-connected children in our schools in Montana has frequently fluctuated. The most recent figures I have indicate that there are roughly the same number of B category children as A category children in the schools in Great Falls, Montana adjacent to Malmstrom Air Force Base. What also disturbs me about the present situation is that unless the Office of Education is able to fund Public Law 874 at a 100 percent level, many servicemen at Malmstrom Air Force Base, returning from Vietnam, may find an inadequate school situation for their children. I do not believe, Mr. Chairman, that we in Congress can justify short-changing these young men who are fighting for our country. Malmstrom is not in my Congressional District, but I am concerned about the quality of our schools and educational opportunities not only in my District, but in the entire State, because lack of educational opportunities anywhere in the State are going to ultimately have an impact on the entire State.

It is my hope that this Subcommittee will give vigorous support to appropriations permitting full funding of Public Law 874 both for Fiscal Year 1968 and future years.

In recent months, many studies have been made of the causes of unrest and violence in our country. Without exception, these studies have indicated that one of the basic causes of such unrest is lack of adequate education, which, in turn, leads to unemployment—lack of communication skills and knowledge with which to get a job.

We have made phenomenal strides in education in the last decade, particularly in the last few years. It is ironic that such progress has not kept pace with the growing demands on our educational systems, making necessary the expenditure of vast sums on remedial education and "crash programs" to upgrade verbal skills and train people for jobs.

I believe most sincerely that an important key to the solution of our domestic problems in this area lies in the field of public education and that this is one area we cannot fail to support fully.

I am aware that cuts must be made in our domestic spending as long as we must pursue the Vietnam conflict. But, I am convinced that if we are to continue to grow as a Nation, and remain the strong, vital country we have always been, the one place where we cannot economize is in the field of education.

An informed, alert, educated people is the basic strength of our country. Our children are our hope of the future, and the least we can do for them, I believe, is to insure that they have maximum educational opportunities.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to support the proposed amendment to restore funds for Public Law 874. I believe that we would be derelict in our responsibilities to our Nation's youth if we fail to provide any or all of them with the education they need to meet the demands of today's society.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, it is difficult to reduce Federal spending. But I am sure that all of us realize we must reduce Federal spending.

The President has reserved under Public Law 90-218 5 percent of the money we appropriated in the last session of the Congress for maintenance and operations under impacted aid, so that 81 percent of entitlement is now being paid.

It seems to me the reasonable compromise offered by the gentleman from Illinois should not be taken lightly by the districts that qualify for impacted aid; 90 percent was the only commitment made by this Congress and by the executive branch of the Government to these school districts from one end of the United States to the other. It seems that to go beyond the 90-percent commitment that was made over 1 year ago—and I emphasize which was made a year ago last January—is to go beyond the responsibility that this Congress has for this fiscal year.

I would also remind the Congress that the school year has closed, and the fiscal year is practically over, so these funds contained in the amendment are actually funds that will be spent in 1969 for next school year.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND].

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I had intended to yield my time to the gentleman from California [Mr. VAN DEERLIN], but since he was losing \$5,000 for every second that he was speaking, I decided I would not do it.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MINSHALL].

(Mr. MINSHALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii to restore 100-percent entitlement in all categories

of Public Law 874 for federally impacted school areas.

This is the second time this year I have voted for these funds. I felt this matter was imperative when the urgent supplemental appropriation bill came before the House April 4. As we well recall, our efforts to restore full entitlement fell short by only 10 votes on that occasion. I hope the House has had an opportunity to reconsider its action and will today rectify the situation.

Many of our schools made up their budgets with the understanding that they would receive this entitlement. The prospect that the rules can be changed in the middle of the game, so to speak, places them in a most untenable position. I strongly side with those school administrations who are protesting that this is unfair treatment.

One of the great problems confronting our Nation is that of educational facilities. Public Law 874 was enacted to alleviate such problems when they have been aggravated by the population impact of Federal installations which place an unfair burden on local taxpayers. I have consistently supported Public Law 874 over the years and I believe it absolutely necessary to meet our responsibilities to our impacted school districts.

Certainly the program must be carefully reviewed and evaluated next year to make certain that there are not abuses, but the meat-ax approach Congress has taken to the program this year is most unjust. I urge the House to reconsider the action it took April 4 and to approve full entitlement.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, as we have said a number of times, the commitment that was actually made was back in January, 1967, in the President's budget—and all schools well know it—was 90 percent of entitlement.

What my amendment calls for is 90 percent for category B schools plus 100-percent entitlement for category A schools.

If you bear in mind what the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] said, under the provisions of House Joint Resolution 888, Public Law 90-218, the schools are currently getting only 81 percent of entitlement.

What I am offering in my amendment in this \$53 million is a 19-percent increase in category A and a 9-percent increase over this year in category B.

It is adequate and sufficient and it will do the job. Furthermore we can get the other body to agree to that figure I am sure. So in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would ask to vote down the substitute amendment and adopt my more reasonable approach.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] to close debate on the pending amendment.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, the House is expected to vote next week on a tax bill coupled with a reduction of \$6 billion in budget spending for the next fiscal year, 1969.

The funds involved in the pending \$90.9 million amendment could only be expanded in the next fiscal year, 1969.

This \$90.9 million figure is above the President's 1969 budget. It is not in the budget total which the tax bill conference report seeks to cut by \$6 billion. Increases above the budget, such as in the pending amendment, can only add to the problem of effectuating the overall reduction of \$6 billion.

There is pending in the urgent supplemental bill a figure lesser than this; \$20.8 million which the House has agreed to, is still in conference and can be altered.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that this amendment be voted down by the House so that the matter can be reconsidered and a suitable compromise agreed to in later legislation.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Chairman, again in the Congress we review the matter of Federal assistance to county public school systems in areas of high Federal employment. There are good reasons for the Congress to take a new look at the whole proposition of aid to school districts based on special criteria, such as the density of Federal employees in the area.

There are those who believe the program results in discrimination against other areas where the need is equally great, but where the situation does not fit established guidelines. I would urge the Congress to review this whole matter and reassess the program for assistance in impacted areas, to make sure we are not robbing Peter to pay Paul, and that in the broadest sense the public is being served equitably through the investment of their own funds.

But, Mr. Chairman, in the meantime, we cannot change horses in midstream. We cannot undercut school systems whose plans and commitments have been made, based on normal expected funds authorized by Public Law 874. Therefore, it seems to me only logical that we must continue the program as a commitment made until a reasonable alternative is presented.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I take this time to urge the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and other conferees on the urgent supplemental appropriations bill to accept nothing less than 100 percent payment for both A and B pupils and support a full entitlement of Public Law 874.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii, an amendment which I feel is essential to the fulfillment of our obligations to overtaxed school districts of this Nation, an obligation which Congress assumed in a public law intended to relieve a situation which still exists.

One of the great difficulties which school districts have been experiencing is that of meeting the demands of a shifting population. Large influxes of military forces, civilian employees at military bases, and employees at other Government installations, can completely upset the orderly plans for meeting the expenses of education. When a large industry moves into an area, its presence on the tax rolls improves the income of school districts concerned. This is not true with the Government installation.

It is easy to say that the communities were eager enough to get these military and other Government installations. Of course they were. They contribute greatly to the general economy of the area—but let us pin down the subject to the school district. It may take years for this improvement in the general economy to be translated into available school revenues. In the meantime, the schools face increased expenses without a commensurate increase in revenue. This the Congress recognized when it passed Public Law 874.

Our school superintendents must try as best they can to coordinate Federal appropriations with their local and State revenues and try to do the best job possible in meeting their needs. They cannot do this if they must wait until the school year is over to find out whether Congress will appropriate the funds already authorized by law. School administrators were first warned that they would get only 86 percent of the appropriations for both category I and category II of Public Law 874. Then they were told it would be 98 percent of category I and 81 percent of category II. Public Law 874 authorized 100 percent for both categories, and the amendment we proposed today would restore that amount.

The Office of Education estimated today that my district would lose approximately \$750,000 in previously anticipated revenues if this proposed amendment is not accepted. Certainly there is ample evidence, all over this Nation, that education is not the place to cut our budgets. If, in desperation, we must make some cuts in educational funds, let us not cut established and successful programs such as this one.

I believe we have an obligation to the schools of America to meet our commitments fully in the financing of Public Law 874, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Chairman, there is an urgent need for full restoration of Public Law 874 funds in my district, and I feel certain that the need is just as great in all districts throughout the country which are heavily impacted by Federal installations.

We welcome the Federal Government in our community, but we lose substantial real estate, personal property, and business license tax revenues which would normally accrue to us.

The localities appropriate more than half of their total budgets to education and are forced to raise local taxes annually in an effort to keep pace with their ever-increasing educational needs. In spite of this, I am not proposing a similar increase in Public Law 874 funds. I am simply advocating that we continue these funds at their previous level in order not to work an undue hardship on these already overburdened taxpayers.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Chairman, the Public Law 874 and 815 programs are accomplishing an invaluable service for our education system, and it is vital that sufficient funds be provided to enable them to continue to function efficiently. The aid they provide to schools in communities with enrollments swollen by the impact of Federal installations is essen-

tial. Schools in areas surrounding military bases are especially dependent upon this type of assistance and will suffer unless these additional funds are approved. In this sense the Public Law 874 and 815 programs are certainly defense-related activities.

It was my privilege to serve on the great Committee on Education and Labor during my first term in the House, in the 81st Congress. At that time I was a member of the subcommittee that conducted hearings on the problems of federally impacted areas, and in this capacity became a cosponsor of Public Law 874 and 815 legislation.

Ever since then I have followed the course of this program with deep interest and pride as it has made a mounting contribution toward the future of our country by helping provide ample education in communities that could not otherwise bear the burden of great Federal impact. In 1967 my State had received \$126 million under these programs. Without it the children of those associated with Tinker Air Force Base, Fort Sill, Altus Air Force Base, and Clinton-Sherman could not be getting the educational facilities they deserve.

I urge adoption of the Mink amendment and the continuation of these programs at full effect.

Mr. KYROS. Mr. Chairman, the burden and benefits of Federal educational activities are nationwide. The Public Law 874 program, first adopted in 1950, recognized the inequity of forcing local taxpayers to pay the extra costs of educating an increased enrollment of new pupils as a result of expanded Federal activities in local school districts.

The program has been equitable and has worked well up to now. Presently, however, there is a serious problem. This year the House Appropriations Committee did not consider inclusion of additional Federal aid to impacted school areas in the supplemental appropriations bill, because this was not included in the administration's request. This means that Maine's First District would lose 20 percent of an estimated \$1,265,000 in automatic formula grants from the Public Law 874 program in 1968.

Unfortunately, school districts which had expected to receive full allocations under this program were advised—after the school year had begun—and after school budgets had been prepared and approved—that they would receive only 80 percent of the amount to which they are entitled. To the Maine Department of Education and school officials of Maine, this means a reduction in revenues of over one-half million dollars. With limited tax resources, it is clear that our Maine school districts, facing increasing costs for 1968, and with already fixed budgets and appropriations, will not be able to educate our children. I cannot imagine a more critical situation. The impact on several Maine communities will be disastrous; over 75 communities will be directly affected.

Unless we approve this amendment to the second supplemental appropriations bill to provide an additional \$90,965,000 to restore 100 percent of entitlement in all categories of the Public Law 874

program, Maine will be deprived, and so will the Nation of the funds it needs to provide an adequate education in those school districts, whose enrollments are enlarged as a result of large numbers of Federal workers in the vicinity. I believe the one common denominator in all the challenges facing us is education. Education is the key word when we talk about problems of employment, expanding our economy, revitalizing our institutions and cities, and in communicating problems as well as solving them.

There is no question that reductions can and shall be made in Federal spending. But to slash Federal aid to education in impacted school districts does not consider priorities. Our vital educational programs must not be reduced. Public Law 874 should receive top priority. Unless full assistance for federally impacted areas is made available to our Maine school districts, I have been advised that some schools will be closed. I can think of no way in which our Nation can better demonstrate its concern for our civilian and military personnel and their families, than by restoring full assistance for education in impacted areas.

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the supplemental appropriation for "education and welfare services" by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Approximately one-third, or \$1,107,000, of the \$3,107,000 recommended by the Appropriations Committee for this item is for vital welfare assistance to Alaskan natives.

Under the terms of Alaskan statehood, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is maintaining, on an interim basis, its original responsibilities for the education and welfare of Alaskan natives. These functions will ultimately be transferred to the State of Alaska.

Except for the States of California, Oregon, and Washington, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is still responsible for the education and welfare of all Indians in the Western States who live on nontaxable lands. Thus, this supplemental appropriation to assist Alaskan natives is comparable to action that would be taken in most other Western States under the same circumstances.

This supplemental appropriation would be used by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide direct welfare assistance to Alaskan natives as a result of two major disasters late last year.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs will use \$683,000 of the supplemental appropriation to augment the income of some 912 Alaskan native families embracing 4,508 people who are almost totally dependent upon the commercial harvest of salmon for cash to meet their basic living needs. Last year the salmon catch was about one-half the average for the preceding 10 years and as a result virtually eliminated the major source of income for these 912 Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut families living in 70 different Alaskan communities.

In addition, \$424,000 has been included in this supplemental appropriation for the restoration of native housing damaged in the disastrous Tanana River flood last August. This flood caused

damage to some 305 native homes—225 in Fairbanks, 59 in Nenana, and 21 in Minto. The amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee will be used to cover only the costs of the basic necessities and to restore these native homes to their condition prior to the flood.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished members of the Appropriations Committee have long recognized the urgent need for improving the shocking and disgraceful native housing in Alaska and other Indian communities throughout the Nation and I commend them for their actions.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully and wholeheartedly urge that we continue the worthy record established by this Congress and approve the supplemental appropriations to meet the urgent needs of Alaskan natives.

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of this amendment to fully fund the impact aid to education program and to urge the House to adopt this measure.

This program for assisting school districts burdened with the responsibility of educating children of federally employed families is the most successful school aid program we have ever had. I have consistently supported the program for two reasons. First, since Federal activities create many of the problems such as overcrowding of schools, the Federal Government has a clear-cut responsibility to assist these school districts. Second, there is very little Federal intervention in the school districts' spending of these funds.

Presently, school districts under this program are receiving only about 86 percent of their full entitlements because the administration refused to fully fund the program. Local school administrators, including those in my area of San Diego, now find themselves out on a dangerous limb because their budgets were prepared on the basis of receiving full entitlements. Unless we meet our obligation today by adopting this amendment, these school districts will be left stranded with two alternatives. Either they can cut back their educational programs or increase local school tax rates. I submit that there are many more areas in our Federal Government where we can economize rather than in the impact aid program. For example, we spend billions of dollars on so-called antipoverty programs which have not been anywhere as effective as local school systems in fighting illiteracy and subsequent poverty.

In April, the House voted to increase the impact aid funding by some \$26 million. I supported that proposal then even though I preferred to see the full \$91 million approved. My feeling at that time was that by granting a "half-loaf" then, it would give Congress time to try to correct our national fiscal crisis so that the second "half-loaf" could be granted in the supplemental appropriations bill before us today. Now that the time of decision is upon us, I strongly urge that we approve this much needed appropriation for the impact aid program.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Hawaii as a substitute for

the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The question was taken.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mrs. MINK and Mr. MICHEL.

The Committee divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 112, noes 80.

So the substitute amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CAHILL

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CAHILL: On page 17, after line 17, insert the following:

"OFFICE OF EDUCATION

"GRANTS FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION IN FEDERALLY IMPACTED AREAS

"For an additional amount for grants to local educational agencies for construction of school facilities, as authorized by the Act of September 23, 1950 (Public Law 815, Eighty-first Congress, 20 U.S.C. 631-647), \$40,000,000."

And redesignate accordingly.

(Mr. CAHILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Chairman, I realize the hour is late and I shall try to explain this amendment very briefly. I cannot help but observe, however, that this last vote dramatically demonstrates, at least to me, the wisdom of those Members who have urged the President to announce in advance what cuts he proposes to make of the \$6 billion, because it seems to me if we vote a tax bill and then we are told that areas such as this are going to be part of the \$6 billion cut, then what we are really doing is kidding ourselves, because we are going to come right back here and restore every nickle that is cut.

This amendment is similar to the previous amendment, except that this provides \$40 million for school construction, as distinguished from school maintenance. As an example, I represent a district that has Fort Dix and McGuire Air Force Base. We are marshaling our troops at Fort Dix to send overseas. We are bringing our wounded veterans back to the hospital facilities at Dix and McGuire. This means personnel are being brought in. The school districts are not adequate by way of facilities and they must construct new schools.

In this bill we do not have any money for school construction. The Commissioner has told us that there is needed for current construction programs, \$167 million. We are providing only \$24 million.

This amendment provides \$40 million of the \$167 million that is necessary. It is a compromise amendment. It is necessary if we are to provide the schools that will house the teachers and to supply the necessary facilities. It is as essential, in my judgment, as maintenance and operation.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of the amendment.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

This should be known as the amendment to get money to build schools that are not built. This has absolutely no relationship whatsoever to Public Law 874, upon which the Committee has just acted.

Now, you have done pretty well with 874. Do not overplay a scene. Never do that.

There is now in the reserve \$49,323,000. Hear that, \$49,323,000 in the reserve.

You have three funds for 1968, three funds of \$24,772,000.

Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, as contrasted with the maintenance funds of Public Law 874, these funds carry over as construction funds always do. They carry over from one year until the next year.

And furthermore, as different from Public Law 874, the entitlements for 1968 carryover. And you have a total carryover of entitlements of \$150 million.

What you are concerned about on construction is an entirely different thing. There is an old phrase about this kind of thing which does not bear repeating in nice company, but I think you know what the situation is.

Does the gentleman from New Jersey wish to have me yield?

Mr. CAHILL. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CAHILL. Does the gentleman agree that there are some districts in this country, which have entered into contracts for the construction of school buildings on the basis of grants already committed to them and have now been told that those grants are being deferred?

Mr. FLOOD. But does the gentleman not understand that the carryover of construction is from year to year? All construction under all budget arrangements for all departments is year to year. So this is not true.

Mr. CAHILL. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield.

Mr. CAHILL. If a school district has counted on a grant of \$800,000 and has entered into a contract to pay for the construction of a school building, where does the school district get the money to pay the contractor?

Mr. FLOOD. The school districts spoken of—and there are not a corporal's guard in the entire United States—may have to do this. This is a 1968 supplemental bill. Imagine the poor broken hearts of the school boards. They will have to wait perhaps two whole weeks. Is that not too bad? Is that not too bad?

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield.

Mr. CAHILL. While I have the greatest of respect for the gentleman—

Mr. FLOOD. And I admire my neighbor from New Jersey.

Mr. CAHILL. I will say to the gentleman that in my judgment, in this particular case he is mistaken. If my friend will, as a member of the Appropriations

Committee, guarantee that the two school districts in my district will get their money after waiting 2 weeks, I will withdraw the amendment.

Mr. FLOOD. Let me tell you this. You should talk to my subcommittee. I am the chairman of a subcommittee on which there are 11 votes. There are 10 votes against me. I am a peerless leader. I would vote for you in 5 minutes, but the committee will not.

Mr. CAHILL. I believe the gentleman has answered my question, and I will not withdraw the amendment.

Mr. FLOOD. Just wait for 2 weeks.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time, and of course this amendment should be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey.

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

"School assistance in federally affected areas", \$500,000; and

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the necessary number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to raise a question on the item on page 20 of the bill, line 4, "School assistance in federally affected areas," \$500,000.

Mr. FLOOD. That is a transfer of funds from where the money is to the work incentive programs. This is in the bill and in the report. The gentleman is prodigious in reading the reports. This is a program which we cut back by about \$20 million, but we feel it is such an important program that we have not eliminated it, and we do not feel that we should imperil it.

Mr. GROSS. This then is in addition to the millions in Federal funds for so-called impacted schools. Is that right?

Mr. FLOOD. The gentleman has read this bill. It is on page 19 at the top of the page. It is a \$10 million program, and the funds are not fresh money. It is a transfer of funds.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For an additional amount for "Administering the public debt", \$455,000, and release of \$260,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Does it require a deficiency appropriation to run the Bureau of the Public Debt, may I ask someone on that particular subcommittee?

Mr. STEED. Yes, because they not only have the automatic pay raise they have to take care of but also the workload has increased. They have to pay for most things they use. These are automatic mandatory increases.

Mr. GROSS. They may be mandatory increases but this is because the Bureau of Debt is out of money, or will be out of money?

Mr. STEED. Yes, but this request is made in order for them to finish the year.

Mr. GROSS. Would the gentleman agree that it is entirely fitting that the Bureau of the Public Debt be out of money since every other agency and department of Government apparently is out of money?

We are fast working up to a bankrupt situation in the entire Federal Government, and it is intriguing that even the Bureau of the Public Debt is in here asking for money in a deficiency basis.

Also, Mr. Chairman, while the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEED] is on his feet let me ask about the Secret Service and the \$700,000 which is being sought for that Service. Is that in addition to the \$440,000 that was authorized for the Secret Service a few days ago or is it in addition?

Mr. STEED. That is in addition to this amount, because this amount here is needed to pay salary increases and other automatic costs that the present staff must have in order to finish out the year. The \$400,000 is to take care of the brandnew activity that we just started last week.

Mr. GROSS. A great many of these items, representing millions of dollars contained in this bill, are for salary increases; is that correct?

Mr. STEED. Most of the Treasury Department appropriation bill, as the gentleman knows, traditionally 80 percent of their total budget goes for salaries because of the large number of people employed in the Post Office and Treasury Departments. So when the Congress granted the pay raise, it imposed a very heavy burden upon the Department in order to meet these pay raise increases.

Mr. GROSS. But, this does not include a single dime for the \$1.6 billion pay increase that becomes effective automatically on July 1; is that correct?

Mr. STEED. That is right; there is no provision contained in here for that.

Mr. GROSS. And yet we are going to vote next week on a tax increase bill that contains a proviso purporting to cut spending by \$6 billion; is that correct?

Mr. STEED. That is the gentleman's understanding. However, I do not know if the conference report has been filed as yet on that particular matter.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman agree with me that this is about as incongruous a situation as this House could possibly get in, having just voted to add \$90 million to \$100 million for so-called impacted schools in a \$9 billion deficiency appropriation bill here today, and yet be confronted next week with a bill to increase taxes and claim that we are going to cut expenditures by \$6 billion?

How nonsensical can you get?

Mr. STEED. The Treasury Department bill for 1969 has already passed the House and we reached a conference agreement today and hope to have it up for consideration of the House next week. That bill, when it becomes law, will have no increase contained therein for salary increases which go into effect next July. If that does go into effect, then we will be confronted with the prop-

osition of an additional deficiency with which to pay these increased salaries.

Mr. GROSS. It is going to be very interesting to look at the record of those who vote for a tax increase next week and compare that with the vote today by which this bill is increased by \$100 million.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

The Clerk will read.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of asking unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read and that the remainder of the bill be open to amendment at any point.

I would point out, Mr. Chairman, that most of the remainder of the bill is on increased costs that were necessary as a result of pay legislation, and I believe that most Members are familiar with the general requirements.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations the meaning of the language of section 303 on page 61 under "General Provisions."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. This is a provision that was requested in the budget, and it is required. It makes it possible to make the payments which are referred to in section 301.

This provision was carefully screened, and I do not believe the gentleman would have any objection to it. It just enables the departments and agencies to carry out the law, and pay the salary increases at the rates that were approved by the Congress.

The gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB], looked into this rather deeply, and I believe he could speak very wisely on it if the gentleman from Iowa would yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Under the pay increase bill we passed last year, there are three increments to the pay increase. The next one is proposed to come due on July 1.

Now, the President in his total budget figures included approximately \$1.6 billion for that pay increase, but this has not been included in the individual bill. This particular section, section 303, will permit the administration to make those increases in pay without going according to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, which means that they can apportion the pay increase as it comes due as of July 1. In other words, the pay increase in the 1969 fiscal year appropriation act.

Mr. GROSS. Does that mean that the Executive order that was issued today, or is proposed to be issued very shortly, providing for a pay increase in the executive branch as well as the pay increases

for employees of the legislative branch, is covered by this language?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. It is due any time, if it was issued today, probably that is the one which conforms to a law that we passed last year, but this will permit the administration to administer those pay increases without having them in each and every individual appropriation act. It will have to come eventually with a supplemental bill to cover it, which is estimated to be about \$1.6 billion.

Mr. GROSS. That means an automatic pay increase?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. When we passed the pay increase bill last year it was in three increments, that is correct.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. We have made as sure as it is reasonably possible to do so that the administration will have to follow all of the provisions of the budget act, which are contained in section 3679 of the Revised Statutes; that means that they will have to report to Congress what they have done.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON]?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. YATES

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. YATES: On page 62, after line 13, insert the following:

"None of the funds in this act shall be available for any expense in connection with licensing the import by any private individual or by any nongovernmental corporation, organization, firm or institution of any surplus military rifles, shotguns, pistols or other firearms, or destructive devices or for the expense of clearance through Customs by any such importers of any such surplus military rifles, shotguns, pistols or other firearms or destructive devices."

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, Members may be surprised that I offer this amendment to an appropriation bill.

Yet any vehicle is proper if it is the only one at hand.

I have been in Congress almost 20 years. In all that time, I have not had an opportunity to vote on a House bill regulating guns, let alone offer an amendment. The bill we considered last week was an omnibus bill. It was considered under a parliamentary situation which precluded the offering of any amendments. The bill had to be accepted or rejected in toto.

The purpose of my amendment today is to ban the importation of surplus military weapons. It would ban the utilization of Federal funds for licensing the import of military surplus rifles, pistols, or other firearms by any private individual or by any nongovernmental organization, firm, or institution, or for any expense of clearance through customs of any such firearms by any such importers. The effect of the amendment would be to stop all importation of foreign manufactured military surplus firearms, whatever their nature. The United States would no longer be "the dumping ground of the castoff surplus military weapons"

of any nation. There are compelling reasons why such a ban is desirable.

In the most general sense, the tragic events of the past week serve to underline the urgent need to limit the dissemination throughout society of the instruments of violence. As Senator EDWARD KENNEDY stated on the floor of the Senate less than a month ago:

Tougher firearms legislation is required . . . in order that 200,000,000 Americans can sleep and walk and work and play with greater peace of mind. That is the question before us, and the results of the way we answer today will be measured in lives saved, robberies avoided, injuries prevented and snipers disarmed. If we are really serious about doing something about crime and riots and violence, here is our chance.

I offer the House, through this amendment, yet another chance to achieve the purposes outlined in Senator KENNEDY's speech and urge them not to let that chance pass.

It is not necessary here to recite again the long list of public opinion polls, conducted among gun owners alike, that overwhelmingly endorse stronger gun control legislation. It is not necessary to remind us of the flood of mail now passing into our offices—strong and effective gun control. It is difficult to take seriously the arguments that firearms control laws infringe on the rights of the average citizen when so many average citizens clamor for their passage. The amendment is not offered as a panacea for all the destruction wrought in our society by the indiscriminate use of firearms, but rather as an improvement on existing legislation that is clearly inadequate in the light of the dimensions of the problems we face.

I hardly need remind you that the weapon that killed John F. Kennedy was an Italian military surplus rifle. Evidence before numerous congressional committees showed that during a recent 5-year period there were 50,745 cases where long arms—that is, rifles and shot guns—were used in crimes of violence or other illegal activities. The reluctance on the part of Congress to limit in any way the freedom of responsible sportsmen to purchase weapons for hunting and target shooting is understandable, but the fact remains that those same weapons can be used to perpetrate crimes of all descriptions.

It would be indeed fortunate, for sportsmen and legislators alike, if rifles themselves and weapons "generally recognized as particularly suitable for or already adaptable to sporting purposes" could be relegated to a category that was entirely exclusive of weapons used in crime. That is not, unfortunately, the case. Weapons that kill game or obliterate bulls-eyes are just as efficient as instruments of human destruction, as weapons designed especially for that purpose.

It is also irrefutable that military weaponry, whatever its suitability or adaptability for sporting purposes, is designed for use in warfare against men. When the Congress was formulating its gun control legislation, it would have done well to address itself not only to military weapons adaptable to sport, but

also to military weapons adaptable to criminal activity.

The Department of Defense has already made a policy decision that reflects the judgment that it is undesirable to make available to the general public surplus military weaponry of any description. The Department of Defense formerly disposed of its surplus firearms through commercial and other private channels, but has suspended all such sales since 1963. Moreover, the policy in recent months calls for the disposal of all surplus military firearms either through dumping them in the ocean or in some other way destroying them. If the Department of Defense can take such drastic measures to keep military firearms off the open market, the Congress can certainly do no less. It is certainly an anomalous situation when a government bars the sale of its own military surplus firearms and dumps them in the ocean, while at the same time continuing to countenance the importation of foreign manufactured surplus weaponry. There is more than ample precedent, then, for the course of action I propose here today. It is my judgment that the sportsmen and property owners in this Nation can provide for their needs well enough without the availability of imported surplus military firearms.

I urge adoption of my amendment.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I have a great deal of respect and admiration for the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] who offered the amendment. I count him my very good friend. But I oppose the amendment. I think he is mistaken in his objectives in offering the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, let us look at the facts. There are those who seek gun registration in the United States. There are those who in final analysis want to deprive all individuals of the right to own firearms. If you will think on the language now before us, innocuous as it seems, the language—and I quote from the amendment itself—would require that the weapons covered by the amendment be registered by type and serial number with the Commissioner of Customs, and the names and addresses of the initial retail purchasers—

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. In just a moment.

Mr. YATES. You are reading the wrong amendment. That is not the amendment under consideration. That is the one I propose to offer next.

Mr. SIKES. Then both of them are bad. I am opposed to both and both should be defeated. They have no place in the orderly consideration of sound legislation.

The Congress has just completed action on a handgun control bill. Both the House and the Senate had opportunities to consider and to adopt language of this type, but neither did so, nor was the language recommended by any committee of Congress.

The question of additional gun controls is still before Congress. We have the President's recommendations. The committees of Congress are considering these and other proposals. Obviously, this is not the time and place to adopt another gun bill. There have been no hearings. We know nothing of the requirements imposed on the departments of Government by this language. We do not know how many additional personnel would be needed. We do not know how much more recordkeeping and paperwork would be required. We know that it would be costly because of the additional requirements, but there are no funds included. In fact this is a supremely useless gesture for it applies to a supplemental bill for fiscal 1968 which ends in less than a month.

May I point out that we do have effective laws which govern the importation of weapons and, as far as I know, there has been no complaint about the operation. Surely there is no requirement for precipitous and poorly considered action at this time.

One final thought: Many of the weapons which the gentleman proposes to bar are good weapons which can be procured by law-abiding sportsmen for less money, and that is what they are seeking.

I would not want to see the House rule out the opportunity for law-abiding citizens to acquire good weapons by this precipitous action. It has been considered by no committee and recommended by no committee of Congress. It is before us late in the day. Should we be swayed by the eloquence of the distinguished sponsor and by prejudice against all weapons because of the terrible things that recently have happened, to adopt this unfortunate amendment?

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield in order that I may ask unanimous consent that the Clerk re-read the amendment so we may be sure what the amendment is that is being considered?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is being requested that the Clerk re-read the amendment. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Clerk re-read the amendment.

Mr. SIKES. The gentleman is correct. I had quoted from the amendment which will follow. It should be significant, however, that every objection I have raised would prevail against the pending amendment except for my language pertaining to registration. There is no requirement for registration in the language which the gentleman has offered, but every other statement which I made against it holds. My argument in its entirety will hold against the amendment requiring registration of imported weapons which the gentleman from Illinois is prepared to offer next. That language is even more dangerous, for it would set the beginnings of gun registration. This is one step from gun confiscation and denial of the right of the individual to own weapons of any kind.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment relates to the importation of firearms. The President has sent down a further message this week in regard to firearms. I am advised that the Judiciary Committee of the House met this morning for the purpose of considering that message and with the hope of reaching an early decision on an additional bill having to do with firearms. As chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, I regret to be placed in the position of concurring in an action that seems to me premature and which might undercut the present deliberations of the Committee on the Judiciary.

It would seem to me this language ought to be thoroughly probed. Members cannot come to a definite conclusion as to its merit in the next 2 or 3 minutes. I think the subject of the amendment ought to be thoroughly and carefully studied by the Committee on the Judiciary, and by the House, or by the appropriate legislative committee. I think that a committee might very probably incorporate any worthwhile provision of the amendment in legislation dealing with the general subject. We ought to deal with this subject, not in piecemeal, but meet it head on in a well-crucified bill and not in a hastily drawn limitation on an appropriation bill.

I am not arguing for or against the objectives of the gentleman's amendment, but I am arguing against the timeliness of the consideration of this sort of provision in a very limited time period here on the floor, without hearings or deliberate committee consideration.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman over the years and recently has been a very firm advocate of economy and of maintaining a sound balance of payments. It is not true, if this amendment is adopted, it will help the balance of payments of the United States? Does not every little bit help?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, an amendment in that respect would be very insignificant, of course. Besides, the main thrust of the amendment is firearms control and registration, not balance of payments. We want to be sure that we take the right action with respect to this matter through the appropriate committee, which in this case would seem to be the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. YATES) there were—ayes 60, noes 96.

So the amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. YATES

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. YATES: On page 62, after line 13, insert the following:

"None of the funds in this Act shall be available for any expense in connection with the clearance through customs or licensing

the import by any private individual or by any nongovernmental corporation, organization, firm or institution of any rifles, shotguns, pistols, or other firearms which are not registered by type and serial number with the Commissioner of Customs, and the names and addresses of the initial retail purchasers of which are not subsequently furnished to said Commissioner."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas will state his point of order.

Mr. MAHON. It is legislation on an appropriation bill, requiring additional duties, not otherwise provided by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. YATES. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

I am not quite sure as to the point the chairman of the committee makes. Certainly there are not additional duties imposed on any of the officials of Government here. Such additional duties as may be imposed are those which are usually required in connection with landing passports or information of that kind.

In this case the information which is to be submitted is not by the collector of customs but by the individuals who import the guns.

Insofar as additional duties are concerned, if there are any additional duties, they are not of a kind which would be subject to that rule.

For example, I cite the case that appears in "Hinds' Precedents," volume 4, No. 4002, where the case under consideration was one where an appropriation was limited for payment of the expenses of certain judges unless on an itemized statement. In that case there was a requirement for itemization. In that case the Chair at that time overruled the point of order which was made.

This, I submit, is a similar case, Mr. Chairman, and I suggest that the point of order should be overruled.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, as I interpret the amendment the Commissioner of Customs would be required to assume the further responsibility of registration, of keeping the names and addresses of the initial retail purchasers, and so on, as set forth in the latter part of the amendment. It does seem to me that this is legislation on an appropriation bill and that it does require these additional duties not heretofore prescribed by law.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. O'HARA of Michigan). The Chair is prepared to rule on the point of order.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois speaks of firearms which are not registered by type and serial number with the Commissioner of Customs. However, the amendment does not purport to establish a system of registration to be maintained by the Commissioner of Customs and it seems to the Chair merely requires that this information be furnished to the Commissioner of Customs along with the names and addresses of the initial retail purchasers.

The Chair therefore would interpret

the amendment as not imposing any additional duties of a ministerial sort upon the Commissioner of Customs, but rather upon the importer or holder of the license.

The Chair therefore overrules the point of order.

The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, we have heard the gentleman from Florida, my very good friend, for whom I have profound respect, argue to the House about the horrors of gun registration.

What is it about guns that makes them so sacred, so inviolable? Is a gun such a glorious and beautiful thing that to register it would somehow blemish its beauty or detract in any way from its legitimate utility? Granting the fact that most of the more than 50 million guns in the United States are used for sport or personal protection, one wonders nonetheless what it is about them that should make them immune to registration, or how such registration would interfere with their use. Registration is, to be sure, somewhat of a bother, but then so is getting shot, or robbed, or assaulted with a firearm. If I had my choice, I would prefer to be bothered by a little red tape.

But is registration so terrible? Automobiles—even sports cars are registered, and we all know the love lavished on a Porsche, or a Mercedes or an Alpha Romeo by a sports car buff. And what about dogs? Dog lovers register their pets faithfully—and that registration usually involves attaching to the animal's collar a cheap-looking metal tag. Why should a dog have to haul around with him such an unattractive badge of identification? Because society demands a measure of protection. Dogs perform certain positive social functions—they provide companionship, flush and retrieve game and sometimes even track down criminals. But those functions provide for canines no exemption from registration, because some dogs do bite—and some also carry disease which threatens the personal safety of our citizens.

Guns neither carry disease nor bite, but they kill and maim thousands of Americans every year, in addition to the other functions they perform. There is no valid reason why a single gun in this country should be exempt from registration. The choice between avoiding a small inconvenience and taking substantive steps to stem the rising tide of violence by firearms is no choice at all. I shed no tears for the firearms manufacturers or gun lobbies whose prosperity they think—without reason in my opinion—might in some way be diminished by thorough firearms registration measures. But I have sympathy for the thousands of families across our Nation that each year are forced to bear the burden of grief resulting from the unchecked, unlicensed dissemination of firearms throughout our society.

Our refusal to enact meaningful firearms control legislation has the effect of sanctioning violence. In no other civilized nation in the world does the gun

enjoy such freedom from reasonable restraints as in the United States so flagrant is its immunity that an editorial columnist in one of the Chicago newspapers has facetiously suggested that the torch in the Statue of Liberty's hand be replaced by a pistol. This is grisly, unfunny suggestion to be sure, but so is the grisly and protected gun.

We took a step last week to curb the hand gun's excesses. We ought to take the same step for all other guns. We ought to be committing ourselves to creating the kind of national environment in which such a thought would never occur. The rhetoric that resounds in this Chamber deploring violence is made hollow and meaningless by the reluctance of Congress to take substantive action to restrict the use of the instruments of death and destruction. The amendment I propose today would require the registration by type and serial number of all rifles, shotguns, pistols, and other firearms imported into the United States and the names of the first retail purchaser inscribed. The Department of Commerce estimates that last year alone the United States imported 239,141 rifles, 221,667 shotguns, and 747,013 pistols and revolvers. Imported firearms accounted for more than 40 percent of the total U.S. consumption of guns in 1967, according to the best estimate of the Commerce Department. This amendment would be a major step in the direction of universal registration of firearms and I urge you to support it.

The amendment that I propose today would require the registration by type and serial number of all rifles, shotguns, pistols, and other firearms brought into the United States and the name of the first retail purchaser inscribed with the Collector of Customs. That would give the police an opportunity to act. I point out to you in connection with the death of Senator Kennedy that the criminal or, rather, the alleged criminal who killed him was identified by his family from a picture, but if by some chance he had escaped, leaving the gun behind him, under the laws of the State of California, he would nevertheless have been found, because that gun was registered and the police were able to go to the person whose name they had and find that the person whose name was registered had given the gun to him.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of my amendment.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, this is not the time or the place to write legislation on this very important subject of gun control. The matter is now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary. That committee, as I understand it, met today for the purpose of trying to take early action on legislation involving this important subject.

Mr. Chairman, the passage of this amendment might lead some people to believe the Congress had really dealt comprehensively and substantively with

gun control legislation, which in my opinion would be erroneous.

The pending amendment says that none of the funds in this act shall be available for examining, licensing, and so forth.

Mr. Chairman, the funds contained in the pending bill are designed to deal with gun importations. There are other funds available, previously appropriated, that could be used. The amendment applies only to this pending supplemental bill, the main thrust of which expires at the end of this month. Therefore, this is unfeasible and not substantial.

Mr. Chairman, in my opinion it would not be wise to pass this sort of temporary legislation which none of us can completely and definitively interpret here on the floor. There are many Members on the floor of the House who are favorable to some sort of more effective action with respect to control of firearms. This matter ought to be given a thorough hearing before the Committee on the Judiciary or any other appropriate legislative committee.

Mr. MAHON. No funds are provided in the pending bill for gun control, but nonetheless the amendment applies only to funds in this bill. Why take that position, since it seems ineffective in the circumstances? To do so might tend to mislead and prevent due consideration of the subject.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. The gentleman cries again for inaction. When will we act? The gentleman from Florida said that the adoption of this amendment would be the opening wedge. Yes, it would be an opening wedge, an opening wedge for reasonable restraints on the use of the deadly weapons which threaten our society. It is time that Congress took steps to heed the demand of the American people for protection from the growing menace of guns, both pistols and long guns.

Mr. Chairman, the journey of 1,000 miles begins with a single step. This amendment, meager as it is, represents the first step in the direction of adequate gun control.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. BATTIN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BATTIN. In view of the ruling of the Chair, or the chairman [Mr. MAHON] raising a point of order, I recall that the Chair said that this did not require registration or keeping of books.

In light of the argument made by the gentleman from Illinois in speaking for his amendment, I wonder if it is possible for the Chair to reverse itself, and sustain the point of order?

Mr. YATES. The parliamentary inquiry comes too late, does it not?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that the Chair is not going to interpret the amendment for the gentleman from Montana. The gentleman from Montana is perfectly capable of doing so.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

As we all know, the administration had hoped to bring out the new gun bill today, but unfortunately by a vote of 16 to 16 in the Committee on the Judiciary, the committee declined to report the new Celler bill—the administration's new firearms bill.

Another vote will be taken, as I understand it, on the 20th of this month. In view of that delay it seems to me that since the public is urging action at this time, and we are all aware of it, we are all getting flooded with mail, that this amendment is an opening wedge. It would merely call for the registration of imported weapons. I think we can use the term used by the distinguished gentleman from Florida that it is an "opening wedge," and that it is a small, little opportunity for us in the House to express our sentiments on what I would call today as the overriding issue in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I assume the gentleman would agree that there is no money in this pending bill relating to weapons control, and that since the amendment only says that none of the funds in the pending bill shall be used, and so forth, the amendment would not really prohibit the licensing of imported weapons, and so forth, unless funds for the purpose were appropriated in the pending bill.

So, it seems to me the amendment is ineffective. We must not mislead ourselves or the American public. We should leave the resolution of this matter to a more deliberate occasion before we take action.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. Again, Mr. Chairman, is the cry of delay, delay, leave it to the Committee on the Judiciary. I say, Mr. Chairman, in 20 years the Committee on the Judiciary has not brought us in a bill that would provide gun control legislation.

Second, Mr. Chairman, there are funds in here for the Office of the Collector of Customs; there are funds in here that are made available as a result of the release of funds of the Economy Act of last year. There is action that can be taken in this bill. Do not be misled by the blandishments of my dear friend, the chairman of the committee, but he is not telling the truth when he says that this is not a meaningful gesture. This is a meaningful act. And this House ought to go on record in support of control of guns beyond the proposition adopted last week.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. COHELAN. Will the gentleman

from Illinois remind the House of the testimony, and as to what happened in our committee, where the Commissioner referred to the illicit arms that came into this country from foreign countries in packages, and where the customs service conducted a test on this very question?

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. The customs service recounted to our committee that it had taken a 10-percent sampling of the mail coming back from Vietnam, on mail that was coming through customs, and there were arms, there were rifles, there were shotguns, there were knives, hand grenades, bazookas, all kinds of weapons that were coming through the mail, and which, incidentally, can still be imported, ammunition, rifles, shotguns can still be imported. But that was just a sampling of what happened on 1 day on what was coming back to the United States through customs.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I was interested in the comments of the gentleman from New York [Mr. McCARTHY]. I would like to ask him whether or not the administration bill about which he was talking, that was introduced yesterday and the print of which was first made available sometime late yesterday afternoon contains a provision for gun legislation.

Mr. McCARTHY. My understanding is that it does not.

Mr. McCULLOCH. I am very glad that the gentleman made that statement because we were talking about gun registration, by the gentleman from Illinois.

Now I could not help but note, being on this side of the aisle, that the statement was made, that there has not been any gun legislation out of the Committee on the Judiciary for 20 years.

Mr. McCARTHY. And there has not been.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Now for those 20 years the party on the gentleman's side of the aisle has been in the majority on that committee.

Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, the bill about which the gentleman from New York is talking, and was in the corridors giving advice this morning—I repeat—came into the House late yesterday. It was before the committee this morning and it was not read either by line or by paragraph or by sentence or by title. The unbelievable procedure was sought to report that bill out with no hearings whatsoever and without even reading the bill.

The Committee on the Judiciary is not acting on important legislation in that careless fashion.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for me to reply?

Mr. McCULLOCH. I asked the gentleman, does the gentleman know whether or not the Attorney General did know that this supplemental was coming up?

Mr. McCARTHY. Will the gentleman yield for a reply?

Mr. McCULLOCH. I have asked the gentleman a question, did the Attorney General know it?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am not aware of what the Attorney General knew about this. But this bill which I cosponsored today is basically along the same lines as the original Celler bill.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, I do not yield further since I only have 2 minutes remaining on this matter.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCULLOCH. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make this observation.

Essentially, gun legislation goes through the Committee on Ways and Means. These are amendments of the National Firearms Act of 1934 and the Federal Firearms Act of 1938.

The Committee on Ways and Means held extensive public hearings on this legislation back in 1965. The administration witnesses were unable to tell us what the law enforcement had been in this area and they were told to report back after they had made a thorough investigation. There has never been a reporting back to the Committee on Ways and Means.

I might say while on this subject, as I stated on the floor of the House last week, the gun that Oswald received to shoot the President could not have been obtained if these laws were being enforced. Nor could Martin Luther King's assailant have gotten that weapon if the laws on the books were being enforced.

The administration had better get around to trying to enforce the laws that we already have before we are able to understand how we are going to go ahead and tighten up.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, I should like to say that we were able to prevent this undue haste in taking action on this legislation in the Committee on the Judiciary this morning. Without any intention to delay the consideration of that legislation after that unfortunate and unjustified speedy action was taken, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary finally declared that the bill would be up for further hearings on the 20th of June.

I would be very pleased if the gentleman from Illinois or people who are interested in approving legislation that will be effective will make that known to the committee.

Mr. MATHIAS of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, in the course of this debate an unfortunate attempt has been made to point a finger of shame or blame at some committee of this House or on one of our national political parties for being dilatory in the passage of gun control legislation over the past 20 years.

I have not been a Member of this House for 20 years and so I cannot testify as to everything that happened here during that entire period. I can, however, testify as to the events that occurred today and which reflect great credit on the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCULLOCH]. I refer now to the events that the gentleman mentioned in his remarks but which the gentleman described with a modesty that prevented the House from gaining a clear picture of the role that he himself played.

It is no exaggeration to say that the ranking minority member of the Judiciary Committee, the gentleman from Ohio, by his restraint and his timely action, preserved the opportunity of the 90th Congress to debate and vote on such legislation this year. It was his motion to reconsider the committee vote that kept the subject alive for this year, and as the gentleman from Illinois has said, it is here and now that concerns us tonight.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

Mr. YATES. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I asked my good friend, the gentleman from Ohio to yield because I wanted to say to him that over the last 20 years my party did have the majority except for one Congress, the 83d Congress, when the Republicans were in power. We have our sins for having been the majority party and having done nothing about gun control in that period. But you have failed your responsibility as well, because you Republicans did nothing in the 83d Congress. That was your sin and your failure. You had 2 years to take action and you did nothing. And if my memory serves me correctly, the Eisenhower administration made no recommendation for such control.

But why talk of the past. We are here today and both parties have the opportunity to do something today. What will the Republicans do today? How will you vote on the amendment today? You have a responsibility today. How will you vote? You ought to vote for my amendment.

Mr. CAREY. I decline to yield further.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois; even though it may be a faltering step, it is a slightly meaningful move in the right direction. The time has come to do something. I think what we ought to call this amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois is a name that could be shared with his colleague from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY]. This is nothing more than a domestic Findley amendment. I have sat here and listened to Findley amendments offered one after another that would prevent exports from the United States from falling into the wrong hands, so that they may not be used to kill American soldiers and overthrow free government in the world. If it is right to do that, how much more right is it to take simple precautions to prevent the import of foreign munitions manufacturers from falling into hands in this country that could be used to point the weapons to secure the overthrow of this Government and the killing of public officials and the spread of crime and disorder in this country?

What are we seeking to protect here? Americans or the free import of foreign munitions manufacturers? Why is it wrong to find out where the guns are going in this country? The largest arms cache I have seen lately that has been unearthed by the police was in the hands of such groups as the Revolutionary Action Movement. Are my friends anxious to see that the Revolutionary Action Movement will be able to secure a greater

importation of firearms in order to overthrow the Government of this country?

Are we afraid to let guns be registered so that they can go in this country to protect those elements in our society that would do that, and they could get more guns?

I would like this amendment to be called the Yates-Findley amendment, for the amendment would protect American lives, American citizens, from exports of foreign munition manufacturers that are coming in, cargo by cargo, and are falling into wanton hands to be used for any purpose to disrupt the peace, order, and tranquillity of this country. If we are anxious to restore domestic tranquillity in this country, let us begin by doing with these guns what we do about prize cows, prize pigs, and, yes, even the registration of little children by the Public Health Service.

What is wrong with finding out where the guns are going? If we know where they are, we may be able to do something to stop the flow of deadly weapons into hands that should not have them, not those designed for the protection of their own lives, but those who have heinous plans to use these guns abortively and without any regard to our Constitution, to overthrow the Government of the United States.

If you do not care about protecting the citizens from foreign imports and munition importers in this country, for God's sake, find out where the guns are going before you find out, looking up into the gallery, that an improper took away your last chance to vote for gun legislation.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CAREY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

(Mr. CORMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Chairman, I support the Yates amendment, but I would like to set the record straight as to the gun legislation before the House Judiciary Committee.

Gun legislation was for the first time assigned to the Judiciary Committee in the 90th Congress. The chairman, with the cooperation of the minority leader, held hearings in the spring of the first session. We tried for a number of months to arrive at a consensus. Admittedly, we have failed up to this time. It has not been because of a lack of interest or concern on the part of either the Judiciary Committee chairman or the ranking minority member.

It is my sincere hope that our committee will report favorably H.R. 17735 on June 20 with support by a substantial number of members on both sides in that committee, and that we may then bring the bill to the floor promptly so that the American people through their elected representatives will have an opportunity to deal with this difficult matter.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the bill and all amendment thereto be now closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. YATES) there were—ayes 76, noes 132.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. O'HARA of Michigan, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 17734) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and the amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 226, nays 133, not voting 74, as follows:

[Roll No. 176]

YEAS—226

Abbott	Daniels	Hathaway
Adams	Davis, Ga.	Hawkins
Addabbo	Delaney	Hechler, W. Va.
Anderson,	Dellenback	Henderson
Tenn.	Dent	Hicks
Andrews,	Dickinson	Holifield
N. Dak.	Diggs	Hosmer
Aspinall	Dole	Howard
Baring	Dow	Hungate
Barrett	Downing	Ichord
Battin	Dulski	Jacobs
Belcher	Duncan	Jarman
Bennett	Eckhardt	Johnson, Calif.
Berry	Edmondson	Jones, Ala.
Bevill	Edwards, Calif.	Jones, N.C.
Biester	Eilberg	Kastenmeier
Blanton	Esch	Kazen
Blatnik	Evans, Colo.	Keith
Boggs	Everett	Kleppe
Boland	Fascell	Kluczynski
Brademas	Fisher	Kupferman
Brasco	Fraser	Langen
Brinkley	Friedel	Leggett
Brooks	Fulton, Pa.	Lennon
Brotzman	Fuqua	Lipscomb
Brown, Calif.	Gallagher	Lloyd
Brown, Mich.	Garmatz	McCarthy
Brown, Ohio	Gathings	McClory
Broyhill, Va.	Gibbons	McCloskey
Burke, Mass.	Gonzalez	McCulloch
Burleson	Gray	McDonald,
Burton, Calif.	Green, Pa.	Mich.
Burton, Utah	Griffiths	McFall
Button	Gubser	Macdonald,
Byrne, Pa.	Gude	Mass.
Carey	Gurney	Machen
Clark	Hagan	Madden
Clausen,	Halpern	Mailliard
Don H.	Hamilton	Mathias, Calif.
Clawson, Del	Hammer-	Mathias, Md.
Cleveland	schmidt	Matsunaga
Cohelan	Hanley	May
Colmer	Hanna	Meeds
Conte	Hansen, Wash.	Meskill
Corman	Hardy	Miller, Calif.
Cunningham	Harsha	Minish

Mink	Randall
Minshall	Rees
Mize	Reid, N.Y.
Montgomery	Reinecke
Morris, N. Mex.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Morse, Mass.	Rhodes, Pa.
Morton	Roberts
Mosher	Rodino
Moss	Rogers, Colo.
Murphy, N.Y.	Rooney, Pa.
Natcher	Rosenthal
Nedzi	Roush
Nichols	Roybal
Nix	Rumsfeld
O'Hara, Mich.	Ruppe
Olsen	Ryan
O'Neill, Mass.	St Germain
Ottinger	St. Onge
Patman	Schweiker
Pepper	Schwengel
Perkins	Scott
Pettis	Shriver
Philbin	Sikes
Pickle	Sisk
Pike	Skubitz
Pirnie	Smith, Calif.
Poage	Smith, Okla.
Podell	Snyder
Poff	Springer
Pollock	Steed
Price, Ill.	Steiger, Ariz.
Railsback	Stephens

NAYS—133

Adair	Galifianakis	O'Konski
Albert	Goodling	Passman
Anderson, Ill.	Griffin	Patten
Arends	Gross	Pool
Ashley	Grover	Pryor
Ashmore	Haley	Quile
Bates	Hall	Quillen
Betts	Halleck	Rarick
Blackburn	Harvey	Reid, Ill.
Bolling	Hays	Reifel
Bray	Heckler, Mass.	Reuss
Brock	Horton	Riegle
Broomfield	Hull	Robison
Broyhill, N.C.	Hunt	Rogers, Fla.
Buchanan	Hutchinson	Roth
Burke, Fla.	Irwin	Roudebush
Byrnes, Wis.	Joelson	Sandman
Cabell	Johnson, Pa.	Satterfield
Cahill	Jonas	Saylor
Casey	Jones, Mo.	Schadeberg
Cederberg	Kee	Scherle
Chamberlain	King, N.Y.	Schneebeli
Clancy	Kornegay	Selden
Collier	Kuykendall	Shibley
Conable	Kyl	Slack
Corbett	Laird	Smith, Iowa
Cramer	Landrum	Stafford
Culver	Latta	Stanton
Curtis	Long, Md.	Steiger, Wis.
Davis, Wis.	Lukens	Sullivan
Denney	McClure	Thomson, Wis.
Devine	McDade	Tuck
Dowdy	McEwen	Ullman
Dwyer	MacGregor	Vanik
Edwards, Ala.	Mahon	Vigorito
Edwards, La.	Marsh	Waggonner
Eshleman	Martin	Watkins
Fallon	Michel	Whalley
Findley	Miller, Ohio	Whitener
Fino	Mills	Wyatt
Flood	Monagan	Yates
Ford, Gerald R.	Moorhead	Zablocki
Fountain	Morgan	Zion
Frelinghuysen	Myers	
Fulton, Tenn.	Nelsen	

NOT VOTING—74

Abernethy	Flynt	Moore
Andrews, Ala.	Foley	Murphy, Ill.
Annunzio	Ford,	O'Hara, Ill.
Ashbrook	William D.	O'Neal, Ga.
Ayres	Gardner	Pelly
Bell	Gettys	Price, Tex.
Bingham	Gialmo	Pucinski
Bolton	Gilbert	Purcell
Bow	Goodell	Resnick
Bush	Green, Oreg.	Rivers
Carter	Hansen, Idaho	Ronan
Celler	Harrison	Rooney, N.Y.
Conyers	Hébert	Rostenkowski
Cowger	Helstoski	Scheuer
Daddario	Herlong	Smith, N.Y.
Dawson	Holland	Staggers
de la Garza	Karsten	Teague, Tex.
Derwinski	Karth	Thompson, N.J.
Dingell	Kelly	Vander Jagt
Donohue	King, Calif.	Whitten
Dorn	Kirwan	Williams, Pa.
Erlenborn	Kyros	Willis
Evins, Tenn.	Long, La.	Wright
Farbstein	McMillan	Wylder
Feighan	Mayne	Zwach

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Celler with Mr. Bow.
Mr. Rivers with Mr. Ayres.
Mr. Purcell with Mr. Harrison.
Mrs. Kelly with Mrs. Bolton.
Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Moore.
Mr. Staggers with Mr. Pelly.
Mr. de la Garza with Mr. Bell.
Mr. McMillan with Mr. Carter.
Mr. Dorn with Mr. Ashbrook.
Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Cowger.
Mr. Pucinski with Mr. Gardner.
Mr. Annunzio with Mr. Hansen of Iowa.
Mr. Feighan with Mr. Williams of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Willis with Mr. Vander Jagt.
Mr. O'Hara of Illinois with Mr. Mayne.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Erlenborn.
Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Wylder.
Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Price of Texas.
Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Smith of New York.
Mr. Gettys with Mr. Zwach.
Mr. Foley with Mr. Goodell.
Mr. Gilbert with Mr. Derwinski.
Mr. Gialmo with Mr. Bush.
Mr. Herlong with Mr. Murphy of Illinois.
Mr. Dawson with Mr. William D. Ford.
Mr. Resnick with Mr. Conyers.
Mr. King of California with Mr. Bingham.
Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Flynt.
Mr. Andrews of Alabama with Mr. Helstoski.
Mr. Scheuer with Mr. Donohue.
Mr. Daddario with Mr. Ronan.
Mr. O'Neal of Georgia with Mr. Long of Louisiana.
Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Kyros.
Mr. Whitten with Mr. Karsten.
Mr. Wright with Mr. Karth.
Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Thompson of New Jersey.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Holland.

Mr. ROBERTS changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. RARICK changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. WIGGINS changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. JONAS

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. JONAS. I am, Mr. Speaker, in its present form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JONAS moves to recommit the bill H.R. 17734, to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 324, nays 33, answered "present" 3, not voting 73, as follows:

[Roll No. 177]

YEAS—324

Abbutt
Adair
Adabbo
Albert
Anderson, Ill.
Anderson, Tenn.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Arends
Ashley
Ashmore
Aspinall
Baring
Barrett
Bates
Battin
Belcher
Bennett
Betts
Bevill
Bieber
Blackburn
Blanton
Blatnik
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Brasco
Bray
Brinkley
Brock
Brooks
Broomfield
Brotzman
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill, N.C.
Broyhill, Va.
Buchanan
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson
Burton, Utah
Byrne, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.
Cahill
Carey
Casey
Cederberg
Chamberlain
Clancy
Clark
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del.
Cleveland
Cohelan
Colmer
Conte
Corbett
Corman
Cramer
Culver
Cunningham
Daniels
Davis, Ga.
Delaney
Denney
Dent
Devine
Dickinson
Dole
Dowdy
Downing
Dulski
Duncan
Dwyer
Eckhardt
Edmondson
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, La.
Eilberg
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Everett
Fallon
Fascell
Findley
Fino
Fisher
Flood
Foley
Ford, Gerald R.
Fountain
Fraser
Frelinghuysen
Friedel
Fulton, Pa.

Fulton, Tenn.
Fuqua
Galifianakis
Gallagher
Garmatz
Gathings
Gibbons
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gray
Green, Oreg.
Green, Pa.
Griffin
Griffiths
Grover
Gubser
Gude
Gurney
Hagan
Haley
Halleck
Halpern
Hamilton
Hammer-
schmidt
Hanley
Hanna
Hansen, Wash.
Hardy
Harsha
Harvey
Hathaway
Hays
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Henderson
Hicks
Hollfield
Horton
Hosmer
Howard
Hull
Hungate
Hunt
Ichord
Irwin
Jacobs
Jarman
Joelson
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Kazen
Kee
Keith
King, N.Y.
Kleppe
Kluczynski
Kornegay
Kuykendall
Kyl
Laird
Landrum
Langen
Latta
Leggett
Lennon
Lipscomb
Lloyd
Long, Md.
Lukens
McCarthy
McClory
McCloskey
McCulloch
McDade
McDonald,
Mich.
McFall
Macdonald,
Mass.
MacGregor
Machen
Madden
Mahon
Malliard
Marsh
Martin
Mathias, Calif.
Mathias, Md.
Matsunaga
May
Meeds
Meskill
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Ohio
Minish
Mink
Minshall
Mize

Monagan
Montgomery
Moorhead
Morgan
Morris, N. Mex.
Morse, Mass.
Morton
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Myers
Natcher
Nedzi
Nelsen
Nichols
Nix
O'Hara, Mich.
Olsen
O'Neill, Mass.
Ottinger
Passman
Patman
Patten
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Philbin
Pickle
Pike
Pirnie
Poage
Podell
Poff
Pollock
Pool
Price, Ill.
Pryor
Quillen
Rallsback
Randall
Rarick
Reid, N.Y.
Reifel
Reinecke
Rhodes, Ariz.
Rhodes, Pa.
Riegle
Roberts
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Rooney, Pa.
Roth
Roudebush
Roush
Roybal
Rumsfeld
Ruppe
St Germain
St. Onge
Sandman
Satterfield
Saylor
Schadeberg
Seherie
Schweiker
Schwengel
Scott
Selden
Shipley
Shriver
Sikes
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Calif.
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Okla.
Snyder
Springer
Stafford
Stanton
Steed
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stratton
Stubblefield
Stuckey
Sullivan
Taft
Talcott
Taylor
Teague, Calif.
Tenzer
Thompson, Ga.
Thomson, Wis.
Tiernan
Tuck
Tunney
Udall
Ullman

Utt
Van Deerlin
Vigorito
Waggonner
Waldie
Walker
Wampler
Watkins
Watson
Watts

Whalen
Whalley
White
Whitener
Widnall
Wiggins
Wilson, Bob
Wilson,
Charles H.
Winn

Wolf
Wyatt
Wylie
Wyman
Yates
Young
Zablocki
Zion

NAYS—33

Brown, Calif.
Burton, Calif.
Button
Cabell
Collier
Conable
Conyers
Curtis
Davis, Wis.
Dellenback
Dow

Edwards, Calif.
Gross
Hall
Hawkins
Jonas
Jones, Mo.
Kastenmeier
Kupferman
McClure
Michel
Mills

Mosher
O'Konski
Quie
Rees
Reid, Ill.
Reuss
Robison
Rosenthal
Ryan
Schneebeli
Vanik

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3

Adams
Diggs
Hutchinson
NOT VOTING—73

Abernethy
Andrews, Ala.
Annunzio
Ashbrook
Ayres
Bell
Berry
Bingham
Bolton
Bow
Bush
Carter
Celler
Cowger
Daddario
Dawson
de la Garza
Derwinski
Dingell
Donohue
Dorn
Erlenborn
Evins, Tenn.
Farbstein
Feighan

Flynt
Ford,
William D.
Gardner
Gettys
Gialmo
Gilbert
Goodell
Hansen, Idaho
Harrison
Hébert
Helstoski
Herlong
Holland
Karsten
Karst
Kelly
King, Calif.
Kirwan
Kyros
Long, La.
McEwen
McMillan
Mayne
Moore

Murphy, Ill.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Neal, Ga.
Pelly
Price, Tex.
Pucinski
Purcell
Resnick
Rivers
Ronan
Rooney, N.Y.
Rostenkowski
Scheuer
Smith, N.Y.
Staggers
Teague, Tex.
Thompson, N.J.
Vander Jagt
Whitten
Williams, Pa.
Willis
Wright
Wydler
Zwach

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Adams against.
Mr. William D. Ford for, with Mr. Hutchinson against.

Mr. Ayres for, with Mr. Williams of Pennsylvania against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Celler with Mr. Bow.
Mr. Rivers with Mr. Berry.
Mr. Purcell with Mr. Harrison.
Mrs. Kelly with Mrs. Bolton.
Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Moore.
Mr. Staggers with Mr. Pelly.
Mr. de la Garza with Mr. Bell.
Mr. McMillan with Mr. Carter.
Mr. Dorn with Mr. Ashbrook.
Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Cowger.
Mr. Pucinski with Mr. Gardner.
Mr. Annunzio with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
Mr. Feighan with Mr. McEwen.
Mr. Willis with Mr. Vander Jagt.
Mr. O'Hara of Illinois with Mr. Mayne.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Erlenborn.
Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Wydler.
Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Price of Texas.
Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Smith of New York.
Mr. Gettys with Mr. Zwach.
Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Goodell.
Mr. Gilbert with Mr. Derwinski.
Mr. Gialmo with Mr. Bush.
Mr. Herlong with Mr. Murphy of Illinois.
Mr. Dawson with Mr. Holland.
Mr. King of California with Mr. Bingham.
Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Flynt.
Mr. Andrews of Alabama with Mr. Helstoski.
Mr. Scheuer with Mr. Donohue.
Mr. Daddario with Mr. Ronan.
Mr. O'Neal of Georgia with Mr. Long of Louisiana.

Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Kyros.
Mr. Whitten with Mr. Karsten.
Mr. Wright with Mr. Karth.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HÉBERT]. If he had been present he would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD]. If he had been present he would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks on the bill just passed, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1968.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 17325. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to advertising in a convention program of a national political convention; and

H.J. Res. 1298. Joint resolution authorizing the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence.

ANNUAL COMPARISON OF FEDERAL SALARIES WITH THE SALARIES PAID IN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 327)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I forward herewith the annual comparison of Federal salaries with the salaries paid in private enterprise, as provided by section 5302 of title 5, United States Code.

The report, prepared by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, compares the present Federal statutory salary rates with average salary rates paid for the same levels of work in private enterprise as reported in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 1585, *National Survey of Professional,*

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 17734

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 12, 1968

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1968”) for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

TITLE I

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$5,000,000 shall be released from the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, for increased pay and postage costs as may be necessary in the subappropriations under such appropriation: *Provided*, That the amount available in such appropriation for plans, construction, and improvement of facilities is decreased from “\$4,735,000” to “\$4,635,000”.

EXTENSION SERVICE

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$273,000 shall be released from the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, for increased pay and postage costs as may be necessary in the subappropriations under such appropriation.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”, \$368,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation for “Salaries and expenses”,

1 Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-
2 218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$7,000 reserved, under
3 the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public
4 Law 90-218, shall be released for increased postage costs.

5 STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$419,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount re-
9 served, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses",
10 Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-
11 218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$89,000 reserved, under
12 the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public
13 Law 90-218, shall be released for increased postage costs.

14 CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

15 CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING, AND REGULATORY

16 PROGRAMS

17 For an additional amount for "Consumer protective,
18 marketing, and regulatory programs", \$6,183,000, to be
19 derived by transfer from the amounts reserved, pursuant to
20 Public Law 90-218, under appropriations available to the
21 Department of Agriculture, as follows:

22 "Cropland conversion program", Agricultural Sta-
23 bilization and Conservation Service, \$2,833,000; and

24 "School lunch program", Consumer and Marketing
25 Service, \$3,350,000:

1 *Provided*, That the amount of \$1,197,000 reserved, under
2 the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Pub-
3 lic Law 90-218, shall be released for increased costs of
4 meat inspection activities.

5 FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

6 Not to exceed \$6,000 shall be released for increased
7 postage costs from the amount reserved, under the appropria-
8 tion granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-
9 218.

10 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 Not to exceed \$267,000 shall be released for increased
13 pay and postage costs from the amount reserved, under the
14 appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public
15 Law 90-218.

16 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$69,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved,
20 under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agri-
21 cultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

1 AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION

2 SERVICE

3 EXPENSES, AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND

4 CONSERVATION SERVICE

5 For an additional amount for "Expenses, Agricultural
6 Stabilization and Conservation Service", \$2,396,000, to be
7 derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the
8 appropriation for "Cropland conversion program", Agricul-
9 tural Stabilization and Conservation Service, pursuant to
10 Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$32,000
11 reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head,
12 pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for
13 increased postage costs.

14 OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
17 \$153,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount
18 reserved, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses",
19 Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law
20 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$6,000 reserved,
21 under the appropriation under this head, pursuant to Public

1 Law 90-218, shall be released for increased pay and postage
2 costs.

3 PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT

4 For an additional amount for "Packers and stockyards
5 act", \$71,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount
6 reserved, under the appropriation for "Salaries and ex-
7 penses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public
8 Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$1,000 re-
9 served, under the appropriation granted under this head,
10 pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for in-
11 creased postage costs.

12 OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$161,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount re-
16 served, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses",
17 Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law
18 90-218: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,000 of the amount
19 reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head,
20 pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for in-
21 creased postage costs.

22 NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
25 \$30,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved,

1 under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agri-
2 cultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218:
3 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,000 of the amount reserved,
4 under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to
5 Public Law 90-218, shall be released for increased pay and
6 postage costs.

7 OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
10 \$79,000, to be derived from the amount reserved, under
11 the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural
12 Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That the amount of \$2,000 reserved, under the appro-
14 priation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law
15 90-218, shall be released for increased postage costs.

16 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$111,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount re-
20 served, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses",
21 Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-
22 218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$2,000 reserved, under
23 the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public
24 Law 90-218, shall be released for increased pay and postage
25 costs.

1 FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$1,530,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount re-
5 served, under the appropriation for "Cropland conversion
6 program", Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Serv-
7 ice, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the
8 amount of \$47,000 reserved, under the appropriation granted
9 under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be
10 released for increased postage costs.

11 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

12 ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Administrative and op-
14 erating expenses", \$281,000, to be derived by transfer from
15 the amount reserved, under the appropriation for "Cropland
16 conversion program", Agricultural Stabilization and Con-
17 servation Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*,
18 That the amount of \$4,000 reserved, under the appropria-
19 tion granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218,
20 shall be released for increased postage costs.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

MILITARY PERSONNEL

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Reserve personnel, Navy”, \$2,000,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Operation and maintenance, Army”, \$52,757,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Operation and maintenance, Navy”, \$38,941,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps”, \$1,950,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Operation and maintenance, Air Force”, \$36,000,000, and, in addition, \$6,600,000 to be derived by transfer from amounts available for

1 reserve pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appropria-
2 tion "Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard".

3 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE AGENCIES

4 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
5 nance, Defense Agencies", \$23,079,000.

6 CLAIMS, DEFENSE

7 For an additional amount for "Claims, Defense", \$8,-
8 000,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
9 "Contingencies, Defense".

10 EMERGENCY FUND, SOUTHEAST ASIA

11 For an additional amount for "Emergency Fund, South-
12 east Asia," \$3,791,100,000, and \$2,345,000,000 reserved
13 from obligation by the Secretary of Defense in accordance
14 with Public Law 90-218, is hereby made available, pursuant
15 to section 206 of that law, for use in the fiscal year 1968 to
16 offset special Vietnam costs.

17 GENERAL PROVISION

18 The amount of the limitation contained in section 606 of
19 the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1968, is
20 hereby increased by \$2,500,000.

CHAPTER III

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for "Federal payment to the District of Columbia", for the general fund of the District of Columbia, \$6,020,800, which together with balances of previous appropriations for this purpose, shall remain available until expended.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$535,558, of which \$2,700 shall be payable from the highway fund (including \$1,800 from the motor vehicle parking account), \$900 from the water fund, and \$300 from the sanitary sewage works fund.

Public Safety

For an additional amount for "Public safety", \$1,611,076, of which \$700 shall be payable from the highway fund,

1 \$200 from the water fund, and \$200 from the sanitary
2 sewage works fund.

3 Education

4 For an additional amount for "Education", \$790,000:
5 *Provided*, That \$675,000 of this appropriation shall remain
6 available until September 30, 1968, for the purpose of con-
7 ducting summer programs for children and youth.

8 Health and Welfare

9 For an additional amount for "Health and Welfare",
10 \$2,214,000.

11 Settlement of Claims and Suits

12 For payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by
13 the Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of the
14 Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46
15 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$36,800.

16 Capital Outlay

17 For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", to remain
18 available until expended, \$847,000, of which \$77,000 shall
19 be available for construction services by the Director of
20 Buildings and Grounds or by contract for architectural engi-
21 neering services, as may be determined by the Commissioner.

22 Division of Expenses

23 The sums appropriated herein for the District of Co-
24 lumbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
25 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia.

CHAPTER IV

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Military assistance",
\$100,000,000.

CHAPTER V

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

ANNUITIES UNDER SPECIAL ACTS

For an additional amount for "Annuities under special
acts", \$78,000.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$6,720,000.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
sions", \$47,500,000, to remain available until expended.

1 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

2 For an additional amount for "General operating
3 expenses", \$6,000,000.

4 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN
5 DEVELOPMENT

6 RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE

7 LOW RENT PUBLIC HOUSING ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

8 For additional amounts for "Annual contributions",
9 \$6,042,000 for the fiscal year 1967, and \$20,000,000 for the
10 fiscal year 1968.

11 CHAPTER VI

12 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

13 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

14 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

15 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
16 and resources", \$9,733,000.

17 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

18 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

19 For an additional amount for "Education and welfare
20 services", \$3,107,000.

21 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

22 For an additional amount for "Resources management",
23 \$2,172,000.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For an additional amount for "Management and pro-
4 tection", \$4,046,000.

5 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

6 PROTOTYPE DESALTING PLANT

7 For participation in the construction, operation, and
8 maintenance of a large prototype desalting plant in Southern
9 California, as authorized by the Act of May 19, 1967 (Public
10 Law 90-18), \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-
11 pended.

12 RELATED AGENCIES

13 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

14 FOREST SERVICE

15 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

16 For an additional amount for "Forest protection and
17 utilization", for "Forest land management", \$38,975,000,
18 of which the following amounts shall be derived by transfer
19 from amounts reserved, pursuant to Public Law 90-218,
20 under appropriations available to the Department of Agri-
21 culture, as follows:

22 "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research
23 Service, \$2,546,000;

1 “Payments and expenses”, Cooperative State Re-
2 search Service, \$4,155,000;

3 “Cooperative extension work, payments and ex-
4 penses”, Extension Service, \$3,114,000;

5 “School lunch program”, Consumer and Market-
6 ing Service, \$1,578,000;

7 “Salaries and expenses”, Foreign Agricultural Serv-
8 ice, \$987,000;

9 “Cropland conversion program”, Agricultural Sta-
10 bilization and Conservation Service, \$272,000; and

11 “Rural water and waste disposal grants”, Farmers
12 Home Administration, \$2,000,000;

13 *Provided*, That in addition, not to exceed \$6,477,000 shall
14 be available from the amount reserved, under the appropria-
15 tion “Forest protection and utilization”, pursuant to Public
16 Law 90-218, for such increased pay costs and expenses of
17 fighting forest fires as may be necessary in the subappropri-
18 ations under such appropriation.

19 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

20 Not to exceed \$1,382,000 shall be available for increased
21 pay costs from the amount reserved, under the contract
22 authorization granted under this head, pursuant to Public
23 Law 90-218.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
2 WELFARE

3 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

4 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

5 For an additional amount for "Indian Health Activities",
6 \$2,857,000, to be derived by transfer from the amounts
7 reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218, under appropria-
8 tions available to the Public Health Service, as follows:

9 "Communicable diseases", \$419,000;

10 "National Institute of Neurological Diseases and
11 Blindness", \$1,677,000;

12 "National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Dis-
13 eases", \$180,000; and

14 "Mental health research and services", \$581,000.

15 CHAPTER VII

16 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
17 WELFARE

18 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

19 SCHOOL ASSISTANCE IN FEDERALLY AFFECTED AREAS

20 For an additional amount for payments to local educa-
21 tional agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools
22 as authorized by title I of the Act of September 30, 1950

1 (Public Law 874, Eighty-first Congress), as amended,
2 \$90,965,000.

3 VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

4 GRANTS FOR REHABILITATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

5 For an additional amount for grants for State planning
6 for the development of comprehensive vocational rehabilita-
7 tion programs under section 4 (a) (2) (B) of the Vocational
8 Rehabilitation Act, as amended, not to exceed \$1,900,000 to
9 be derived from amounts heretofore appropriated for other
10 vocational rehabilitation activities, excluding funds for reha-
11 bilitation services under section 2 of the Vocational Reha-
12 bilitation Act, as amended, and notwithstanding specific
13 limitations set forth in the Department of Health, Education,
14 and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1968, for the various activi-
15 ties authorized by the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as
16 amended: *Provided*, That the foregoing amount, together
17 with amounts heretofore appropriated for grants under such
18 section 4 (a) (2) (B), shall remain available until June 30,
19 1969.

20 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

21 AIR POLLUTION

22 For an additional amount for "Air pollution", \$355,000,
23 to be derived from the amount reserved, under the appro-
24 priation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law
25 90-218.

1 COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

2 For an additional amount for “Community health serv-
3 ices”, \$324,000, to be derived from the amount reserved,
4 under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant
5 to Public Law 90-218.

6 COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING AND SERVICES

7 For an additional amount for “Comprehensive health
8 planning and services”, \$60,000, to be derived by transfer
9 from the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted
10 under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

11 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

12 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for “Limitation on salaries and
14 expenses”, Social Security Administration, \$84,928,000, to
15 be expended, as authorized by section 201 (g) (1) of the
16 Social Security Act, as amended, from any one or all of the
17 trust funds referred to therein.

18 PAYMENT TO TRUST FUNDS FOR HEALTH INSURANCE FOR

19 THE AGED

20 For an additional amount for “Payment to trust funds
21 for health insurance for the aged”, \$373,028,000.

22 WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

23 WORK INCENTIVE ACTIVITIES

24 For carrying out a work incentive program, as author-
25 ized by Part C of Title IV of the Social Security Act, and

1 for related child-care services, as authorized by Part A of
2 Title IV of the Act, \$10,000,000, to be derived by transfer
3 from the amounts reserved, pursuant to Public Law 90-218,
4 under appropriations available to the Office of Education, as
5 follows:

6 "School assistance in federally affected areas",
7 \$500,000; and

8 "Elementary and secondary educational activities",
9 \$9,500,000;

10 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$9,000,000 of the sum avail-
11 able herein shall be transferred to the Secretary of Labor, as
12 authorized by section 431 of the Act.

13 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

14 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
15 public assistance", \$1,135,000,000.

16 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 Not to exceed \$36,000 shall be available for increased
19 pay costs and referee expenses from the amount reserved,
20 under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to
21 Public Law 90-218.

1 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

2 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for “Limitation on salaries and
4 expenses”, \$1,300,000, of which \$1,285,000 shall be de-
5 rived from the “Railroad Retirement account”, and \$15,000
6 shall be derived from the “Railroad Retirement supplemental
7 account”, as authorized by the Act of October 30, 1966
8 (Public Law 89-699).

9 CHAPTER VIII

10 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

11 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

13 Committee Employees

14 For an additional amount for “Committee employees”,
15 \$125,000.

16 MEMBERS’ CLERK HIRE

17 For an additional amount for “Members’ clerk hire”
18 \$600,000.

1 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

2 Miscellaneous Items

3 For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",
4 \$650,000.

5 The provisions of House Resolutions 161, 464, 506, and
6 1003, Ninetieth Congress, shall be the permanent law with
7 respect thereto.

8 CHAPTER IX

9 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

11 ALIEN PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

12 Limitation on General Administrative Expenses

13 In addition to the amount made available under this head
14 for general administrative expenses for the current fiscal
15 year, \$86,000 shall be available for transfer to the appro-
16 priation for "Salaries and expenses, General legal activities",
17 for such administrative expenses.

18 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$5,738,000.

22 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

23 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

24 For an additional amount for "Support of United States
25 prisoners", \$1,300,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

3 DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES

4 The appropriation granted under this head in the Depart-
5 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1968, shall be avail-
6 able for supplements to Federal grant-in-aid programs, as
7 authorized by Title V of the Public Works and Economic
8 Development Act of 1965, as amended (79 Stat. 565; 81
9 Stat. 266).

10 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$1,000,000, of which \$769,000 shall remain available for
14 international trade promotions until June 30, 1969.

15 THE JUDICIARY

16 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

17 JUDICIAL SERVICES

18 SALARIES OF JUDGES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",
20 \$180,000.

21 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

22 For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and com-
23 missioners", \$350,000.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Judicial Center, including travel, advertising, and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$40,000.

RELATED AGENCIES

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

For an additional amount for “Special international exhibitions”, for United States participation in the World Exposition to be held in Osaka, Japan, in 1970, as authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), including not to exceed \$15,000 for official reception and representation expenses, to remain available until expended, \$9,307,000, of which \$1,431,000 shall be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under the appropriation available to the United States Information Agency for “Salaries and expenses”, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That not less than fifty per centum of the amount appropriated herein shall be paid in Japanese yen accrued under the Set-

1 tlement on Post War Economic Assistance between the
2 United States and Japan, dated January 9, 1962: *Provided*
3 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available without
4 regard to 5 U.S.C. 3108.

5 CHAPTER X

6 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

7 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
10 \$5,138,000, and release of \$12,000 pursuant to Public Law
11 90-218.

12 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$837,000, and release of \$2,163,000 pursuant to Public Law
16 90-218.

17 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$88,000, and release of \$203,000 pursuant to Public Law
21 90-218.

1 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

2 ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

3 For an additional amount for "Administering the public
4 debt", \$455,000, and release of \$260,000 pursuant to Pub-
5 lic Law 90-218.

6 INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 Release of \$559,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

9 REVENUE ACCOUNTING AND PROCESSING

10 For an additional amount for "Revenue accounting and
11 processing", \$2,314,000, and in addition \$77,000 to be
12 derived by transfer from the amount reserved under the
13 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Internal Revenue
14 Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218 and release of
15 \$2,668,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

16 COMPLIANCE

17 For an additional amount for "Compliance", \$1,990,-
18 000, and release of \$12,935,000 pursuant to Public Law
19 90-218.

20 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
23 \$200,000, and release of \$516,000 pursuant to Public Law
24 90-218.

1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 (Out of Postal Fund)

3 SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

4 For an additional amount for "Supplies and services",
5 \$3,000,000, and in addition, \$2,800,000 to be derived by
6 transfer from "Transportation."

7 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

8 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 Release of \$28,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

11 INDEPENDENT AGENCY

12 ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For necessary expenses of the Administrative Confer-
15 ence of the United States, established by the Administrative
16 Conference Act (78 Stat. 615), \$67,000, to be available
17 from January 8, 1968.

18 CHAPTER XI

19 CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

20 For payment of claims settled and determined by de-
21 partments and agencies in accord with law and judgments
22 rendered against the United States by the United States
23 Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth
24 in House Document Numbered 317, Ninetieth Congress,

1 \$16,687,049, together with such amounts as may be neces-
 2 sary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judg-
 3 ments or provided by law) and such additional sums due
 4 to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to
 5 pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment
 6 herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become
 7 final and conclusive against the United States by failure of
 8 the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That
 9 unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judg-
 10 ment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein
 11 shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date
 12 of approval of the Act.

13 TITLE II

14 INCREASED PAY COSTS

15 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal
 16 year 1968, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant
 17 to law, as follows:

18 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

19 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

20 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

21 "Office of the Speaker", \$4,485.

22 "Office of the Parliamentarian", \$3,930.

23 "Compilation of precedents", \$405.

24 "Office of the Chaplain", \$540.

1 “Office of the Postmaster”, \$18,570.

2 “Committee employees”, \$231,340.

3 “Minority employees”, \$4,230.

4 “Democratic steering committee”, \$1,615.

5 Special and minority employees:

6 “Republican conference”, \$1,615;

7 “Majority leader”, \$3,465;

8 “Minority leader”, \$3,145;

9 “Majority whip”, \$2,330;

10 “Minority whip”, \$2,330;

11 “Printing clerks”, \$575; and

12 “Technical assistant in the office of the attending
13 physician”, \$510.

14 “Official reporters of debates”, \$9,355.

15 “Official reporters to committees”, \$9,250.

16 “Appropriations committee”, \$25,315.

17 MEMBERS’ CLERK HIRE

18 “Members’ clerk hire”, \$1,217,700.

19 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

20 “Special and select committees”, \$131,625.

21 “Revision of the laws”, \$945.

22 “Speaker’s automobile”, \$440.

23 “Majority leader’s automobile”, \$440.

24 “Minority leader’s automobile”, \$440.

1 JOINT ITEMS

2 "Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expendi-
3 tures", \$1,310, to remain available until expended.

4 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

5 "Joint Economic Committee", \$11,645.

6 "Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", \$10,340.

7 "Joint Committee on Printing", \$6,330.

8 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

9 "Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation",
10 \$16,200.

11 "Joint Committee on Defense Production", \$2,955.

12 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

13 Office of the Architect of the Capitol: "Salaries",
14 \$20,000;

15 Capitol buildings and grounds:

16 "Capitol buildings", \$23,000;

17 "Capitol grounds", \$19,500;

18 "Capitol power plant", \$10,000;

19 Library buildings and grounds: "Structural and mechan-
20 ical care", \$22,000;

BOTANIC GARDEN

“Salaries and expenses”, \$13,000;

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

“Salaries and expenses”: Not to exceed \$156,000 of the amount allocated for rental of space under this heading, fiscal year 1968, may be used for increased pay costs.

Copyright Office, “Salaries and expenses”, \$81,032, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation “Salaries and expenses”, Library of Congress, fiscal year 1968.

Legislative Reference Service, “Salaries and expenses”, \$110,323, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation “Salaries and expenses”, Books for the blind and physically handicapped, fiscal year 1968.

“Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program)”, \$6,443, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation “Salaries and expenses”, Books for the blind and physically handicapped, fiscal year 1968.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Office of Superintendent of Documents, “Salaries and expenses”, \$110,000, and, in addition, not to exceed \$25,000

1 of the \$200,000 reserve fund under this head for the current
2 fiscal year may be used for increased pay costs.

3 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

4 "Salaries and expenses", \$1,559,000.

5 THE JUDICIARY

6 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

7 "Care of the building and grounds", \$6,900.

8 COURT OF CLAIMS

9 "Salaries and expenses", \$20,000.

10 COURT OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

11 JUDICIAL SERVICES

12 "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$660,000.

13 "Expenses of referees", \$60,000, to be derived from the

14 "Referees salary and expense fund".

15 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

16 EXECUTIVE MANSION

17 "Operating expenses, Executive Mansion": (Release of
18 \$23,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

19 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

20 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$152,000 pur-
21 suant to Public Law 90-218).

22 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

23 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$5,000 pursuant
24 to Public Law 90-218).

1 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGI-
2 NEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON MARINE
3 SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES

4 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$10,000 pursuant
5 to Public Law 90-218).

6 NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

7 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$17,000 pursuant
8 to Public Law 90-218).

9 OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

10 “Salaries and expenses”, \$133,000, of which \$15,000
11 shall be derived by transfer from “Salaries and expenses,
12 Telecommunications”, fiscal year 1968, and \$118,000 shall
13 be derived by transfer from “State and local preparedness”.

14 “Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Fed-
15 eral agencies”, \$102,000.

16 SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

17 “Salaries and expenses”, \$11,000.

18 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

19 ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

20 “Administrative expenses”, Agency for International
21 Development, \$1,065,000, to be derived by transfer from
22 appropriations for “Economic assistance”, fiscal year 1968;

23 “Administrative and other expenses”, Department of

1 State, \$60,000, to be derived by transfer from appropriations
2 for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1968.

3 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

4 COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

5 "Payments and expenses": (Release of \$45,000 pur-
6 suant to Public Law 90-218, for such increased pay costs as
7 may be necessary in the subappropriations under such
8 appropriation) ;

9 FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

10 "Salaries and expenses", \$37,000, to be derived by
11 transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and
12 expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public
13 Law 90-218;

14 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

15 "Conservation operations", \$1,475,000, to be derived by
16 transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and
17 expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Pub-
18 lic Law 90-218; (and release of \$2,025,000 pursuant to
19 Public Law 90-218) ;

20 "Watershed planning", \$192,000, to be derived by
21 transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and
22 expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Pub-
23 lic Law 90-218; (and release of \$4,000 pursuant to Public
24 Law 90-218) ;

1 “Watershed protection”: (Release of \$1,071,000 pur-
2 suant to Public Law 90-218) ;

3 “Flood prevention”: (Release of \$309,000 pursuant to
4 Public Law 90-218) ;

5 “Great plains conservation program”: (Release of
6 \$117,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) ;

7 “Resource conservation and development”, \$120,000, to
8 be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under
9 “Salaries and expenses”, Agricultural Research Service, pur-
10 suant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$3,000 pur-
11 suant to Public Law 90-218) ;

12 CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

13 “School lunch program”: (Release of \$53,000 pursuant
14 to Public Law 90-218) ;

15 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

16 “Salaries and expenses”, \$248,000, to be derived by
17 transfer from the amount reserved under “Cropland conver-
18 sion program”, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation
19 Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of
20 \$6,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) ;

21 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

22 “Salaries and expenses”, \$37,000, to be derived by
23 transfer from the amount reserved under “Salaries and ex-
24 penses”, Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public

1 Law 90-218; (and release of \$1,000 pursuant to Public Law
2 90-218).

3 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

4 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

5 "Salaries and expenses", \$150,000.

6 OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

7 "Salaries and expenses", \$80,000.

8 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

9 "Salaries and expenses", \$400,000.

10 "Preparation for nineteenth decennial census": (Release
11 of \$201,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

12 "1967 economic census": (Release of \$207,000 pur-
13 suant to Public Law 90-218).

14 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

15 "Operations and administration", \$225,000.

16 BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

17 "Salaries and expenses", \$143,000.

18 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

19 "Export control", \$104,000.

20 OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

21 "Salaries and expenses", \$98,000.

22 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

23 "Salaries and expenses", \$2,200,000.

24 "Research and development", \$400,000.

PATENT OFFICE

“Salaries and expenses”, \$800,000.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

“Research and technical services”, \$700,000.

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

“Maritime training”, \$100,000.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

MILITARY PERSONNEL

“Military personnel, Army”, \$90,000,000; (and release of \$59,900,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“Military personnel, Navy”, \$110,000,000.

“Military personnel, Marine Corps”, \$33,700,000, of which \$14,145,000 shall be derived by transfer from amounts reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appropriation “Reserve personnel, Army”, and \$19,555,000 shall be derived by transfer from amounts reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appropriation “National Guard personnel, Army”.

“Military personnel, Air Force”, \$70,000,000; (and release of \$15,500,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“Reserve personnel, Navy”, \$3,880,000, of which \$3,200,000 shall be derived by transfer from amounts reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appro-

1 priation "National Guard personnel, Air Force", and \$680,-
 2 000 shall be derived by transfer from amounts reserved
 3 pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appropriation
 4 "Reserve personnel, Air Force".

5 "Reserve personnel, Air Force", (release of \$1,000,-
 6 000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

7 "National Guard personnel, Army", (release of \$10,-
 8 127,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

9 "National Guard personnel, Air Force", (release of
 10 \$1,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

11 "Retired pay, Defense", \$75,000,000.

12 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

13 "Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard",
 14 \$1,828,000 to be derived by transfer from the amount re-
 15 served under "National Guard personnel, Army" pursuant
 16 to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$1,300,000 pursuant
 17 to Public Law 90-218).

18 "Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard", (re-
 19 lease of \$1,723,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

20 "Court of Military Appeals", \$15,000.

21 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

22 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

23 Corps of Engineers—Civil:

24 "Operation and maintenance, general", \$3,000,000,

25 "General expenses", \$565,000.

1 Ryukyu Islands, Army: "Administration", \$122,000.

2 United States Soldiers' Home: "Operation and maintenance", \$190,000, to be paid from the Soldiers Home permanent fund.

5 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
6 WELFARE

7 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

8 "Salaries and expenses", (release of \$2,054,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

10 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

11 "School assistance in federally affected areas": (Release of \$18,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

13 "Higher educational activities": (Release of \$86,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

15 "Salaries and expenses", \$194,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Elementary and secondary educational activities", Office of Education, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$666,000 reserved under "Salaries and expenses" pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

21 "Civil rights educational activities": (Release of \$29,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

23 VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

24 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$50,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Health manpower: "Health manpower education and utilization": (Release of \$270,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

Disease prevention and environmental control:

"Chronic diseases": (Release of \$393,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218);

"Communicable diseases": (Release of \$1,024,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218);

"Urban and industrial health": (Release of \$390,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218); and

"Radiological health": (Release of \$325,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

HEALTH SERVICES

"Hospitals and medical care", \$1,844,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "National Heart Institute", National Institutes of Health, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$82,000 reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Hospital construction activities": (Release of \$152,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Emergency health activities": (Release of \$133,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

“Biological standards”: (Release of \$115,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“National Cancer Institute”: (Release of \$726,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“National Heart Institute”: (Release of \$380,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“National Institute of Dental Research”: (Release of \$143,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“National Institute of Child Health and Human Development”: (Release of \$127,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“National health statistics”: (Release of \$174,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“National Library of Medicine”: (Release of \$184,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“Office of the Surgeon General, salaries and expenses”, \$47,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under “Health manpower education and utilization”, Public Health Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$262,000 reserved under “Office of the Surgeon General, salaries and expenses” pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

1 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$980,000, to be derived by
3 transfer from the amount reserved under "Mental health
4 research and services", National Institute of Mental Health,
5 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

6 WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

7 "Bureau of Family Services, salaries and expenses":
8 (Release of \$92,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

9 "Children's Bureau, salaries and expenses": (Release of
10 \$82,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

11 "Office of the Commissioner, salaries and expenses":
12 (Release of \$40,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

13 "Assistance to Refugees in the United States": (Release
14 of \$28,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

15 ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

16 "Coordination and development of programs for the
17 aging": (Release of \$35,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-
18 218).

19 SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

20 "Gallaudet College, salaries and expenses", \$41,000, to
21 be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under
22 "Higher educational activities", Office of Education, pursuant
23 to Public Law 90-218.

1 “Howard University, salaries and expenses”, \$234,000,
2 to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under
3 “Higher educational activities”, Office of Education, pursu-
4 ant to Public Law 90-218.

5 “Freedmen’s Hospital, salaries and expenses”, \$237,-
6 000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved
7 under “Higher educational activities”, Office of Education,
8 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$166,000 pur-
11 suant to Public Law 90-218).

12 “Office of Field Coordination, salaries and expenses”:
13 (Release of \$101,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

14 “Office of the Comptroller, salaries and expenses”: (Re-
15 lease of \$233,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

16 “Office of Administration, salaries and expenses”: (Re-
17 lease of \$65,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

18 “Surplus property utilization”, \$39,000, to be derived
19 by transfer from the amount reserved under “Office of Field
20 Coordination, salaries and expenses”, pursuant to Public Law
21 90-218.

22 “Office of the General Counsel, salaries and expenses”:
23 (Release of \$16,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

1 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN
2 DEVELOPMENT

3 RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE

4 “Salaries and expenses”, \$853,600.

5 “Limitation on administrative expenses, college housing
6 loans” (Increase of \$75,000 in the limitation for administra-
7 tive expenses).

8 “Limitation on administrative expenses, housing for the
9 elderly or handicapped” (Increase of \$40,000 in the limita-
10 tion for administrative expenses).

11 METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT

12 “Salaries and expenses”, \$189,200.

13 “Limitation on administrative expenses, public facility
14 loans” (Increase of \$40,000 in the limitation for administra-
15 tive expenses).

16 Demonstrations and intergovernmental relations: “Sal-
17 aries and expenses”, \$41,300, together with an additional
18 amount of \$80,000, to be derived from the appropriation
19 for “Model cities programs”.

20 Mortgage credit: “Limitation on administrative ex-
21 penses, Federal National Mortgage Association” (Increase
22 of \$200,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses).

23 DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

24 “General administration”, \$131,000.

25 “Regional management and services”, \$155,200.

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

3 "Construction and maintenance": (Release of \$37,000
4 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

5 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

6 "General administrative expenses", \$125,000.

7 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

8 "Salaries and expenses", \$95,000.

9 "Land and water conservation": (Release of \$188,000
10 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

11 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

12 "Administration of territories": (Release of \$37,000
13 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

14 "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands": (Release of
15 \$123,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

16 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

17 "Surveys, investigations, and research", \$1,420,000;
18 (and release of \$577,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

19 BUREAU OF MINES

20 "Conservation and development of mineral resources",
21 \$645,000; (and release of \$100,000 pursuant to Public Law
22 90-218).

23 "Health and safety", \$61,000; (and release of \$200,000
24 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

1 “Solid waste disposal”: (Release of \$33,000 pursuant
2 to Public Law 90-218).

3 “General administrative expenses”, \$41,000.

4 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

5 “Salaries and expenses”, \$23,000, to be derived by
6 transfer from the amount reserved under “Water supply and
7 water pollution control”, Federal Water Pollution Control
8 Administration, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

9 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

10 “Management and investigations of resources”: (Re-
11 lease of \$435,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

12 “Construction of fishing vessels”, \$2,500, to be derived
13 by transfer from the amount reserved under “Anadromous
14 and Great Lakes fisheries conservation”, Bureau of Commer-
15 cial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

16 “Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and devel-
17 opment”, \$5,500, to be derived by transfer from the amount
18 reserved under “Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries con-
19 servation”, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Pub-
20 lic Law 90-218.

21 “Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation”:
22 (Release of \$5,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

23 “General administrative expenses”, \$27,000, to be de-

1 rived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Anadro-
2 mous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", Bureau of
3 Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

4 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan
5 fund" (Increase of \$8,200 in the limitation for administra-
6 tive expenses).

7 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

8 "Management and investigations of resources", \$709,-
9 000, together with \$10,000 to be derived by transfer from the
10 amount reserved under "Anadromous and Great Lakes
11 fisheries conservation", Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pur-
12 suant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$332,000 from
13 the amount reserved under "Management and investigations
14 of resources" pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

15 "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation",
16 \$5,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved
17 under "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation",
18 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law
19 90-218.

20 "General administrative expenses", \$45,000, to be de-
21 rived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Anad-
22 romous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", Bureau of
23 Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities",
3 \$506,000.

4 "General administrative expenses", \$75,000.

5 "Preservation of historic properties", \$13,000.

6 "Construction": (Release of \$134,000 pursuant to Pub-
7 lic Law 90-218).

8 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

9 "General investigations", including \$16,000 for inves-
10 tigations of programs in Alaska, and \$11,000 for transfer to
11 the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for studies, in-
12 vestigations, and reports, to be derived by transfer from the
13 amount reserved under "Operation and maintenance", Bu-
14 reau of Reclamation, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, \$207,-
15 000; (and release of \$92,000 pursuant to Public Law
16 90-218).

17 "Construction and rehabilitation": (Release of \$1,-
18 000,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

19 "Operation and maintenance": (Release of \$1,380,000
20 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) : *Provided*, That the amount
21 made available to the appropriation granted under this head
22 for fiscal year 1968, from the Colorado River Dam fund is
23 increased by "\$17,000".

24 "Upper Colorado River Storage Project": (Release of
25 \$448,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) of which

1 \$21,000 is for activities authorized by section 8 of the Act
2 of April 11, 1956.

3 "General administrative expenses", \$327,000, to be de-
4 rived by transfer from the amount reserved under the recla-
5 mation fund portion of "Operation and maintenance", Bureau
6 of Reclamation, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, and to
7 be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945
8 (43 U.S.C. 377).

9 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

10 "Operation and maintenance": (Release of \$200,000
11 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

12 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

13 "Operation and maintenance", \$26,000, to be derived
14 by transfer from the amount reserved under "Construction",
15 Southwestern Power Administration, pursuant to Public Law
16 90-218.

17 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

18 "Salaries and expenses", \$144,000, to be derived by
19 transfer from the amount reserved under "Water supply and
20 water pollution control", Federal Water Pollution Control
21 Administration, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

22 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

23 "Salaries and expenses", \$233,000, to be derived by
24 transfer from the amount reserved under "Water supply and

1 water pollution control", Federal Water Pollution Control
2 Administration, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

3 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

5 "Salaries and expenses, general administration",
6 \$178,000.

7 "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities".
8 \$616,000.

9 "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$200,000.

10 "Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and
11 Marshals", \$1,442,000.

12 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

13 "Salaries and expenses", \$8,412,000.

14 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

15 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$1,451,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

17 LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

18 "Labor-Management Services Administration, salaries
19 and expenses", \$25,000, to be derived by transfer from
20 "Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses",
21 fiscal year 1968; (and release of \$232,000 under "Labor-

1 Management Services Administration, salaries and expenses”,
2 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

3 WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS

4 “Wage and Hour Division, salaries and expenses”, (Re-
5 lease of \$580,000 under “Wage and Hour Division, salaries
6 and expenses”, pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

7 “Women’s Bureau, salaries and expenses”, \$9,000, to be
8 derived by transfer from “Office of Manpower Administrator,
9 salaries and expenses”, fiscal year 1968; (and release of
10 \$19,000 for increased pay under “Women’s Bureau, salaries
11 and expenses”, pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

12 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES’ COMPENSATION

13 “Salaries and expenses”, (Release of \$81,000 under
14 “Salaries and expenses”, pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

15 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

16 “Salaries and expenses”, \$54,000, to be derived by
17 transfer from “Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries
18 and expenses”, fiscal year 1968; (and release of \$487,000
19 under “Salaries and expenses”, pursuant to Public Law 90-
20 218).

1 BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS

2 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$38,000 pursuant
3 to Public Law 90-218).

4 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

5 "Salaries and expenses", (Release of \$134,000 under
6 "Salaries and expenses", pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 "Salaries and expenses", \$45,000, to be derived by
9 transfer from "Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries
10 and expenses", fiscal year 1968, (and release of \$103,000
11 under "Salaries and expenses", pursuant to Public Law 90-
12 218).

13 "Federal contract compliance and civil rights program",
14 \$3,000, to be derived by transfer from "Office of Manpower
15 Administrator, salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1968, (and
16 release of \$26,000 under "Federal contract compliance and
17 civil rights program", pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

18 "President's Committee on Consumer Interests", \$8,000.

19 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

20 (OUT OF POSTAL FUND)

21 "Administration and regional operation", \$3,000,000.

22 "Operations", \$110,000,000, and in addition, \$25,000,-
23 000 to be derived by transfer from "Transportation"; (and
24 release of \$49,181,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

“Salaries and expenses”, \$2,059,000, to be derived by transfer from amounts reserved in other appropriations pursuant to Public Law 90-218, as follows:

“Missions to international organizations”, fiscal year 1968, \$54,000;

“International conferences and contingencies”, fiscal year 1968, \$163,000;

“Operation and maintenance, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico”, fiscal year 1968, \$50,000;

“American sections, international commissions”, fiscal year 1968, \$20,000;

“International fisheries commissions”, fiscal year 1968, \$110,000;

“Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities”, fiscal year 1968, \$875,000;

“Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West”, fiscal year 1968, \$580,000;

“Migration and refugee assistance”, fiscal year 1968, \$7,000; and

“Rama Road, Nicaragua”, \$200,000; (and release

1 of \$1,911,000 reserved under "Salaries and expenses",
2 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

3 "Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings
4 abroad": (Release of \$61,000 pursuant to Public Law
5 90-218).

6 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

7 "Missions to international organizations": (Release of
8 \$85,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

9 "International conferences and contingencies": (Release
10 of \$5,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

11 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

12 International Boundary and Water Commission, United
13 States and Mexico:

14 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$23,000 pur-
15 suant to Public Law 90-218) ;

16 "Operation and maintenance": (Release of \$20,000
17 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) ;

18 "Construction": (Release of \$19,000 pursuant to
19 Public Law 90-218) ; and

20 "Chamizal settlement": (Release of \$7,600 pur-
21 suant to Public Law 90-218).

1 “American sections, international commissions”: (Re-
2 lease of \$18,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

3 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

4 “Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities”:
5 (Release of \$263,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

6 “Migration and refugee assistance”: (Release of \$12,000
7 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

8 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 “Salaries and expenses”, \$75,000.

11 COAST GUARD

12 “Operating expenses”, \$4,700,000 (and release of
13 \$1,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

14 “Retired Pay”, \$199,000.

15 FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

16 “Operations”, \$10,000,000 (and release of \$2,000,000
17 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

18 “Operation and maintenance, National Capital Air-
19 ports”, \$215,000.

20 FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

21 “Motor Carrier Safety”, \$53,000.

1 NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$57,000.

3 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$232,000 pur-
6 suant to Public law 90-218).

7 BUREAU OF THE MINT

8 "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000 (and release of
9 \$23,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

10 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

11 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$160,000 pur-
12 suant to Public Law 90-218).

13 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

14 "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$2,-
15 215,000.16 "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$1,096,-
17 000.18 "Operating expenses, National Archives and Records
19 Service", \$307,000.20 "Operating expenses, Transportation and Communica-
21 tions Service", \$145,000.22 "Operating expenses, Property Management and Dis-
23 posal Service", \$272,000.24 "Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator", \$46,-
25 000.

1 “Allowances and office facilities for former Presidents”,
2 \$16,000.

3 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

4 “Medical administration and miscellaneous operating ex-
5 penses”: (Release of \$311,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-
6 218).

7 “Medical and prosthetic research”: (Release of \$1,077,-
8 000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

9 “Medical care”, \$4,300,000; (and release of \$28,082,-
10 000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

11 OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

12 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

13 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$16,000 pursuant
14 to Public Law 90-218).

15 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

16 “Salaries and expenses”, \$99,000; (and release of
17 \$175,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

18 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

19 “Salaries and expenses”, \$910,000.

20 EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

21 “Salaries and expenses”, \$155,000.

22 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

23 “Limitation on administrative expenses” (Increase of
24 \$58,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses).

1 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

2 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$1,600 pursuant
3 to Public Law 90-218).

4 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

5 “Salaries and expenses”, \$70,000: (and release of
6 \$462,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

7 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

8 “Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative
9 expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board” (Increase of
10 \$50,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses).

11 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

12 “Salaries and expenses”, \$26,000; (and release of
13 \$184,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

14 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

15 “Salaries and expenses”, \$440,000.

16 FEDERAL RADIATION COUNCIL

17 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$2,200 pursuant
18 to Public Law 90-218).

19 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

20 “Salaries and expenses”, \$131,000; (and release of
21 \$329,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

22 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

23 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$34,000 pursuant
24 to Public Law 90-218).

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

“Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$15,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL
RELATIONS

“Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$13,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

“Salaries and expenses”, \$386,000; (and release of \$317,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE
HUMANITIES

“Salaries and expenses”, \$5,000.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

“Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$911,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

RENEGOTIATION BOARD

“Salaries and expenses”, \$51,000; (and release of \$30,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

“Salaries and expenses”, \$380,000; (and release of \$125,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

“Salaries and expenses”, \$427,000.

1 “Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art”, \$28,-
2 000.

3 TARIFF COMMISSION

4 “Salaries and expenses”, \$64,000; (and release of \$6,-
5 400 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

6 PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

7 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$20,000 pursuant
8 to Public Law 90-218).

9 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

10 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$1,682,000 pur-
11 suant to Public Law 90-218).

12 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

13 (Out of District of Columbia funds)

14 “Parks and recreation”, \$353,000.

15 “Highways and traffic”, \$62,100, of which \$32,100
16 shall be payable from the highway fund.

17 “Sanitary engineering”, \$709,430, of which \$204,650
18 shall be payable from the water fund, \$126,740 from the
19 sanitary sewage works fund, and \$1,500 from the metro-
20 politan area sanitary sewage works fund.

21 Division of Expenses

22 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of
23 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
24 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia as
25 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1968.

TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. Except where specifically increased or decreased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1968, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations available for or involving such services, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law.

SEC. 302. Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218), shall not apply to the obligational authority provided in this Act.

SEC. 303. (a) Any appropriation for the fiscal year 1969 required to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, may be apportioned on a basis indicating the need (to the extent any such increases cannot be absorbed within available appropriations) for a supplemental or deficiency estimate of appropriation to the extent necessary to permit payment of such pay increases as may be granted to civilian employees under the provisions of section 212 of Public Law 90-206, and to military personnel under the provisions of section 8 of Public Law 90-

1 207. Each such apportionment shall otherwise be subject to
2 the requirements of section 3679, Revised Statutes, as
3 amended.

4 (b) The amounts of all temporary appropriations here-
5 after made for continuing projects or activities in the fiscal
6 year 1969 in advance of final enactment of appropriations
7 therefor, are authorized to be increased to the extent neces-
8 sary to permit payment of salaries at rates authorized pur-
9 suant to section 212 of Public Law 90-206 and section 8 of
10 Public Law 90-207.

11 SEC. 304. No part of any appropriation contained in this
12 Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current
13 fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

Passed the House of Representatives June 11, 1968.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

90TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 17734

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for
other purposes.

JUNE 12, 1968

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

June 19, 1968

- 3 -

p. H5333

4. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 17989, to assist in the provision of housing for low- and moderate-income families, and to extend and amend laws relating to housing and urban development (p. D581). The committee was given until midnight Tues., June 25, to file its report (p. H5219).
5. MANPOWER; HUNGER. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 15045, amended, to extend certain provisions under the Manpower Development and Training Act; and H. R. 17144, amended, to establish a Commission on Hunger. p. D581
6. VEHICLE SAFETY. Received from GSA a proposed bill "to repeal Public Law 88-515"; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. p. H5333
7. POVERTY. Rep. Berry spoke in support of the bill to grant a tax incentive to any industry which would move onto an Indian reservation and provide employment for the Indian people. p. H5219
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that on Mon. the House will consider bills on National Wildlife Refuge land disposals and use of the metric system, and on Tues. and the balance of the week the farm bill, the federal-aid highway bill and the Labor-HEW and legislative branch appropriation bills. pp. H5320-1
9. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 24. p. H5333

SENATE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. H. R. 17734, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1968, which includes items for defense, increased pay costs for Federal employees, and grants to states for public assistance, was reported by the Appropriations Committee June 19, during adjournment (S. Rept. 1269). Attached to this Digest is a table showing the committee action on the bill.

11. HOLIDAYS. The Judiciary Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 15951, to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays. p. D579

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

12. FEDERAL AID. Rep. Dellenback inserted portions of Gov. Rockefeller's address in which he proposed a "totally new system for distributing Federal funds to States and localities." p. E5649
13. EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Joelson expressed hope that the Senate would restore funds for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. pp. E5658-9
14. INFLATION. Rep. Berry inserted an article which shows that inflation has boosted taxes to the highest levels in history. pp. E5661-2

15. CENSUS. Rep. Nelsen proposed drastically cutting down the mandatory questions in the 1970 census. pp. E5663-4
16. MONETARY PROBLEMS. Rep. Rhodes, Ariz., commended and inserted a speech which presents a "perceptive analysis" of this Nation's monetary problems. pp. E5674-7
17. OPINION POLL. Rep. Minshall inserted the results of a questionnaire, including items of interest to this Department. pp. E5682-3

BILLS INTRODUCED

18. PERSONNEL. H. R. 18023 by Rep. Denney, to protect the civilian employees of the executive branch of the U. S. Government in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights and to prevent unwarranted governmental invasions of their privacy; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Remarks of author p. E56
H. R. 18025 by Rep. O'Konski, to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide a minimum civil service retirement annuity of \$100 a month; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
H. R. 18035 by Rep. Tiernan, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the inclusion of accredited service of certain periods of sick leave; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
H. R. 18036 by Rep. Tiernan, to equalize the cost of survivor annuities for spouse survivors, to base survivor annuities on amount of retiree annuities on date of death, to provide minimum annuities; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
and H. R. 18042 by Rep. Pepper,
19. TAXES. H. R. 18022 by Rep. Reuss/ to provide that the tax surcharge and the expenditure control provisions of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 shall terminate as of January 1, 1969; to the Ways and Means Committee.
20. HONEY. H. R. 18024 by Rep. Harrison, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make indemnity payments to honey producers for losses sustained by reason of the application of Government-approved insecticides on adjoining croplands; to Agriculture Committee.
21. DAIRY. H. R. 18029 by Rep. Stratton, to prohibit deceptive packaging or display of nondairy products resembling milk; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Remarks of author p. H5325.
22. WEATHER. H. R. 18030 by Rep. Vander Jagt, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to conduct research and development programs to increase knowledge of tornadoes, squall lines, and other severe local storms, to develop methods for detecting storms for prediction and advance warning, and to provide for the establishment of a National Severe Storms Service; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.
23. LANDS. H. R. 18033 by Rep. Miller, Ohio, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to release on behalf of the United States a condition in a deed conveying certain lands to the State of Ohio; to Agriculture Committee.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION ON SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968

<u>Agency and Item</u>	<u>Budget Request</u>	<u>House Bill</u>	<u>Senate Bill</u>
Agricultural Research Service	\$5,132,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Cooperative State Research Service	45,000	45,000	45,000
Extension Service	273,000	273,000	273,000
Farmer Cooperative Service	37,000	37,000	37,000
Soil Conservation Service:			
Conservation operations	3,541,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Watershed planning	196,000	196,000	196,000
Watershed protection	1,071,000	1,071,000	1,071,000
Flood prevention	309,000	309,000	309,000
Great Plains conservation program	117,000	117,000	117,000
Resource conservation and development ..	123,000	123,000	123,000
Total, Soil Conservation Service	5,357,000	5,316,000	5,316,000
Economic Research Service	375,000	375,000	375,000
Statistical Reporting Service	508,000	508,000	508,000
Consumer and Marketing Service:			
Consumer protective, marketing and regulatory programs:			
Meat Inspection - For carrying out			
Wholesome Meat Act	3,796,000	3,101,000	3,101,000
Poultry Inspection	1,446,000	1,446,000	1,446,000
Pay and postage	2,833,000	2,833,000	2,833,000
School lunch program	53,000	53,000	32,053,000
Food Stamp program - Pay and postage ...	6,000	6,000	6,000
Total, Consumer and Marketing Service	8,134,000	7,439,000	39,439,000
Foreign Agricultural Service	267,000	267,000	267,000
Commodity Exchange Authority:			
To carry out the provisions of the			
amended Commodity Exchange Act	50,000	25,000	25,000
Pay costs	44,000	44,000	44,000
Total, Commodity Exchange Authority ..	94,000	69,000	69,000
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	3,128,000	2,428,000	2,428,000
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	285,000	285,000	285,000
Rural Electrification Administration	294,000	254,000	254,000
Farmers Home Administration	1,577,000	1,577,000	1,577,000

<u>Agency and Item</u>	<u>Budget Request</u>	<u>House Bill</u>	<u>Senate Bill</u>
Rural Community Development Service	13,000	- -	- -
Office of the Inspector General	231,000	159,000	159,000
Packers and Stockyards Administration ..	72,000	72,000	72,000
Office of the General Counsel:			
Legal work in connection with the			
Wholesome Meat Act	125,000	25,000	25,000
Pay and postage costs	<u>137,000</u>	<u>137,000</u>	<u>137,000</u>
Total, Office of the General Counsel	262,000	162,000	162,000
Office of Information	38,000	38,000	38,000
National Agricultural Library	31,000	31,000	31,000
Office of Management Services	81,000	81,000	81,000
General Administration	113,000	113,000	113,000
Forest Service:			
Forest protection and utilization:			
Fighting forest fires	40,985,000	40,985,000	40,985,000
Pay and postage costs	4,492,000	4,467,000	4,467,000
Forests roads and trails - Pay and			
postage	<u>1,392,000</u>	<u>1,382,000</u>	<u>1,382,000</u>
Total, Forest Service	<u>46,869,000</u>	<u>46,834,000</u>	<u>46,834,000</u>
Total, United States Department of			
Agriculture	73,216,000	71,363,000	103,363,000
These amounts are provided by:			
New Budget (Obligational) Authority ..	24,348,000	24,323,000	56,323,000
Releases and/or transfers of reserves			
established pursuant to P.L. 90-218	<u>48,868,000</u>	<u>47,040,000</u>	<u>47,040,000</u>

Office of Budget and Financial Management
BPO
6/21/68

Calendar No. 1248

90TH CONGRESS
2d Session

SENATE

REPORT
No. 1269

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968

JUNE 19, 1968.—Ordered to be printed

Filed under authority of the order of the Senate of March 16, 1967

Mr. PASTORE, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 17734]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 17734) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes made.

SUMMARY OF SENATE COMMITTEE BILL

In this bill, the committee considered the following amounts:

	Budget estimates	House bill	Senate committee
New obligational authority	\$6,738,311,393	\$6,346,283,924	\$6,373,735,498
Release of funds reserved under Public Law 90-218	2,976,051,100	2,674,902,800	2,687,902,800
Transfers of funds not reserved under Public Law 90-218	3,343,000	39,371,798	43,931,798
Grand total	9,717,705,493	9,060,558,522	9,110,570,096

As will be seen from the foregoing tabulation, the committee recommendation in grand total is \$607,135,397 under the estimates and \$50,011,574 over the House bill. The committee considered estimates in the amount of \$21,796,714 not considered by the House in Senate Document 84 and House Documents 317 and 318.

Including new obligational authority, release of Public Law 90-218 reserves and transfer of funds not reserved under Public Law 90-218, the following more significant amounts in the Senate committee bill are:

Department of Defense, titles I and II-----	\$6, 673, 100, 000
Foreign Operations, title I, military assistance to Korea-----	100, 000, 000
Independent offices-HUD, title I-----	89, 440, 000
Labor-HEW, title I-----	1, 724, 668, 000
Post Office, title II-----	174, 181, 000

Tabulations at the end of this report portray in detail the committee comparisons for titles I and II with the budget estimates and the House bill.

The following tabulation summarizes the budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the House bill and the amounts recommended by the Senate committee by chapter of the bill:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED BY HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEE

Chapter No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates to Senate	Recommended in House bill	Senate committee recommendations	Senate committee bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
I	Agriculture: New budget (obligational) authority (Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)					
				\$32,000,000 (18,786,000)	+\$32,000,000 (-1,784,000)	+\$32,000,000
II	Defense: New budget (obligational) authority (Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves) Transfers not reserved by Public Law 90-218					
		(\$20,510,000) 4,095,412,000 (2,629,600,000)	(\$18,786,000) 3,945,827,000 (2,351,600,000)	3,865,527,000 (2,351,600,000) (8,000,000)	-229,885,000 (-\$78,000,000) (+8,000,000)	-80,300,000
III	District of Columbia: New budget (obligational) authority (Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)					
		13,170,800	6,020,800	13,020,800	-150,000	+7,000,000
IV	Foreign Operations: New budget (obligational) authority (Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)					
		105,500,000	100,000,000	105,500,000		+5,500,000
V	Independent Offices—HUD: New budget (obligational) authority (Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)					
		94,165,000	86,340,000	89,440,000	-4,725,000	+3,100,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED BY HOUSE AND
SENATE COMMITTEE—Continued**

Chapter No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates to Senate	Recommended in House bill	Senate committee recommendations	Senate committee bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
VI	Interior:					
	TITLE I—Continued					
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	\$57,012,000	\$44,381,000	\$54,434,000	—\$2,578,000	+ \$10,053,000
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves).....	(25,378,000)	(25,368,000)	(25,568,000)	— (10,000)	-----
	Transfers not reserved by Public Law 90-218.....			(560,000)	(+560,000)	(+560,000)
VII	Labor-HEW:					
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	1,519,268,000	1,598,993,000	1,688,993,000	+179,725,000	+100,000,000
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves).....	(62,862,000)	(10,775,000)	(23,775,000)	(—39,087,000)	(+18,000,000)
	Transfers not reserved by Public Law 90-218.....	(1,440,000)	(1,900,000)	(1,900,000)	(+460,000)	-----
VII	Legislative:					
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	2,390,160	1,375,000	1,770,000	—620,160	+395,000
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves).....				-----	-----
IX	State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary:					
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	27,576,000	16,484,000	20,484,000	—7,092,000	+4,000,000
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves).....	(618,000)	(1,431,000)	(1,431,000)	(+760,000)	-----
X	Treasury-Post Office:					
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	15,504,000	14,089,000	14,239,000	1,205,000	+150,000
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves).....	(19,421,000)	(19,421,000)	(19,421,000)	-----	-----
	(Transfers not reserved by Public Law 90-218).....		(2,800,000)	(2,800,000)	(+2,800,000)	-----

XI | Claims and judgments:

XI / Claims and judgments:					
New budget (obligational) authority-----	16, 687, 049	16, 687, 049		16, 687, 049	
Total, title I:					
New budget (obligational) authority----- (Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)-----	15, 046, 685, 009 (2, 758, 462, 000)	5, 830, 196, 849 (2, 427, 381, 000)		5, 912, 094, 849 (-2, 440, 381, 000)	-34, 590, 160 (-318, 071, 000)
(Transfers between accounts not reserved by Public Law 90-218)-----	(1, 440, 000)	(12, 700, 000)		(13, 260, 000)	(+11, 820, 000) (+560, 000)
Total, title II:					
New budget (obligational) authority----- (Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)-----	2 791, 626, 384 (217, 599, 100)	516, 087, 075 (247, 521, 800)		461, 640, 649 (247, 521, 800)	-329, 985, 735 (+29, 992, 700)
(Transfers between accounts not reserved by Public Law 90-218)-----	(1, 903, 000)	(26, 671, 798)		(35, 671, 798)	(+33, 768, 798) (+9, 000, 000)
Grand total, titles I and II:					
New budget (obligational) authority-----	6, 738, 311, 393	6, 346, 283, 924		6, 373, 735, 498	-364, 575, 895 (+27, 451, 574)
(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)-----	(2, 976, 051, 100)	(2, 674, 902, 800)		(2, 687, 902, 800)	(-288, 148, 300) (+13, 000, 000)
(Transfers between accounts not reserved by Public Law 90-218)-----	(3, 343, 000)	(39, 371, 798)		(48, 931, 798)	(+45, 588, 798) (+9, 560, 000)

¹ Includes \$20,501,000 not considered by House.

² Includes Senate item in amount of \$1,295,714 not considered by House.

INCREASED PAY COSTS

It is estimated that pay increases for fiscal year 1968 authorized by or pursuant to law and considered in title I and title II of this bill approximate \$1,468,100,000. This amount includes \$680.2 million for civilian personnel under Public Law 90-206; \$635.6 million for military personnel under Public Law 90-207; \$135.9 million for wage board employees; and \$16.3 million for civilian personnel under other laws and actions.

The House bill recommended financing this \$1,468,100,000 in the following manner:

	<i>Millions</i>
Absorption through administrative action of departments and agencies.....	\$239. 4
Title I of bill by appropriation of new NOA and by releases of reserves pursuant to Public Law 90-218.....	224. 3
Title II of bill by appropriation of new NOA, by Public Law 90-218 releases and by transfers.....	784. 7
Reductions by House, resulting in further absorption.....	219. 7
Total.....	1, 468. 1

The following changes from the House action in method of financing is recommended by the Senate committee:

Senate items not considered by House (new NOA).....	+\$558, 574
Department of Defense.....	-35, 000, 000
Post Office Department:	
New NOA.....	-22, 000, 000
Transfers between accounts.....	+9, 000, 000
National Foundation on Arts and Humanities (NOA).....	-5, 000
Federal Aviation Administration, new (NOA).....	+2, 000, 000
Net effect of committee action:	
New NOA.....	-57, 005, 000
Transfer.....	+11, 558, 574
Total (net).....	-45, 446, 426

TITLE I

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS	
	<i>Amount</i>
1968 Appropriation Act.....	\$89, 310, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274).....	8, 075, 000
House bill.....	7, 380, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 380, 000

The committee recommends \$7,380,000 supplemental appropriations for the Consumer and Marketing Service to be derived by transfer or release of funds appropriated to the Department this fiscal year but withheld under Public Law 90-218. This is the same amount recommended by the House and \$695,000 under the supplemental estimate. Of the total recommended, \$2,833,000 is provided for increased pay and postage costs; \$1,446,000 is to cover the increased poultry workload which has been experienced this current fiscal year

and \$3,101,000 is to cover increased costs for the meat inspection costs pursuant to the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967. The Department did not appeal the House reduction of \$695,000 for this item and the Senate concurs in the House action.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

SPECIAL FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN

Public Law 90-302, approved May 8, 1968, amended the National School Lunch Act to strengthen and expand food service programs for children. The amended School Lunch Act thus authorizes a special food service program for children for fiscal years 1969, 1970, and 1971, and authorizes annual appropriations of \$32 million.

The act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to formulate and carry out a pilot program to assist States through grants-in-aid and other means, to initiate, maintain, or expand nonprofit food programs for children in service institutions, including child day-care centers, settlement houses, or recreation centers, which provide day care, or other child care for children in areas where poor economic conditions exist, or from areas in which there are high concentrations of working mothers. The service institutions authorized to assist in program operations include public and private nonprofit institutions providing day-care services for handicapped children.

In view of the urgent need to initiate the pilot special food service program as soon as possible, the committee has recommended an appropriation of \$32 million to be included in this bill for use during fiscal 1969.

The urgent need is justified on the basis that improved nutrition programs for children in low-income families and children in areas with high concentrations of working mothers in day-care centers for handicapped children show that as of March 1965 there were 4.5 million children under the age of 6 who had working mothers; mothers of almost 6.5 million more children between the ages of 6 and 11 held jobs; 725,000 children under 6 were in families with less than \$5,000 annual income; and almost 1 million more children in these lower income families were in the age group 6 through 11.

As a condition of assistance, meal standards similar to those required by the school lunch and breakfast programs will be followed. In cases of severe need, the funds can be used to pay up to 80 percent of the operating costs of the program. The funds will be distributed to the States by a formula established by the ratio of children in families with incomes under \$3,000 to the total number of children in the State.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1968 Appropriation Act.....	\$1, 486, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274).....	94, 000
House bill.....	69, 000
Committee recommendation.....	69, 000

The committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$69,000 for the Commodity Exchange Authority to be derived by transfer from funds previously appropriated to the Department but deferred pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

The amount recommended is the same amount carried in the House bill and is \$25,000 under the supplemental estimate. Of the total amount recommended by the committee \$44,000 is for increased pay costs pursuant to Public Law 90-206. House Document 274 proposed a supplemental appropriation of \$50,000 to initiate new activities authorized by Public Law 90-258, approved February 19, 1968, the House approved \$25,000 and the committee has concurred in the House reduction of \$25,000.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1968 Appropriation Act	\$4, 325, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274)	262, 000
House bill	162, 000
Committee recommendation	162, 000

The committee recommends supplemental appropriations of \$162,000 for the Office of the General Counsel to be derived by transfer and release of funds previously appropriated to the Department in fiscal year 1968 and withheld pursuant to Public Law 90-218. This is \$100,000 below the supplemental estimate. Of the total amount recommended, \$137,000 is for increased pay and postage costs in fiscal year 1968 and \$25,000 is for additional legal services performed during the current fiscal year in connection with the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967.

OTHER INCREASED PAY AND POSTAGE COSTS

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274)	\$12, 079, 000
House bill	11, 175, 000
Committee recommendation	11, 175, 000

The committee recommends \$11,175,000 for additional pay and postage costs of other agencies within the Department. This is the same amount carried in the House bill and a reduction of \$904,000 under the supplemental estimate contained in House Document 274. The items reduced under the budget estimate are as follows: Agricultural Research Service, \$132,000; Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, \$700,000; Office of the Inspector General, \$72,000. The Department did not appeal any of the House reductions and the Senate concurs in the House action.

A summary tabulation of the amounts requested and provided in the bill follows:

Agency	Supplemental estimate	Recom- mended in bill
Agricultural Research Service: "Salaries and expenses"	\$5, 132, 000	\$5, 000, 000
Extension Service: "Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses"	273, 000	273, 000
Economic Research Service: "Salaries and expenses"	375, 000	375, 000
Statistical Reporting Service: "Salaries and expenses"	508, 000	508, 000
Consumer and Marketing Service: "Food stamp program"	6, 000	6, 000
Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses"	267, 000	267, 000
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service: "Expenses, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service"	3, 128, 000	2, 428, 000
Office of the Inspector General: "Salaries and expenses"	231, 000	159, 000
Packers and Stockyards Act	72, 000	72, 000
National Agricultural Library: "Salaries and expenses"	31, 000	31, 000
Office of Management Services: "Salaries and expenses"	81, 000	81, 000
General Administration: "Salaries and expenses"	113, 000	113, 000
Farmers Home Administration: "Salaries and expenses"	1, 577, 000	1, 577, 000
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Administrative and operating expenses"	285, 000	285, 000

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Supplemental estimates for fiscal year 1968 were submitted by the Department of Defense in House Documents 274, 315, 316, and 317 amounting to \$4,626,811,000. In addition, \$2,726,072,060 was requested as transfers or releases from reserves established pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

The bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, contains in titles I and II amounts totaling \$4,290,842,000 and transfers and a release of reserves totaling \$2,489,558,000.

The Senate committee recommends for titles I and II appropriations totaling \$4,175,542,000. This is a reduction in new obligational authority from the budget estimates of \$451,269,000 and a reduction from the amount provided by the House of \$115,300,000. The Senate committee concurs in the action of the House in providing transfers and releases from reserves of \$2,489,558,000, which is a reduction of \$236,514,000 from the amount requested.

A summary by title of the action taken by the House and that taken by the committee is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Comparison of Senate committee recommendations with supplemental budget requests and House action (titles I and II)

	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Recommended by Senate committee	Senate bill compared with estimates	Senate bill compared with House
Title I, Chapter II:					
New budget (obligational) authority -----	\$4,095,412,000	\$3,945,827,000	\$3,865,527,000	\$-229,885,000	\$-80,300,000
(Transfer and/or release) -	(2,629,600,000)	(2,359,600,000)	(2,359,600,000)	(-270,000,000)	-----
Title II (as to Defense—Military items only):					
New budget (obligational) authority -----	531,399,000	345,015,000	310,015,000	-221,384,000	-35,000,000
(Transfer and/or release) -	(96,472,000)	(129,958,000)	(129,958,000)	+33,486,000	-----
Total, Defense-Military:					
New budget (obligational) authority -----	4,626,811,000	4,290,842,000	4,175,542,000	-451,269,000	-115,300,000
(Transfer and/or release) -	(2,726,072,000)	(2,489,558,000)	(2,489,558,000)	(-236,514,000)	-----

SUMMARY, TITLE I

For title I the committee considered estimates for new appropriations totaling \$4,095,412,000 and transfers and/or releases from reservations totaling \$2,629,600,000. For items in title I, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,865,527,000 and transfers and/or releases from reserves of \$2,359,600,000. This is a reduction in appropriations of \$229,885,000 from the estimates and a reduction of \$80,300,000 from the amount allowed by the House. It is a reduction in transfers and/or releases from reserves of \$270,000,000 from the estimates. These requests include funds related to (1) increased costs in the servicemen's life insurance premiums for extra hazard service; (2) per diem allowances authorized for Reserve personnel; (3) civilian pay increases; (4) increased postal rates; (5) claims; and (6) additional Southeast Asia requirements. A discussion of each of these follows. A discussion of title II requests will be found elsewhere in this report.

MILITARY PERSONNEL

Servicemen's group life insurance program.—The committee recommends concurrence in the House disallowance of the supplemental estimate of \$26 million requested in House Document No. 317 for increases in the Government's contribution to the servicemen's group life insurance program. The committee was advised that these additional costs could be met with funds now available. The total request of \$26 million was included in the following appropriations:

	<i>Amount</i>
Military personnel, Army.....	\$11,000,000
Military personnel, Navy.....	5,900,000
Military personnel, Marine Corps.....	2,400,000
Military personnel, Air Force.....	6,700,000

Per diem payments for Reserve personnel.—The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the \$2 million supplemental request submitted in House Document 317 for the appropriation entitled, "Reserve Personnel, Navy." These funds are required to meet the cost of per diem payments authorized for Reserve personnel in Public Law 90-168.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Civilian pay increases.—The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$148,434,000 and an additional \$6.6 million to be derived by transfer to meet the costs of the civilian pay increases granted to personnel paid from the major operation and maintenance appropriations. House Document 274 included supplemental requests totaling \$155,119,000 for these increases. The funds requested and the House allowances and committee recommendations are set forth in the following tabulation:

Civilian pay increases

[In thousands]

Appropriation	Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 274)	House allowance and committee recommendation
Operation and maintenance, Army.....	\$51,597	\$51,597
Operation and maintenance, Navy.....	38,500	38,500
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps.....	1,857	1,857
Operation and maintenance, Air Force:		
New obligational authority.....	40,186	33,501
Transfer authority.....		6,600
Operation and maintenance, Defense agencies.....	22,979	22,979
Total:		
New obligational authority.....	155,119	148,434
Transfer authority.....		6,600

Increased postal rates.—The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$4,293,000 requested in House Document 274 for increases in postal charges resulting from increased postal rates in the Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967 (Public Law 90-206). These funds are included in the following appropriations:

Appropriation:	Thousands
Operation and maintenance, Army-----	\$1, 160
Operation and maintenance, Navy-----	441
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps-----	93
Operation and maintenance, Air Force-----	2, 499
Operation and maintenance, Defense agencies-----	100
Total-----	4, 293

Claims, Defense.—The committee recommends concurrence in the House action providing an additional \$8 million for the "Claims, Defense" appropriation to be derived by transfer from the appropriation entitled "Contingencies, Defense". An additional \$8 million was requested in House Document 274 to supplement the \$30 million appropriation included in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1968 for the payment of noncontractual claims against the various components of the Department of Defense.

EMERGENCY FUND, SOUTHEAST ASIA

1968 appropriation (Regular Act)-----	None
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 315):	
New obligational authority-----	\$3, 900, 000, 000
Release of Public Law 90-218 reservations-----	¹ 2, 629, 600, 000
House allowance:	
New obligational authority-----	3, 791, 100, 000
Release of Public Law 90-218 reservations-----	2, 345, 000, 000
Committee recommendation:	
New obligational authority-----	3, 710, 800, 000
Release of Public Law 90-218 reservations-----	2, 345, 000, 000

¹ Submitted as an indefinite amount. Estimated at \$2,629,600,000.

COMMITTEE ACTION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,710,800,000 for the Southeast Asia Emergency Fund, a decrease of \$189,200,000 below the budget request of \$3.9 billion and \$80,300,000 below the House allowance of \$3,791,100,000. Concurrence is recommended in the provision in the House bill releasing \$2,345 million of Public Law 90-218 reservations to cover part of the cost of increase requirements in Southeast Asia and Korea.

With respect to new obligational authority the committee's recommendations are based on the following changes in the budget request:

(a) Concurrence in the following House actions:

1. Disallowance of \$340.7 million requested for unforeseen requirements.

2. Reduction of \$25.6 million based on the delay in the deployment of certain Free World Forces.

3. Reduction of \$27.2 million based on a decrease in the requirement for civilian personnel.

4. Increase of \$284.6 million to offset the disallowance of the request to use fiscal year 1967 and 1968 funds provided for the Nike X antiballistic missile system for other purposes.

(b) Additional reductions recommended by the committee:

1. Reduction of \$80.3 million in the funds requested for transfer to the various military construction appropriations.

With respect to the release of Public Law 90-218 reservations the supplemental request (H. Doc. 315) called for the release of \$2,629,-

600,000. The House bill provides for the release of \$2,345 million—a reduction of \$284.6 million. This reduction reflects the action of the House in disallowing the request to use for other purposes fiscal year 1967 and 1968 funds appropriated for the deployment of the Nike X antiballistic missile defense system. The committee recommends concurrence in this House action.

TRANSFERS TO REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS

Funds provided in the Southeast Asia Emergency Fund will be transferred to the regular Department of Defense Appropriations. It is anticipated that the \$3,710,800,000 recommended will be transferred to the following appropriation categories:

	<i>Thousands</i>
Military personnel.....	\$34, 700
Operation and maintenance.....	1, 995, 200
Procurement.....	1, 403, 600
Research and development.....	177, 300
Military construction.....	100, 000

These transfers are to be reported to the Appropriation Committees under established reprogramming procedures.

TOTAL SOUTHEAST ASIA REQUIREMENTS

The Department of Defense has identified unfunded fiscal 1968 requirements totaling \$4,932,500,000 as follows:

(a) Additional requirements identified during the formulation of the budget for fiscal 1969 and submitted to the Congress as the "increase-side" of the "Zero Supplemental" (H. Doc. 255, Feb. 12, 1968).....	\$1, 695, 600, 000
(b) Callup of Reserves and additional deployments to South Vietnam.....	399, 600, 000
(c) Response to the <i>Pueblo</i> incident.....	232, 300, 000
(d) Response to the Tet offensive of the Vietcong and North Vietnamese.....	1, 907, 500, 000
(e) General strengthening of defense posture.....	356, 800, 000
(f) Allowances for unforeseen requirements.....	340, 700, 000
Total.....	4, 932, 500, 000

The Department of Defense proposed to fund these requirements as follows:

(a) New obligational authority (Southeast Asia emergency fund).....	\$3, 900, 000, 000
(b) Release of non-Southeast Asia funds reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218.....	747, 900, 000
(c) Release of funds reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218 that are available only for the Nike X ABM system. (Involves the repeal of the language so restricting these funds.)....	284, 600, 000
Total.....	4, 932, 500, 000

In addition to the totals referred to above, the Department of Defense through internal adjustments has funded additional Southeast Asia requirements totaling \$1,597,100,000. When these funds are considered, the total fiscal 1968 additional requirements for Southeast Asia is \$6,529,600,000. The recommended release of Public Law 90-218 reservations totaling \$2,345,000,000 includes the \$1,597,100,000 derived from these internal adjustments.

Under existing authorities the Department of Defense has incurred deficiencies in a number of appropriations in order to fund pressing

Southeast Asia requirements. Funds are included in the committee's recommendations to liquidate all such deficiencies incurred.

U.S. MILITARY OPERATIONS IN KOREA

The committee's recommendations include approximately \$232.3 million to be used in connection with U.S. military operations in Korea, and an amendment is recommended to clarify the question of the availability of funds provided for the Southeast Asia emergency fund for this purpose.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The committee recommends an allowance of \$100 million in the Southeast Asia emergency fund for transfer to the military construction appropriations. This is a reduction of \$80.3 million from the estimate of \$180.3 million. The reduction was made after considering the large available unobligated balance and funds that will be available from the passage of the regular fiscal year 1969 construction bill.

The approval of \$100 million in this supplemental bill, when added to the \$204 million unobligated balance anticipated to be carried over from fiscal year 1968 and the \$225 million requested, which is contained in the regular fiscal year 1969 construction bill, will make approximately \$529 million available for obligation. In addition, the regular military construction bill contains a request for \$70 million for the use of the Secretary of Defense as an emergency fund, and the military services are requesting a lump sum emergency fund appropriation of \$10 million each. In the past few years, these emergency funds have been used almost exclusively to support operations in Southeast Asia or for construction directly related thereto.

A compilation of all of these various construction funds shows that the Department of Defense could, if all these requests are approved, have available for construction in South Vietnam and elsewhere in Asia, approximately \$629 million. The committee feels that this sum of money would adequately support the Department of Defense in the Southeast Asia operations until the Congress convenes in January 1969, or until appropriations become available from the fiscal year 1970 appropriations.

PROCUREMENT OF OV-12 TYPE OF AIRCRAFT

The request, and Committee's recommendation, for the Southeast Asia Emergency Fund include funds for the procurement of a number of OV-12 type of aircraft for the support of the Navy's Riverine Forces operating in the Mekong Delta of South Vietnam. In recommending approval of this request, the Committee has taken into consideration the fact that the funds requested for this purpose will not be adequate to procure the number of aircraft requested. The failure of the Navy to provide reasonable cost estimates for this aircraft is a matter of concern to the Committee, and the Department of Defense is requested to take the necessary steps to correct this situation. The funds recommended (in the Southeast Asia Emergency Fund) are for the procurement of this type of aircraft under competitive bidding procedures. Furthermore, it is the view of the committee that

all aircraft of this type (including those in DOD reprogramming actions numbered 68-47 and 68-148) should be procured under competitive bidding procedures. Pending the delivery of the OV-12 type of aircraft, the Committee expects the Department of Defense to take the necessary actions to provide adequate aircraft for the support of the Navy's Riverine Forces mission.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

It is the view of the committee that the Department of Defense should not implement the new accounting system referred to as Project PRIME until fiscal year 1970. The committee's action does not constitute a rejection of this proposed system, but is a deferral based on the following factors:

(a) *There is a lack of definite information on the cost of this new system.*—The budget for fiscal year 1968 included \$52.7 million for the implementation of Project PRIME, and these funds were disallowed by the Congress. The budget for fiscal year 1969 does not include any funds for the implementation of the system. The services requested \$69.2 million during the formulation of the budget, but this amount was disallowed by the Secretary of Defense. The budget for fiscal year 1970 should reflect the total included for budget and accounting activities and the additional amount required for the implementation of this proposed new system.

(b) *The proposed system should be reviewed by the new Comptroller of the Department of Defense to be appointed in January of 1969.*—The system involves changes in the management of the Department's financial program of such a magnitude the committee feels that the new Comptroller of the Department of Defense to be appointed in January of 1969 should be given an opportunity to review the proposal before it is implemented.

(c) *Readiness of the services to implement the system on July 1, 1968.*—Based on testimony before the committee and the Subcommittee on Department of Defense Appropriations, the committee is not convinced that the services are prepared to implement the proposed system on July 1, 1968. In this connection the committee has also taken into consideration the many problems involved in the management of the Department's financial program resulting from combat operations in Southeast Asia, the reservation of obligational authority as required pursuant to Public Law 90-218, and the likelihood of the enactment of a provision calling for a reduction of \$6 billion in fiscal 1969 expenditures.

General provisions—Section 606, overseas dependents schools.—The committee recommends concurrence in the House action providing for an increase of \$2.5 million in the limitation in section 606 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1968. This limitation imposes a limitation of \$86 million on the funds available for the operation of the overseas dependents schools during fiscal year 1968. The increase recommended is to cover the increases in cost resulting from an increase of 2,468 (from 42,000 to 44,468) in the enrollment in schools operated by the services, increases in the number of students and in costs in tuition schools, and increases in transportation costs. This action does not involve an increase in obligational authority.

CHAPTER III

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

For the District of Columbia, the committee concurs in the House allowance of \$6,020,800 additional Federal payment to the general fund. This sum, plus the \$63,979,200, will provide \$70 million, the amount authorized by Public Law 90-120. In addition, the committee recommends \$7 million, the sum requested in supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 84) to help finance approved capital outlay projects for 1968. The regular 1968 bill provided loan authority of \$62,900,000 for the "general fund" account.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

The additional sum of \$14,145,000, payable from District of Columbia funds is recommended. This sum, together with the House allowance of \$6,034,434 will provide the additional sum of \$20,179,434 in fiscal 1968. Included in the increase of \$14,145,000 is \$9,335,000 for pay costs; \$2,457,000 for the summer program for children and youths; \$1,924,000 for civil disturbance costs, and \$429,000 for overtime costs of police.

Distribution of the committee recommendations, by appropriation, follows:

FEDERAL PAYMENT

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274)-----	\$6, 020, 800
House allowance-----	6, 020, 800
Committee recommendation-----	6, 020, 800

The committee approves the House allowance and budget request of \$6,020,800 additional Federal payment to the "General fund" account of the District of Columbia government. This sum is necessary to help defray the increased costs chargeable to the general fund for the balance of fiscal 1968.

FEDERAL LOAN

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 84)-----	\$7, 000, 000
House allowance-----	(¹)
Committee recommendation-----	7, 000, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee approves the supplemental request for \$7 million in loans to the District of Columbia for the general fund. This sum will be applied to paying for capital outlay projects and in turn will release the \$7 million to general revenues to compensate for revenue losses due to disturbances and revision of revenue estimates for fiscal 1968.

COMMISSION ON REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (FEDERAL FUNDS)

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 317)-----	\$150, 000
House allowance-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	0

The committee disapproves the supplemental estimate contained in House Document 317 for \$150,000 in Federal funds to enable the Commission to review and study the statutory and case law applicable in the District of Columbia for the purpose of formulating and recommending to the Congress a revised code of criminal law and procedure for the District of Columbia, as authorized by title X of the act of December 27, 1967 (81 Stat. 742-743).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274)-----	(\$3, 062, 000)
House allowance-----	(535, 558)
Amendment requested-----	(2, 457, 000)
Total request to Senate-----	(2, 992, 558)
Committee recommendation-----	(2, 992, 558)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,992,558 for 1968 general operating expenses. This sum is \$2,457,000 over the House allowance.

Included in the increase is \$297,000 for the summer enrichment program; \$350,000 for the special summer school program; \$1,474,000 for the neighborhood youth program, and \$336,000 for the headstart program.

The committee allowance, together with available Federal grants, will provide a full summer program for children and youth of the District with emphasis on those most disadvantaged.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274)-----	(\$1, 679, 000)
House allowance-----	(1, 611, 076)
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 84)-----	(6, 626, 000)
Total request to Senate-----	(8, 237, 076)
Committee recommendation-----	(8, 237, 076)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,237,076 for public safety. This sum represents \$1,611,076 allowed by the House and \$6,626,000, the supplemental request contained in Senate Document 84. Included in the request is \$4,426,000 for increased pay costs, police and firemen, as authorized by Public Law 90-320, approved May 27, 1968; \$429,000 for police overtime pay resulting from additional street patrols; and \$1,771,000 for overtime pay costs, replacement of damaged equipment, and miscellaneous expenses incurred during the civil disorders in April 1968.

EDUCATION

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274)-----	(\$1, 173, 000)
House allowance-----	(790, 000)
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 84)-----	(4, 900, 000)
Total request of Senate-----	(5, 690, 000)
Committee recommendation-----	(5, 690, 000)

The committee recommends the additional appropriation of \$5,690,000 for fiscal 1968. This sum represents \$790,000 allowed by the House for pay increases (\$115,000) and the public schools summer program (\$675,000) and \$4,900,000, the supplemental request for

increased pay costs for teachers as authorized by Public Law 90-319, approved May 27, 1968.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274)-----	¹ (\$2, 966, 000)
House allowance-----	(2, 214, 000)
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 84)-----	² (2, 222, 000)
Committee recommendation-----	(2, 222, 000)
1. Canceled by S. Doc. 84.	
2. Replaces H. Doc. 274.	

The committee approves the revised request of \$2,222,000 for the Departments of Health and Welfare. This sum is an increase of \$8,000 over the amount allowed by the House in its consideration of the original request for \$2,966,000. The committee allowance will provide \$1,799,000 for increased pay costs and \$8,000 for increased postage fees; \$251,000 for wage board pay increases, and \$164,000 for stipend increases for medical interns and residents.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274)-----	(\$36, 800)
House allowance-----	(36, 800)
Committee recommendation-----	(36, 800)

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$36,800 for payment of claims in excess of \$250, as approved by the Commissioner under existing authority.

HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 84)-----	(\$28, 000)
House allowance-----	(Not considered)
Committee recommendation-----	(28, 000)

The committee approves the supplemental request contained in Senate Document 84 in the amount of \$28,000 for the Department of Highways and Traffic. The sum will defray the overtime pay costs and other miscellaneous expenses incurred during the civil disorders in April 1968.

SANITARY ENGINEERING

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 84)-----	(\$75, 000)
House allowance-----	(Not considered)
Committee recommendation-----	(75, 000)

The committee approves the supplemental request included in Senate Document 84 in the amount of \$75,000 for the Department of Sanitary Engineering. The additional sum is to cover the overtime pay costs and other miscellaneous expenses incurred during the civil disturbance in April 1968.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274)-----	¹ (\$873, 500)
House allowance-----	(847, 000)
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 84)-----	(898, 000)
Committee recommendation-----	(898, 000)
1. Canceled by S. Doc. 84.	
2. Replaces H. Doc. 274.	

The committee recommends \$898,000, the revised request for additional capital outlay funds in fiscal 1968. This sum is \$51,000 over the amount allowed by the House in their consideration of the original request for \$873,500. The committee allowance will provide \$660,000 for portable classrooms in the Fort Lincoln Urban Renewal area, \$50,000 for repairs to streets and sidewalks damaged during civil disorders in April, 1968, and \$188,000 for additional shower stalls, bathing facilities, and toilets at eight walk-to-pools for elementary school-age children.

CHAPTER IV

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

1968 appropriation.....	\$400, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate, H. Doc. 274.....	100, 000, 000
House allowance.....	100, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	100, 000, 000

The committee recommends the supplemental budget estimate of \$100,000,000 for this item which is the same as the amount allowed by the House.

The funds provided under this appropriation will be used to finance additional military equipment and supplies for the Republic of South Korea in order to bolster the capability of its armed forces to deter aggression from the north.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

RYUKYU ISLANDS

ADMINISTRATION

1968 appropriations.....	\$14, 956, 000
Supplemental estimate, H. Doc 317.....	5, 500, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	5, 500, 000

For this item, the committee has allowed the full amount of the budget estimate which is \$5,500,000 more than the sum recommended by the House.

These funds will provide additional grant aid to the Ryukyuan economy as authorized by Public Law 90-126, approved November 4, 1967. Specifically, the amount provided in this appropriation will be used primarily to help fund the Ryukyuan educational program, with a very small amount being used to finance a housing project.

Witnesses indicated to the committee that, notwithstanding the fact only a few days remain in fiscal year 1968, the ability of the High Commissioner to carry out the proposed programs would not be impaired since the programs are already in existence and the funds can be obligated.

CHAPTER V

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

ANNUITIES UNDER SPECIAL ACTS

The committee concurs with the House recommendation of the full amount of the supplemental estimate of \$78,000 to finance the added cost of benefits and payments to widows of certain employees of the Lighthouse Service, as authorized by legislation enacted in the first session of the Congress.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

The committee recommends adding a new item, to provide \$3,100,000 additional, and a further 10 percent available from construction savings, for construction of Federal Office Building No. 5 in the District of Columbia, occasioned by changes required by the Department of Defense in the new Forrestal Building. The supplemental request is contained in House Document No. 317.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee concurs with the House recommendation of the full amount of the supplemental estimate of \$6,720,000, required to process a greater number of inductees than originally estimated, as well as increased pay and postage costs.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

The committee concurs with the House recommendation of the full amount of the supplemental estimate of \$47,500,000, required to finance increased benefits estimated at \$87 million, as authorized by legislation enacted in the first session of the Congress.

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

The committee concurs with the House recommendation of \$6 million, a reduction of \$725,000 from the supplemental estimate, required to cover the costs of increased pay and postage as well as additional workload in contact services for returning veterans.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE

LOW RENT PUBLIC HOUSING ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The committee concurs with the House recommendation of the full amount of the supplemental estimate of \$6,042,000 for 1967 payments, as well as the recommendation of \$20 million of the \$24 million requested for 1968 payments.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1968.....	\$49, 253, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274).....	10, 033, 000
House allowance.....	9, 733, 000
Committee recommendation.....	9, 733, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,733,000 for management of lands and resources, the same as the House allowance and \$300,000 less than the budget estimate, a reduction which was proposed by the agency.

Of the amount recommended \$9 million is an additional amount necessary to pay the costs of firefighting, and \$733,000 is necessary to meet increased pay costs required by the Federal Salary Act of 1967.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, 1968.....	\$126, 478, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274 and H. Doc. 317).....	7, 152, 000
House allowance.....	1 3, 107, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 099, 000

¹ \$2,625,000, H. Doc. 317, not considered by House.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,099,000 for education and welfare services. Of this amount \$1,474,000 is for assistance to Alaska natives because of a failure in the salmon harvest of 1967 and a flood which occurred the same year; \$2 million for increased pay and related costs authorized by Public Law 90-206; and \$2,625,000 needed for emergency relief to Indians and Indian tribes suffered as a result of a snowstorm in the Albuquerque and Navaho areas and a flood in the Phoenix area late in 1967. This is \$1,053,000 less than the budget estimate and \$2,992,000 more than the House allowance.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1968.....	\$47, 179, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274).....	2, 172, 000
House allowance.....	2, 172, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 972, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,972,000, \$200,000 less than the House allowance and the budget estimate. The reduction

applies to emergency rehabilitation of Indian forest and range lands which can be accomplished with funds provided under the regular appropriation headings of "Forest and range lands" and "Soil and moisture conservation." Of the amount recommended, \$600,000 is for fire suppression and \$1,372,000 is to cover pay costs authorized by Public Law 90-206.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1968.....	\$24, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 84).....	6, 900, 000
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	6, 900, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,900,000 to repair damage and to replace urgently needed facilities on Saipan which were caused by Typhoon Jean which struck the island in April 1968.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1968.....	\$40, 672, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274 and S. Doc. 84).....	4, 182, 000
House allowance.....	¹ 4, 046, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 182, 000

¹ \$136,000, S. Doc. 84, not considered by House.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,182,000 for management and protection. This is \$136,000 more than the House allowance which is included in a budget estimate sent to the Senate after the supplemental appropriation bill had been passed by the House of Representatives.

The amount approved will provide \$3,050,000 to cover the costs of fire suppression, \$996,000 to cover pay increases authorized by Public Law 90-206, and \$136,000 to provide salary increases for the U.S. Park Police under the terms of Public Law 90-320.

CONSTRUCTION

The committee recommends language in the bill to make \$560,000 of balances remaining unobligated on June 30, 1968 in annual appropriations to the Department of the Interior available until expended for contract payments on construction of a transcanyon waterline and trail at the Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

PROTOTYPE DESALTING PLANT

Appropriation, 1968.....	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274).....	\$2, 000, 000
House allowance.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,000,000, the same as the House allowance and \$1,000,000 less than the budget estimate to be applied to the Department of the Interior's share of its

participation in the construction and operation of a large-scale dual-purpose desalting plant and nuclear power station to be constructed by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

Appropriation, 1968.....	\$246,626,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274).....	24,348,000
House allowance.....	24,323,000
Committee recommendation.....	24,323,000

(Transfer and/or release)

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274).....	(21,129,000)
House allowance.....	(21,129,000)
Committee recommendation.....	(21,129,000)

The committee approves the additional amount of \$45,452,000 for the Forest Service. This is the same as the House allowance and \$25,000 below the budget estimate. Of the amount approved \$21,129,000 will be acquired by release of amounts reserved under the provisions of Public Law 90-218.

The committee's recommendation will provide \$40,985,000 to meet the costs of firefighting, and \$4,467,000 for pay and related costs authorized by Public Law 90-206.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

(Transfer and/or release)

Appropriation, 1968.....	\$110,000,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274).....	(1,392,000)
House allowance.....	(1,382,000)
Committee recommendation.....	(1,382,000)

The committee approves the request to transfer \$1,382,000 from the amount reserved under Public Law 90-218 for the purpose of meeting increased pay and related costs required by Public Law 90-206. This is the same as the House allowance and \$10,000 less than the budget estimate.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(Transfer and/or release)

Appropriation, 1968.....	\$82,005,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274).....	(2,857,000)
House allowance.....	(2,857,000)
Committee recommendation.....	(2,857,000)

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$2,857,000 for Indian Health Activities, the amount to be derived by transfer from funds reserved under the terms of Public Law 90-218. Of the amount recommended, \$1 million is for contract medical care, and the remainder, \$1,857,000, is for pay and related costs under Public Laws 90-206 and 90-207 and Wage Board hourly rate adjustments.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

The committee has received a communication from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare indicating that they will coordinate with all agencies concerned, including the Bureau of the Budget, to work out a method of providing sanitation facilities for the low-cost Indian housing being constructed on reservations country-wide.

The committee is disturbed lest houses be completed but not available for occupancy because of lack of sanitation facilities. It is the understanding of the committee that reprogramming by all agencies concerned as well as the possibility of an early 1969 supplemental will be considered by the Department.

The committee desires that any reprogramming be carried out with as little interference as possible with already announced sanitation projects of the Division of Indian Health. In addition, the committee requests that it be informed by the Department at no more than 60-day intervals of progress being made in providing sanitation facilities for housing constructed with fiscal year 1968 funds or planned with fiscal year 1969 funds.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1968.....	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 318).....	\$225, 000
House allowance.....	(1)
Committee recommendation.....	225, 000

¹ Not considered

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$225,000, the amount of the budget estimate, to permit the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to begin its work. Under Public Law 89-491, the act creating the Commission, the Commission is to present its specific recommendations for the commemoration of the bicentennial and related events by July 4, 1969.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

1968 funds available.....	\$381,307,199
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	(1)
Committee recommendation.....	75,000,000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends \$75 million. The Department did not submit a budget request and the House did not consider the item. The funds available for 1968 are \$381,307,199.

The committee allowance of an additional \$75 million to carry out the provisions of section 102 of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended, is to be used for summer Neighborhood Youth Corps type programs. Funds can be obligated until August 31, 1968, under the terms of the item.

The committee has been advised that throughout the Nation programs have been shortened in length of duration, hours per week, and hourly pay rates in an effort to achieve comparability with the 294,000 opportunities available during the summer of 1967. The committee believes that the additional \$75 million will enable programs to actually be brought up to the 1967 level and expanded where most needed.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

1968 funds available.....	\$556,932,000
Supplemental estimate.....	295,000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee approves the action of the House in disallowing the \$295,000 requested. The funds available for obligation in 1968 are \$556,932,000. The Department did not seek restoration.

The funds were requested to provide for the initiation of a contact program within the employment services of the States to assure better employment service for returning veterans.

The committee directs the Department to provide these services within the amounts available.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1968 funds available.....	\$20,620,000
Supplemental estimate.....	780,000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee concurs with the House denial of the request for \$780,000. Funds available for obligation in 1968 are \$20,620,000. The Department did not appeal for restoration of the funds.

The request included \$518,000 for increased pay costs and the Department has advised the committee that this amount can be absorbed due to savings.

The remaining \$262,000 of the request was for program increases in the Veterans' Employment Services and the exemplary rehabilitation certificate program. These increases will be considered within the regular appropriation for 1969.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES (ADVANCE FUNDING)

1968 funds available.....	\$1, 191, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	1, 200, 000, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee concurs in the House denial of language to appropriate in advance funds for title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act for obligation in fiscal year 1969.

The budget estimate requested special language to implement the advance funding authorized for the program in the amendments of 1967 and thus requested appropriation of title I funds in 1968 for obligation in 1969.

The committee does not feel it proper to consider the item concurrent with the regular 1969 appropriation bill. It is anticipated that the House will make provision for title I advanced funding within the regular bill.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

SCHOOL ASSISTANCE IN FEDERALLY AFFECTED AREAS

1968 funds available.....	\$420, 162, 498
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	90, 965, 000
Committee recommendation.....	90, 965, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance of \$90,965,000 and adds language which will make the funds available for obligation until July 31, 1968. The Department requested no funds.

This account includes fund requirements for both Public Law 874 (maintenance and operation) and Public Law 815 (construction).

The 1968 appropriation for Public Law 874 funds was \$416,200,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, and would have paid 90 percent of full entitlement. Pursuant to Public Law 90-218 (H.J. Res. 888) the Department reduced the obligations by \$20,810,000 to a total of \$395,390,000 which will pay 80 percent of full entitlement.

The Congress has generally provided funds sufficient to pay entitlement in full under Public Law 874—on two occasions the funds have been slightly under those required to pay entitlements in full.

The additional \$90,965,000 will provide a total of \$486,355,000 for fiscal year 1968, the amount necessary to pay full entitlement to each school district for maintenance and operation.

The added language will provide sufficient time for the obligation of the funds.

The amount of \$90,965,000 is identical with that added by the Senate to the urgent supplemental appropriation bill (H.R. 15399) which has been in conference since March 18, 1968, with this item in disagreement.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS FOR REHABILITATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

1968 funds available.....	\$310,433,940
Supplemental estimate.....	1,900,000
House allowance.....	1,900,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,900,000

The committee recommends the House allowance of \$1,900,000, the full budget estimate. Amounts available for obligation in 1968 are \$310,433,940.

These funds are for State planning for the development of comprehensive vocational rehabilitation programs under section 4(a)(2)(B) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act as amended.

The amount of \$1,900,000 is identical with that contained within the urgent supplemental appropriation bill (H.R. 15399) which has been in conference since March 18, 1968, however, this item is not in disagreement.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

AIR POLLUTION

1968 funds available.....	\$65,956,000
Supplemental estimate.....	8,355,000
House allowance.....	355,000
Committee recommendation.....	355,000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$355,000, a reduction of \$8 million from the supplemental estimate. The amount allowed will provide funds for the increased pay costs effective in this fiscal year.

The \$8 million disallowed would have provided research and development into new and improved methods for the prevention and control of air pollution resulting from the combustion of fuels authorized by section 104 of the Air Quality Act of 1967, with the major portion of the funds planned for research on the oxides of sulfur.

COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

1968 funds available.....	\$54,934,000
Supplemental estimate.....	4,324,000
House allowance.....	324,000
Committee recommendation.....	324,000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full amount sought, \$324,000, for pay act costs, and in the disallowance of \$4 million sought for grants and contracts for the National Center for Health Services research and development.

Specifically, the elimination of \$4 million will defer the awarding of 43 grants amounting to \$3,309,000 and approximately 7 contracts totaling \$691,000 related to improving the distribution, availability, and utilization of health services and facilities.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING AND SERVICES

1968 funds available.....	\$135,212,000
Supplemental estimate.....	20,112,000
House allowance.....	60,000
Committee recommendation.....	13,060,000

The committee recommends \$13,060,000, an increase of \$13 million over the House allowance, and a reduction of \$7,052,000 from the budget estimate, for rat control projects.

The committee was informed that the Public Health Service has 46 applications on hand calling for \$26 million, and concludes that there should be \$13 million of good projects among this group. The funds are allotted on a project basis, with the grantee being required to "pay a part of the cost."

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1968 funds available.....	\$631,500,000
Supplemental estimate.....	84,928,000
House allowance.....	84,928,000
Committee recommendation.....	83,828,000

The committee recommends \$83,828,000, a reduction of \$1,100,000 from the budget estimate and House allowance, based on advice from the Social Security Administration that a restudy of the circumstances indicated that the lesser amount would be adequate for the balance of the current fiscal year.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation, and the Congress was so notified on December 27, 1967. The additional funds are needed to finance work in handling the 1967 amendments to the Social Security Act.

TRANSFER TO TRUST FUND FOR HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THE AGED

1968 funds available.....	\$906,631,000
Supplemental estimate.....	373,028,000
House allowance.....	373,028,000
Committee recommendation.....	373,028,000

The committee has approved the full budget estimate, \$373,028,000, and the House allowance, to cover (1) reimbursement to the hospital insurance trust fund for benefits paid to individuals covered by the hospital insurance program but not entitled to monthly benefits under the social security or railroad retirement programs, and for related administrative expense, \$268,304,000, and (2) the Federal Government's matching contribution to the supplementary medical insurance trust fund.

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

WORK INCENTIVE ACTIVITIES

1968 funds available.....	None
Supplemental estimate.....	\$40,000,000
House allowance.....	10,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	10,000,000

The committee recommends the House allowance of \$10 million, a reduction of \$30 million below the budget estimate. The Department did not seek restoration of the funds.

This is a new program authorized by the Social Security Amendments of 1967 to assist families receiving welfare payments under the aid to families with dependent children program to achieve the maximum possible level of self-support.

The committee feels the \$10 million can provide an adequate start in the remainder of fiscal year 1968 by providing \$9 million for training and incentive activities and \$1 million for the care of children of mothers undergoing training.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1968 funds available.....	\$4, 124, 300, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	1, 135, 000, 000
House allowance.....	1, 135, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 135, 000, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate of \$1,135 million. Funds available for obligation in 1968 are \$4,124,300,000.

Congress provided \$115,700,000 less than requested in the regular bill last year for the reason that requisite authorization had not passed when the bill was initially considered.

This recommendation will provide \$415,800,000 for grants to States for maintenance payments; \$511,700,000 for grants to States for medical assistance, of which \$443,900,000 is for the Federal share of expenditures for medical assistance in States operating medicaid (title XIX) programs; \$111,400,000 for social services, administration, training, and demonstration projects; and \$96,100,000 for other purposes—for amounts to complete the 1967 requirements, and for collections and adjustments.

The language and amount carried in the bill is identical with that included in the urgent supplemental appropriation bill (H.R. 15399) which has been in conference since March 18, 1968, however, this item is not in disagreement.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1968 funds available.....	\$2, 076, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	71, 000
House allowance.....	36, 000
Committee recommendation.....	36, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$36,000, a reduction of \$35,000 from the supplemental budget estimate.

The funds sought are for pay costs and for the employment of referees by the National Railroad Adjustment Board. The committee has been advised that the Board will be able to meet its needs on the basis of the House allowance and does not seek restoration of any portion of the House cut.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1968 amounts available	\$12, 850, 000
Supplemental estimate	1, 624, 000
House allowance	1, 300, 000
Committee recommendation	1, 300, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of \$1,300,000, a reduction of \$324,000 below the budget estimate. Funds available for obligation in 1968 are \$12,850,000. The Board did not seek restoration of the funds.

The amount of \$1,300,000 will be sufficient to allow the Board to carry out its administrative responsibilities in an efficient manner for the duration of this fiscal year. The reduction from the original request of \$1,624,000 to \$1,300,000 is possible because of two factors. First, a larger part of the amendment work will carry over into 1969 than originally expected, because of a shortage of skilled manpower. Second, with the amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act being enacted so closely after the enactment of the Social Security Act amendments, it was possible to consolidate and integrate certain amendment work operations that otherwise would have been handled at greater cost.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

1968 funds available	\$1, 773, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate	None
House allowance	(¹)
Committee recommendation	25, 000, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends \$25 million to carry out Headstart programs. The Department did not submit a budget request and the House did not consider the item.

The amount of \$25 million is earmarked for Project Headstart, a program for economically disadvantaged preschool children which provides schoolyear and summer programs for children between the ages of 3 and 5 years.

In fiscal year 1967 Headstart was funded at a level of \$352 million. The Office of Economic Opportunity appropriation passed in December 1967 provided \$327 million—a reduction of \$25 million and 10,600 opportunities.

Headstart operates on a forward-funding basis, with funds being obligated for programs that will operate in the future. The additional language provides that funds can be obligated until August 31, 1968, thus, enabling directors to establish programs, hire teachers, and enroll children in time to begin in September.

The amount of \$25 million is identical with that added by the Senate to the urgent supplemental appropriation bill (H.R. 15399) which has been in conference since March 18, 1968, with this item in disagreement.

CHAPTER VIII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

The committee recommends the sum of \$395,000 for Senate items in this title of the bill, of which \$30,000 represents the payment to the widow of the late Senator from New York the Honorable Robert F. Kennedy, and \$365,000 represents the amount required to meet obligations incurred through the remainder of fiscal year 1968 under the appropriation "Inquiries and investigations." This account is now deficient in this amount, occasioned by the increased expenditure rate by Senate committees as a result of additional authorizations approved in various Senate resolutions. Since these additional funds will also be required in the next fiscal year the committee recommends that in future budget submissions for this appropriation for consideration in the regular annual appropriation bill, the request be increased by the required amount.

Under customary procedures, the House did not consider the budget estimates for increased pay for items disbursed by the Senate, and exclusively Senate items under the Architect of the Capitol. These estimates total \$1,295,714 including \$60,000 for items under the Architect of the Capitol. The financial clerk of the Senate advised the committee that he would be able to absorb \$679,140 so that the amount required could be reduced to \$556,574. The Office of the Architect of the Capitol advised that the \$58,000 requested for the Senate Office Buildings could be absorbed. Consequently, the committee recommendations total \$558,574.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO CONSTRUCTION

1968 appropriation-----	\$9, 000, 000
1968 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274)-----	700, 000
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	None

The committee has not included funds to initiate the design of flood control improvements in the Tijuana River Valley in California. The House denied the supplemental request of \$700,000 and the Department did not appeal. In the 1969 regular annual appropriation bill for the Department of State which is now pending before the committee, the sum of \$400,000 has been approved by the House.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

ALIEN PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

1968 appropriation.....	(\$48, 000)
1968 supplemental estimate limitation (H. Doc. 274).....	(106, 000)
House allowance.....	(86, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(86, 000)

The committee concurs with the House in including language in the bill increasing the "Limitation on general administrative expenses" in the amount of \$86,000, to permit the processing of certain claims under the Trading With the Enemy Act which have become active under recent decisions of the courts.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1968 appropriation.....	\$79, 946, 000
1968 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274).....	6, 138, 000
House allowance.....	5, 738, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 738, 000

The committee has included the sum of \$5,738,000, a reduction of \$400,000 below the supplemental estimate and is the same amount as allowed by the House. These additional funds are to provide: (1) \$3,460,000 for increased pay and related costs under Public Law 90-206; (2) \$24,000 for Wage Board salary increases; (3) \$1,005,000 for repairing severe damages to Government-owned property in Texas caused by Hurricane Beulah and the resulting floods in September, 1967, and (4) \$1,249,000 for unforeseen detention and deportation costs and reclassifications by the Civil Service Commission of certain officer positions.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SUPPORT OF U.S. PRISONERS

1968 appropriation.....	\$4, 500, 000
1968 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274).....	1, 300, 000
House allowance.....	1, 300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 300, 000

The committee concurs with the House in recommending the full supplemental estimate of \$1,300,000 to cover increased costs of maintaining Federal prisoners in non-Federal jails.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES

1968 appropriation.....	\$175, 000, 000
Language amendment requested in H. Doc. 274.....	(9, 000, 000)
House allowance.....	(9, 000, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(9, 000, 000)

The committee concurs with the language limitation included in the House bill to make available \$9 million out of the \$175 million ap-

propriated for fiscal 1968 for development facilities. The transfer of this money will be used to implement the work of the regional commissions as authorized by section 509 of title II of Public Law 90-103, approved October 11, 1967.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1968 appropriation.....	\$11, 500, 000
1968 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274).....	2, 426, 000
House allowance.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

The committee has included the sum of \$1 million which is a reduction of \$1,426,000 below the supplemental budget estimate and is the same amount allowed by the House. Of the sum recommended, \$231,000 is for increased pay costs and related benefits and the balance of \$769,000 will be utilized to promote increased sales of American goods abroad to reduce the balance-of-payments deficit.

U.S. TRAVEL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1968 appropriation.....	\$3, 000, 000
1968 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274).....	1, 700, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee concurs with the House in denying the request of \$1,700,000. The Department did not appeal the House action. In the 1969 regular annual appropriation bill for the Department of Commerce, which is now pending before the committee, the sum of \$4,500,000 has been included by the House.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

1968 appropriation.....	\$16, 300, 000
1968 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274).....	260, 000
House allowance.....	180, 000
Committee recommendation.....	180, 000

The committee recommends \$180,000 as allowed by the House for the compensation and related benefits of judges.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

1968 appropriation.....	\$7, 800, 000
1968 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274).....	350, 000
House allowance.....	350, 000
Committee recommendation.....	350, 000

The committee recommendation of \$350,000, the budget estimate and sum allowed by the House will be utilized for the payment of fees of jurors and commissioners.

Federal Judicial Center—Salaries and expenses

1968 appropriation-----	None
1968 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274)-----	\$83, 000
House allowance-----	40, 000
Committee recommendation-----	40, 000

The committee recommends the House figure of \$40,000, a reduction of \$43,000 below the supplemental budget estimate for the Federal Judicial Center. The original request of \$83,000 was voluntarily reduced by the agency to \$55,600 to cover personnel and other costs for the last 2 months of fiscal 1968. The committee believes that the sum recommended will be adequate for these purposes.

RELATED AGENCIES

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

1968 appropriation-----	\$2, 709, 000
1968 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 274)-----	¹ 14, 619, 000
House allowance-----	² 7, 876, 000
Amendment requested-----	4, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	² 11, 876, 000

¹ Plus \$681,000 to be derived from transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation salaries and expenses, title II, Public Law 90-218.

² Plus \$1,431,000 to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation salaries and expenses, title II, Public Law 90-218.

For the cost of U.S. participation in the World Exposition to be held in Osaka, Japan, in 1970, the committee recommends in new obligational authority the sum of \$11,876,000 which is \$4 million over the sum allowed by the House. In addition, the committee concurs with the House in approving the transfer of \$1,431,000 from the amount reserved, under the appropriation available to this agency for salaries and expenses, pursuant to title II of the act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218). In addition to the total recommended in the amount of \$13,307,000 in new obligational authority and by transfer, the agency has allocated \$693,000 from sums previously appropriated for special international exhibitions. Of the total amount provided (\$14,000,000), not less than 50 per centum shall be paid in Japanese yen accrued under the settlement on postwar economic assistance between the United States and Japan, dated January 9, 1962.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

INCREASED PAY COSTS

The committee recommends \$14 million in the fiscal year 1968 operations appropriation of the Federal Aviation Administration to assist in financing costs associated with the Federal Employees' Pay Act, Public Law 90-206. These funds shall be made available by the authorization of new obligational authority in the amount of \$12 million through a supplemental appropriation and the release of \$2 million held in reserve under the authority of Public Law 90-218.

This is \$2,553,000 less than the supplemental budget request and \$2 million over the House allowance. These funds shall be used by the Federal Aviation Administration to finance essential ongoing activities directly associated with the operation and maintenance of the national airspace system.

The additional funds will provide for continued safety activities by providing salary and overtime payments for personnel operating and maintaining air route traffic control centers, airport traffic control towers, flight service stations, airport surveillance radars, approach and landing systems, and airport traffic control towers; and performing surveillance and certification of aircraft and airmen.

CHAPTER X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1968 appropriation-----	\$34, 500, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 274)-----	5, 138, 000
(Release of reserves)-----	(12, 000)
House bill-----	5, 138, 000
(Release of reserves)-----	(12, 000)
Committee recommendation-----	5, 138, 000
(Release of reserves)-----	(12, 000)

The committee concurs with the House in allowing the full amount of the budget estimate of \$5,138,000 in new budget (obligational) authority, plus the release of \$12,000 reserved under this head pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

These additional funds are needed to handle an increased volume of checks and savings bonds; to process, purchase materials, and pay postage on an additional volume of Federal tax deposit forms; and to cover a higher volume of claims than was originally forecast in connection with the liquidation of the postal savings system. The amount also includes \$303,000 for increased pay and related costs under Public Law 90-206, and \$2,481,000 to cover increases in postal rates under the same law. The release of reserves is needed to cover increased pay and related costs under Public Law 90-206.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1968 appropriation-----	\$89, 361, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 274)-----	837, 000
(Release of reserves)-----	(2, 163, 000)
House bill-----	837, 000
(Release of reserves)-----	(2, 163, 000)
Committee recommendation-----	837, 000
(Release of reserves)-----	(2, 163, 000)

The committee recommends the allowance of \$837,000 requested in new budget (obligational) authority, plus the requested release of \$2,163,000 of funds held in reserve. In making its recommendation the committee concurs with the House.

The sums recommended are required for increased pay costs; increased postage costs under Public Law 90-206; and to fund wage-board increases pursuant to provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5341(a).

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1968 appropriation-----	\$6, 565, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 274)-----	88, 000
(Release of reserves)-----	(203, 000)
House bill-----	88, 000
(Release of reserves)-----	(203, 000)
Committee recommendation-----	88, 000
(Release of reserves)-----	(203, 000)

The committee recommends \$88,000 in new budget (obligational) authority to cover increased pay and related costs under Public Law 90-206. The committee further recommends the release of \$203,000 of the funds held in reserve pursuant to Public Law 90-218, to provide \$201,500 for increased pay costs and \$1,500 for increased cost of postage under Public Law 90-206. The committee concurs with the House in its recommendation.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

1968 appropriation-----	\$54, 748, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 274)-----	455, 000
(Release of reserves)-----	(260, 000)
House bill-----	455, 000
(Release of reserves)-----	(260, 000)
Committee recommendation-----	455, 000
(Release of reserves)-----	(260, 000)

The committee recommends \$455,000, the budget estimate and House allowance, for increased pay and related costs under Public Law 90-206. The committee further recommends the release of \$260,000 held in reserve which together with the \$455,000 in new funds will provide \$463,000 for pay and related costs and \$252,000 for increased postage costs under Public Law 90-206.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1968 appropriation-----	\$19, 960, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 274)-----	
(Release of reserves)-----	(559, 000)
House bill-----	
(Release of reserves)-----	(559, 000)
Committee recommendation-----	
(Release of reserves)-----	(559, 000)

The committee approves the release of \$559,000 held in reserve pursuant to Public Law 90-218. These reserves will provide \$557,000 for increased pay costs and \$2,000 for increased postage costs under Public Law 90-206. No new budget authority was requested or provided.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

REVENUE ACCOUNTING AND PROCESSING

1968 appropriation-----	\$177, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 274)-----	2, 314, 000
(Release and/or transfer)-----	¹ (2, 745, 000)
House bill-----	2, 314, 000
(Release and/or transfer)-----	¹ (2, 745, 000)
Committee recommendation-----	2, 314, 000
(Release and/or transfer)-----	¹ (2, 745, 000)

¹ Composed of \$77,000 transfer from Salaries and Expenses and release of \$2,668,000.

The committee concurs with the House in recommending \$2,314,000 in new budget (obligational) authority, plus \$77,000 of the funds in reserve under Public Law 90-218 to be derived by transfer from the funds reserved under the head "Salaries and Expenses." In addition, the committee approves the request for the release of \$2,668,000 of the funds reserved under this head.

The amounts recommended are required for increased pay and related costs totaling \$4,905,000, and \$154,000 for increased postage under Public Law 90-206.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

COMPLIANCE

1968 appropriation-----	\$494, 800, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 274)-----	1, 990, 000
<i>(Release of reserves)</i> -----	<i>(12, 935, 000)</i>
House bill-----	1, 990, 000
<i>(Release of reserves)</i> -----	<i>(12, 935, 000)</i>
Committee recommendation-----	1, 990, 000
<i>(Release of reserves)</i> -----	<i>(12, 935, 000)</i>

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget request of \$1,990,000 in new budget (obligational) authority and the release of \$12,935,000 held in reserve under this head pursuant to Public Law 90-218. The amount recommended is the same as the amount in the House bill and provides \$80,000 for increased postage costs under Public Law 90-206 and \$14,845,000 for increased pay and related costs.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1968 appropriation-----	\$16, 850, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 274)-----	200, 000
Additional supplemental request (S. Doc. 84)-----	150, 000
<i>(Release of reserves)</i> -----	<i>(516, 000)</i>
House bill-----	200, 000
<i>(Release of reserves)</i> -----	<i>(516, 000)</i>
Committee recommendation-----	350, 000
<i>(Release of reserves)</i> -----	<i>(516, 000)</i>

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$350,000 in new budget (obligational) authority, comprised of \$200,000 contained in House Document No. 274 and \$150,000 contained in Senate Document No. 84. The committee further recommends, in concurrence with the House, that \$516,000 of the funds held in reserve under Public Law 90-218 be released.

The \$150,000 contained in Senate Document No. 84 dated June 17, 1968, is required for increased pay costs for the White House Police, authorized under the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act Amendments of 1968, approved May 27, 1968. The \$150,000 increase recommended over the House allowance is in addition to the amount requested under this head by the President's letter of March 11, 1968 (H. Doc. No. 274) and that provided under House Joint Resolution 1292 for the protection of major presidential or vice-presidential candidates.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of Postal Fund)

SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

1968 appropriation-----	\$89, 276, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 274)-----	4, 206, 000
(Release of reserves)-----	
House bill-----	3, 000, 000
(Transfers)-----	¹ (2, 800, 000)
Committee recommendation-----	3, 000, 000
(Transfers)-----	¹ 2, 800, 000

¹ To be derived by transfer from "Transportation."

The committee concurs with the House in recommending an appropriation of \$3 million, a reduction of \$1,206,000 under the budget budget estimate, plus \$2,800,000 to be derived by transfer from funds available under the head "Transportation."

The Department did not appeal to the Senate for restoration of the funds denied by the House.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1968 appropriation-----	\$858, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 274)-----	38, 000
(Release of reserves)-----	(28, 000)
House bill-----	
(Release of reserves)-----	(28, 000)
Committee recommendation-----	
(Release of reserves)-----	(28, 000)

The committee concurs with the House in denying the request for \$38,000 in new budget (obligational) authority for the Council. The committee, like the House, recommends the release of \$28,000 held in reserve pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

The Council did not appeal to the Senate for restoration of the funds deleted by the House.

INDEPENDENT AGENCY

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1968 appropriation-----	
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 274)-----	\$88, 000
House bill-----	67, 000
Committee recommendation-----	67, 000

The committee concurs with the House in recommending an appropriation of \$67,000, a reduction of \$21,000 in the budget estimate.

A chairman has been appointed by the President, and the Conference has been in operation since January 8, 1968. Temporary financing has been furnished from the appropriation "Expenses of management improvement" and other sources.

No appeal was made to the Senate for restoration of funds denied by the House.

INCREASED PAY COSTS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of Postal Fund)

ADMINISTRATION AND REGIONAL OPERATIONS

1968 appropriation-----	\$103, 450, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 316)-----	4, 011, 000
House bill-----	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2 million to cover increased pay costs authorized by law. The amount recommended is \$2,011,000 under the budget estimate and \$1 million under the House allowance of \$3 million.

During the Senate hearings and subsequent to the preparation of the supplemental request for pay increase funds and the House action on the request, the Department identified additional savings for absorption of an additional amount of the pay cost which reduces the requirements for this item to \$2 million. The additional absorption results from having obtained a report of actual obligations through May 31, 1968, which was not available when the House was considering the supplemental request.

OPERATIONS

1968 appropriation-----	\$5, 306, 500, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 316)-----	185, 434, 000
(Release of reserves)-----	(49, 181, 000)
House bill-----	110, 000, 000
(Release and/or transfers)-----	¹ (74, 181, 000)
Committee recommendation-----	89, 000, 000
(Release and/or transfers)-----	² (83, 181, 000)

¹ Composed of \$25,000,000 to be transferred from Transportation (and release of \$49,181,000 in reserve).

² Composed of \$34,000,000 to be transferred from Transportation (and release of \$49,181,000 in reserve).

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$89 million to cover increased pay costs under this head as authorized by law. The amount recommended is \$21 million under the House allowance and \$96,434,000 under the request as contained in H. Doc. 316. The committee further recommends that \$34 million be derived by transfer from "Transportation," an increase of \$9 million over the House recommendation of \$25 million. The committee concurs with the House in allowing the release of \$49,181,000 held in reserve pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

The effect of the committee recommendations on this appropriation item is to reduce the request for new funding from \$110 million (as recommended by the House) to \$89 million and to raise the additional amount to be derived by transfer from "Transportation" from \$25 million to \$34 million. The two changes result in a total of \$21 million additional absorption of the pay cost of which a net of \$12 million is in the "Operations" appropriation and \$9 million is in the "Transportation" appropriation. The additional absorption in the two appropriations results from having obtained a report of actual obligations through May 31, 1968, which was not available during the House hearings.

CHAPTER XI

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

The committee concurs in the House recommendation of \$16,687,049 in new obligational authority for claims and judgments rendered against the United States, and presented to the Congress in House Document 317.

TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The committee concurs in the House provisions 301, 302, and 303.

Sections 301-303 are technical provisions of language necessary to facilitate the payment of such increases as may be granted to civilian employees under the provisions of Public Law 90-206 and to military personnel under the provisions of Public Law 90-207, to become effective July 1, 1968. These provisions are necessary, in part, to comply with the Anti-Deficiency Act and will permit appropriations to be apportioned on a deficiency basis to the extent necessary to meet such pay increases.

The 1969 budget did not include, in specific appropriations, the amounts necessary for the July 1, 1968, increase even though an estimated overall sum of \$1,600 million was included in the budget totals.

By authorizing deficiency apportionments rather than providing specific amounts for 1969 pay increases at this time, it is expected that considerable amounts can be saved by forcing absorption to the fullest extent possible.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL**

TITLE I

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
CHAPTER I						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
274	Agricultural Research Service:					
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(\$5, 152, 000)	(\$5, 000, 000)	(\$5, 000, 000)	(-\$152, 000)	
274	Extension Service:					
274	Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(273, 000)	(273, 000)	(273, 000)		
	Economic Research Service:					
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(375, 000)	(375, 000)	(375, 000)		
274	Statistical Reporting Service:					
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(508, 000)	(508, 000)	(508, 000)		
274	Consumer and Marketing Service:					
	Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(8, 075, 000)	(7, 380, 000)	(7, 380, 000)	(-695, 000)	
	School lunch program			32, 000, 000	+32, 000, 000	+32, 000, 000
	Food stamp program (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(6, 000)	(6, 000)	(6, 000)		
274	Foreign Agricultural Service:					
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(267, 000)	(267, 000)	(267, 000)		

274	Commodity Exchange Authority: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(94,000)	(69,000)	(69,000)	(-25,000)	-----
274	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service: Expenses, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(3,128,000)	(2,428,000)	(2,428,000)	(-700,000)	-----
274	Office of the Inspector General: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(231,000)	(159,000)	(159,000)	(-72,000)	-----
274	Packers and Stockyards Act (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(72,000)	(72,000)	(72,000)		-----
274	Office of the General Counsel: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(262,000)	(162,000)	(162,000)	(-100,000)	-----
274	National Agricultural Library: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(31,000)	(31,000)	(31,000)		-----
274	Office of Management Services: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(81,000)	(81,000)	(81,000)		-----
274	General Administration: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(113,000)	(113,000)	(113,000)		-----
274	Farmers Home Administration: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(1,577,000)	(1,577,000)	(1,577,000)		-----
274	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: Administrative and operating expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(285,000)	(285,000)	(285,000)		-----
	Total, chapter I: New obligatory authority (<i>Transfers and releases</i>)-----	(20,510,000)	(18,786,000)	32,000,000	+32,000,000	
			(18,786,000)	(-1,724,000)		

See footnotes at end of table, p. 53.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

TITLE I—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
CHAPTER II						
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY						
MILITARY PERSONNEL						
317	Military personnel, Army	\$11,000,000			—\$11,000,000	
317	Military personnel, Navy	5,900,000			—5,900,000	
317	Military personnel, Marine Corps	2,400,000			—2,400,000	
317	Military personnel, Air Force	6,700,000			—6,700,000	
317	Reserve personnel, Navy	2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000		
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE						
274	Operation and maintenance, Army	52,757,000	52,757,000	52,757,000		
274	Operation and maintenance, Navy	38,941,000	38,941,000	38,941,000		
274	Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps	1,950,000	1,950,000	1,950,000		
274	Operation and maintenance, Air Force	42,685,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	—6,685,000	
	(Transfer and/or release)		(6,600,000)	(6,600,000)	(+6,600,000)	
274	Operation and maintenance, Defense agencies	23,079,000	23,079,000	23,079,000		
274	Claims, Defense	8,000,000			—8,000,000	
	(Transfer)		(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	(+8,000,000)	
315	Emergency fund, Southeast Asia	3,900,000,000	3,791,100,000	3,710,800,000	—189,200,000	—\$80,300,000

	<i>(Transfer and/or release)</i> -----	<i>(2, 629, 000, 000)</i>	<i>(2, 345, 000, 000)</i>	<i>(2, 315, 000, 000)</i>	<i>(-284, 000, 000)</i> -----
	Total, chapter II:-----				
	New budget (obligational) authority-----				
	<i>(Transfers and/or releases)</i> -----				
	CHAPTER III-----				
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-----				
	FEDERAL FUNDS-----				
274	Federal payment to the District of Columbia-----	6, 020, 800	6, 020, 800	6, 020, 800	-----
S. Doc. 84	Loans to the District of Columbia for capital outlay-----	7, 000, 000	-----	7, 000, 000	+7, 000, 000
317	The Commission on Revision of the Criminal Laws of the District of Columbia-----	150, 000	-----	-----	-----
	Total, chapter III, Federal funds, new budget (obligational) authority-----	13, 170, 800	6, 020, 800	13, 020, 800	-150, 000
	Operating expenses:-----				
274	General operating expenses-----	<i>(3, 002, 000)</i>	<i>(535, 558)</i>	<i>(2, 992, 558)</i>	<i>(-69, 442)</i>
274 and S. Doc. 84.	Public safety-----	<i>(8, 305, 000)</i>	<i>(1, 611, 076)</i>	<i>(8, 237, 076)</i>	<i>(-67, 924)</i>
274 and S. Doc. 84.	Education-----	<i>(6, 078, 000)</i>	<i>(790, 000)</i>	<i>(5, 690, 000)</i>	<i>(-388, 000)</i>
S. Doc. 84.	Health and welfare-----	<i>(2, 222, 000)</i>	<i>(2, 214, 000)</i>	<i>(2, 222, 000)</i>	<i>(+8, 000)</i>
S. Doc. 84.	Highways and traffic-----	<i>(28, 000)</i>	-----	<i>(28, 000)</i>	<i>(+28, 000)</i>
S. Doc. 84.	Sanitary engineering-----	<i>(75, 000)</i>	-----	<i>(75, 000)</i>	<i>(+75, 000)</i>
274	Settlement of claims and suits-----	<i>(36, 800)</i>	<i>(36, 800)</i>	<i>(36, 800)</i>	-----
	Total, operating expenses-----	<i>(19, 801, 800)</i>	<i>(5, 187, 484)</i>	<i>(19, 281, 434)</i>	<i>(+520, 366)</i>
S. Doc. 84.	Capital outlay-----	<i>(898, 000)</i>	<i>(847, 000)</i>	<i>(898, 000)</i>	<i>(+51, 000)</i>
	Total, chapter III, District of Columbia funds-----	<i>(20, 699, 800)</i>	<i>(6, 034, 434)</i>	<i>(30, 179, 434)</i>	<i>(+14, 145, 000)</i>

See footnotes at end of table, p. 53.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

TITLE I—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER IV					
	FOREIGN OPERATIONS					
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
274	Military assistance.....	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000		
317	Administration.....	5,500,000		5,500,000		+\$5,500,000
	Total, chapter IV: New budget (obligational) authority.....	105,500,000	100,000,000	105,500,000		+\$5,500,000
	CHAPTER V					
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
	CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION					
274	Annuities under special acts.....	78,000	78,000	78,000		
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
317	Construction, public buildings project.....	3,100,000		3,100,000		+3,100,000
274	Salaries and expenses.....	6,720,000	6,720,000	6,720,000		

274	Compensation and pensions.....	47,500,000	47,500,000	47,500,000	47,500,000	
274	General operating expenses.....	6,725,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	
	Total, Veterans Administration.....	54,225,000	53,500,000	53,500,000	53,500,000	—\$725,000
	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URRAN DEVELOPMENT					
	RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE					
274	Low-rent public housing annual contributions:					
	Fiscal year 1967.....	6,042,000	6,042,000	6,042,000	6,042,000	
	Fiscal year 1968.....	24,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	—4,000,000
	Total, Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	30,042,000	26,042,000	26,042,000	26,042,000	—4,000,000
	Total, chapter V, new budget (obligational) authority.....	94,165,000	86,340,000	86,340,000	89,440,000	—4,725,000
	CHAPTER VI					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
274	Management of lands and resources.....	10,033,000	9,733,000	9,733,000	9,733,000	—300,000
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
274 and 317.	Education and welfare services.....	7,152,000	3,107,000	3,107,000	6,099,000	—1,053,000
274	Resources management.....	2,172,000	2,172,000	2,172,000	1,972,000	—200,000
	Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	9,324,000	5,279,000	5,279,000	8,071,000	—1,253,000
	OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
S. Doe, 84.	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	6,900,000			6,900,000	+6,900,000
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
274 and S. Doe, 84.	Management and protection.....	4,182,000	4,046,000	4,046,000	4,182,000	+136,000
	Construction.....				(560,000)	(+560,000)
	OFFICE OF SALINE WATER					
274	Prototype desalting plant.....	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	—1,000,000
	Total, Department of the Interior.....	32,433,000	20,058,000	20,058,000	29,886,000	—2,553,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 53.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

TITLE I—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER VI—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
	FOREST SERVICE					
274	Forest protection and utilization.....	\$24,348,000	\$24,323,000	\$24,323,000	—\$25,000	-----
	(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>).....	(21,129,000)	(21,129,000)	(21,129,000)	-----	-----
274	Forest roads and trails (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(1,392,000)	(1,382,000)	(1,382,000)	(—10,000)	-----
	Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.....	24,348,000	24,323,000	24,323,000	—25,000	-----
	<i>Transfers and/or releases</i>	(22,521,000)	(22,511,000)	(22,511,000)	(—10,000)	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
274	Indian health activities (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(2,857,000)	(2,857,000)	(2,857,000)	-----	-----
	HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS					
318	American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.....	225,000	-----	225,000	-----	+ \$225,000
	Total, chapter VI:					
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	57,012,000	44,381,000	54,434,000	—2,578,000	+10,053,000
	(<i>Transfers and/or releases</i>).....	(25,378,000)	(25,568,000)	(25,928,000)	(+550,000)	(+560,000)

CHAPTER VII					
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION					
	Manpower development and training activities.....			75,000,000	+75,000,000
	BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY				
274	<i>Limitations on grants to States for unemployment compensation and Employment Service Administration</i>	(295,000)			(-8295,000)
274	Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release).....	(780,000)			(-780,000)
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION				
	School assistance in federally affected areas.....		4 90,965,000	90,965,000	+90,965,000
	VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION				
254	Grants for rehabilitation services and facilities.....	3 1,240,000			-1,240,000
	(Transfer and/or release).....	(660,000)	3 (1,900,000)	3 (1,900,000)	(+1,240,000)
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE				
274	Air pollution (transfer and/or release).....	(8,355,000)	(355,000)	(355,000)	(-8,000,000)
274	Community health services (transfer and/or release).....	(4,324,000)	(324,000)	(234,000)	(-4,000,000)
274	Comprehensive health planning and services (transfer and/or release).....	(20,112,000)	(60,000)	(19,060,000)	(-7,052,000)
	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION				
274	<i>Limitation on salaries and expenses</i>	(84,928,000)	(84,928,000)	(83,828,000)	(-1,100,000)
	Payment to trust funds for health insurance for the aged.....	373,028,000	373,028,000	373,028,000	
	WELFARE ADMINISTRATION				
274	Work incentive activities.....	10,000,000			-10,000,000
	(Transfer and/or release).....	(30,060,000)	(10,060,000)	(16,060,000)	(-20,060,000)
254	Grants to States for public assistance.....	3 1,135,000,000	3 1,135,000,000	3 1,135,000,000	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 53.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

TITLE I—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with— Budget estimate House bill
	CHAPTER VII—Continued				
	NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD				
274	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(\$71, 000)	(\$56, 000)	(\$56, 000)	(—\$35, 000)
	RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD				
274	<i>Limitation on salaries and expenses</i>	(1, 624, 000)	(1, 300, 000)	(1, 300, 000)	(—324, 000)
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY				
	Economic opportunity program			25, 000, 000	+ 25, 000, 000
	Total, chapter VII:				
	New budget (obligational) authority	1, 519, 268, 000	1, 598, 993, 000	1, 698, 993, 000	+179, 725, 000
	(<i>Transfers and/or releases</i>)	(64, 802, 000)	(12, 675, 000)	(26, 675, 000)	(—38, 627, 000)
	CHAPTER VIII				
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH				
	SENATE				
	Gratuity to widow of deceased Senator			30, 000	+ 30, 000
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE				
	Inquiries and investigations	365, 000		365, 000	+ 365, 000

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
274	Office of the Sergeant at Arms.....	505, 230		—505, 230
274	Committee employees.....	125, 000	125, 000	
274	Members' clerk hire.....	600, 000	600, 000	
274	Contingent expenses, miscellaneous items.....	750, 000	650, 000	—100, 000
JOINT ITEMS				
274	Capitol Police, general expenses.....	44, 900		—44, 900
	Total, chapter VIII.....	2, 390, 160	1, 770, 000	+395, 000
CHAPTER IX				
DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS				
274	International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: Construction.....	700, 000		—700, 000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				
274	Alien property activities, limitation on general administrative expenses.....	(106, 000)	(86, 000)	(—20, 000)
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE				
274	Salaries and expenses.....	6, 138, 000	5, 738, 000	—400, 000
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM				
274	Support of U.S. prisoners.....	1, 300, 000	1, 300, 000	
	Total, Department of Justice.....	7, 438, 000	7, 038, 000	—400, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 53.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

TITLE I—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER IX—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE					
274	Development facilities.....	Language	Language	Language		
274	Salaries and expenses.....	\$2,426,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	—\$1,426,000	
274	Salaries and expenses.....	1,700,000			—1,700,000	
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	4,126,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	—3,126,000	
	THE JUDICIARY					
	COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES					
274	Salaries of judges.....	200,000	180,000	180,000	—80,000	
274	Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	350,000	350,000	350,000		
	Total, courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services.....	610,000	530,000	530,000	—80,000	
	FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER					
274	Salaries and expenses.....	83,000	40,000	40,000	—43,000	
	Total, the Judiciary.....	693,000	570,000	570,000	—123,000	

RELATED AGENCIES

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

274	Special international exhibitions.....	14,619,000 (681,000)	7,876,000 (1,431,000)	11,876,000 (1,431,000)	-2,743,000 (+760,000)	+4,000,000
	(Transfers and/or releases).....					
	Total, chapter IX:					
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	27,576,000 (681,000)	16,484,000 (1,431,000)	20,484,000 (1,431,000)	-7,092,000 (+760,000)	+4,000,000
	(Transfers and/or releases).....					

CHAPTER X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

274	Salaries and expenses.....	\$5,138,000 (12,000)	\$5,138,000 (12,000)	\$5,138,000 (12,000)		
	(Transfer and/or release).....					

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

274	Salaries and expenses.....	837,000 (2,163,000)	837,000 (2,163,000)	837,000 (2,163,000)		
	(Transfer and/or release).....					

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

274	Salaries and expenses.....	88,000 (203,000)	88,000 (203,000)	88,000 (203,000)		
	(Transfer and/or release).....					

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

274	Administering the public debt.....	455,000 (200,000)	455,000 (200,000)	455,000 (200,000)		
	(Transfer and/or release).....					

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

274	Salaries and expenses.....					
	(Transfer and/or release).....					

274 Revenue accounting and processing

		2,314,000 (2,745,000)	2,314,000 (2,745,000)	2,314,000 (2,745,000)		
	(Transfer and/or release).....					

274 Compliance

		1,990,000 (12,935,000)	1,990,000 (12,935,000)	1,990,000 (12,935,000)		
	(Transfer and/or release).....					

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 53.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

TITLE I—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
274 and S. Doc. 84	CHAPTER X—Continued					
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT— continued					
	UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE					
	Salaries and expenses..... (<i>Transfer and/or release</i>).....	\$350,000 (516,000)	\$200,000 (516,000)	\$350,000 (516,000)		+\$150,000
274	Total, Treasury Department: New budget (obligational) authority..... (<i>Transfers and/or releases</i>).....	11,172,000 (19,393,000)	11,022,000 (19,393,000)	11,172,000 (19,393,000)		+150,000
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT					
	(Out of Postal Fund)					
	Supplies and services..... (<i>Transfer and/or release</i>).....	4,206,000	3,000,000 (2,800,000)	3,000,000 (2,800,000)	—\$1,206,000 (+2,800,000)	
274	Total, Post Office Department: New budget (obligational) authority..... (<i>Transfer and/or release</i>).....	4,206,000	3,000,000 (2,800,000)	3,000,000 (2,800,000)	—1,206,000 (+2,800,000)	

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

274	Salaries and expenses----- (<i>Transfers and/or releases</i>)-----	38,000 (28,000)	(28,000)	(28,000)	-38,000	-----
	Total, Executive Office of the President:					-----
	New budget (obligational) authority----- (<i>Transfers and/or releases</i>)-----	38,000 (28,000)	(28,000)	(28,000)	-38,000	-----
	INDEPENDENT AGENCY					-----
	ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES					-----
274	Salaries and expenses-----	88,000	67,000	67,000	-21,000	-----
	Total independent agencies: New budget (obligational) authority-----	88,000	67,000	67,000	-21,000	-----
	Total, chapter X:					-----
	New budget (obligational) authority----- (<i>Transfers and/or releases</i>)-----	15,504,000 (19,421,000)	14,089,000 (22,221,000)	14,239,000 (22,221,000)	-1,265,000 (+2,800,000)	+150,000
	CHAPTER XI					-----
	CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS					-----
317	Claims and judgments: New budget (obligational) authority-----	16,087,049	16,687,049	16,687,049		-----
	Total, title I:					-----
	New budget (obligational) authority----- (<i>Transfers and/or releases</i>)-----	45,946,685,009 (2,759,892,000)	5,830,196,849 (2,440,081,000)	5,912,094,849 (2,453,641,000)	-34,590,160 (-306,251,000)	+81,898,000 (+13,560,000)

¹ Language proposed providing release of indefinite amounts reserved under title II, Public Law 90-218, to offset special Vietnam costs (currently estimated at \$2,629,600,000).
² Includes transfer of \$8,000,000 from contingencies for payment of claims. Also includes releases of \$2,351,600,000 from reserves created pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

³ These items were included in the urgent supplemental bill (H. R. 15399) which passed the House on Feb. 20, 1968 and the Senate on Mar. 11, 1968.

⁴ Includes \$20,501,000 not considered by the House in S. Doc. 84, H. Doc. 317, and H. Doc. 318.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
316	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
	SENATE					
	Compensation of the Vice President and Senators.....	\$1,305	-----	\$1,305	-----	+\$1,305
	Salaries, officers and employees.....	994,829	-----	315,689	-\$679,140	+315,689
	Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate.....	10,955	-----	10,955	-----	+10,955
	Contingent expenses of the Senate:					
	Senate policy committees.....	13,240	-----	13,240	-----	+13,240
	Automobiles and maintenance.....	1,200	-----	1,200	-----	+1,200
	Inquiries and investigations.....	174,990	-----	174,990	-----	+174,990
	Folding documents.....	1,105	-----	1,105	-----	+1,105
	Miscellaneous items.....	38,090	-----	38,090	-----	+38,090
	Total Senate.....	1,235,714	-----	556,574	-679,140	+556,574
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
	Salaries, officers and employees.....	517,400	\$323,005	323,005	-194,395	-----
	Members' clerk hire.....	1,217,700	1,217,700	1,217,700	-----	-----
	Contingent expenses of the House.....	133,890	133,890	133,890	-----	-----
	Total, House of Representatives.....	1,868,990	1,674,595	1,674,595	-194,395	-----

JOINT ITEMS					
Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures.....	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	-----
Joint Economic Committee.....	11,645	11,645	11,645	11,645	-----
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.....	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	-----
Joint Committee on Printing.....	6,330	6,330	6,330	6,330	-----
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.....	16,200	16,200	16,200	16,200	-----
Joint Committee on Defense Production.....	2,955	2,955	2,955	2,955	-----
Total, joint items.....	48,780	48,780	48,780	48,780	-----
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
Office of the Architect: Salaries.....	26,800	26,800	20,000	20,000	-----
Capitol buildings and grounds:					
Capitol buildings.....	32,000	32,000	23,000	23,000	-----
Capitol grounds.....	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500	-----
Senate Office Buildings.....	58,000	58,000			-----
Senate Garage.....	2,000	2,000		2,000	-----
House office buildings.....	123,500	123,500			-----
Capitol power plant.....	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	-----
Library buildings and grounds: Structural and mechanical care.....	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	-----
Total, Architect of the Capitol.....	303,800	303,800	94,500	96,500	-----
BOTANIC GARDEN					
Salaries and expenses.....	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	-----
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
Salaries and expenses.....	421,535	421,535			-----
Copyright Office: Salaries and expenses.....	81,032	81,032	1 (81,032)	1 (81,032)	-----
Legislative Reference Service: Salaries and expenses.....	110,323	110,323	1 (110,323)	1 (110,323)	-----
Distribution of catalog cards: Salaries and expenses.....	120,977	120,977			-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 77.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued					
	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—Continued					
	Books for the blind and physically handicapped: Salaries and expenses.....	\$14,690			—\$14,690	
	Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program)....	6,443	1 (\$6,443)	1 (\$6,443)	—6,443	
	Total, Library of Congress.....	755,000			—755,000	
	(<i>By transfer</i>).....		(197,798)	(197,798)	(+197,798)	
	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
	Office of Superintendent of Documents: Salaries and expenses.....	145,200	110,000	110,000	—35,200	
	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE					
	Salaries and expenses.....	1,559,000	1,559,000	1,559,000		
	Total, legislative branch.....	5,929,484	3,449,875	4,058,449	—1,871,035	+ \$558,574
	(<i>By transfer</i>).....		(197,798)	(197,798)	(+197,798)	
	THE JUDICIARY					
	Supreme Court of the United States:					
	Salaries.....	25,000			—25,000	
	Care of the building and grounds.....	6,900	6,900	6,900		
	Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: Salaries and expenses.....	7,000			—7,000	
	Customs Court: Salaries and expenses.....	38,000			—38,000	

Court of Claims: Salaries and expenses.....	45, 000	20, 000	20, 000	-25, 000
Courts of Appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:				
Salaries of supporting personnel.....	905, 000	650, 000	660, 000	-245, 000
Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts.....	35, 000			-35, 000
Expenses of referees (special fund).....	60, 000	60, 000	60, 000	
Total, the judiciary.....	1, 121, 000	746, 900	746, 900	-375, 000
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
EXECUTIVE MANSION				
Operating expenses, Executive Mansion (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(23, 000)	(23, 000)	(23, 000)	
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET				
Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(152, 000)	(152, 000)	(152, 000)	
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL				
Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(15, 000)	(5, 000)	(5, 000)	(-10, 000)
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES				
Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(30, 000)	(10, 000)	(10, 000)	(-10, 000)
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL				
Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(17, 000)	(17, 000)	(17, 000)	
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING				
Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(133, 000)	(133, 000)	(133, 000)	
Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies.....	102, 000	102, 000	102, 000	
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS				
Salaries and expenses.....	11, 000	11, 000	11, 000	
Total, Executive Office of the President:				
New budget (obligational) authority.....	113, 000	113, 000	113, 000	
(<i>Transfers and/or releases</i>).....	(300, 000)	(340, 000)	(340, 000)	(-20, 000)

See footnotes at end of table, p. 77.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

II. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
	ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE					
	Administrative expenses, Agency for International Development (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(\$1, 227, 000)	(\$1, 065, 000)	(\$1, 065, 000)	(-\$162, 000)	
	Administrative and other expenses, Department of State (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(77, 000)	(80, 000)	(80, 000)	(-17, 000)	
	Total, Funds appropriated to the President (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>)-----	(1, 304, 000)	(1, 125, 000)	(1, 125, 000)	(-179, 000)	
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
	Cooperative State Research Service: Payments and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(45, 000)	(45, 000)	(45, 000)		
	Farmer Cooperative Service: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(37, 000)	(37, 000)	(37, 000)		
	Soil Conservation Service:					
	Conservation operations (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(3, 541, 000)	(3, 500, 000)	(3, 500, 000)	(-41, 000)	
	Watershed planning (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(196, 000)	(196, 000)	(196, 000)		
	Watershed protection (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(1, 071, 000)	(1, 071, 000)	(1, 071, 000)		
	Flood prevention (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(309, 000)	(309, 000)	(309, 000)		
	Great Plains conservation program (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(117, 000)	(117, 000)	(117, 000)		
	Resource conservation and development (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(123, 000)	(123, 000)	(123, 000)		
	Subtotal, Soil Conservation Service-----	(5, 357, 000)	(5, 316, 000)	(5, 316, 000)	(-41, 000)	
	Consumer and Marketing Service: School lunch program (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(53, 000)	(53, 000)	(53, 000)		
	Rural Electrification Administration: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)-----	(294, 000)	(254, 000)	(254, 000)	(-40, 000)	

Rural Community Development Service: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(13, 000)			(-13, 000)
Office of Information: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(38, 000)	(38, 000)	(38, 000)	
Total, Department of Agriculture (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>)	(5, 387, 000)	(5, 743, 000)	(5, 743, 000)	(-94, 000)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
General administration: Salaries and expenses	150, 000	150, 000	150, 000	
Office of Business Economies: Salaries and expenses	80, 000	80, 000	80, 000	
Bureau of the Census:				
Salaries and expenses	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000	
Preparation for Nineteenth Decennial Census (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(201, 000)	(201, 000)	(201, 000)	
1967 economic census (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(207, 000)	(207, 000)	(207, 000)	
Economic development assistance: Operations and administration	225, 000	225, 000	225, 000	
Business and Defense Services Administration: Salaries and expenses	143, 000	143, 000	143, 000	
International activities: Export control	104, 000	104, 000	104, 000	
Office of Field Services: Salaries and expenses	98, 000	98, 000	98, 000	
Environmental Science Services Administration:				
Salaries and expenses	2, 200, 000	2, 200, 000	2, 200, 000	
Research and development	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000	
Patent Office: Salaries and expenses	800, 000	800, 000	800, 000	
National Bureau of Standards: Research and technical services	700, 000	700, 000	700, 000	
Maritime Administration: Maritime training	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000	
Total, Department of Commerce:				
New budget (obligational) authority	5, 400, 000	5, 400, 000	5, 400, 000	
(<i>Transfers and/or releases</i>)	(408, 000)	(408, 000)	(408, 000)	
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY				
MILITARY PERSONNEL				
Military personnel, Army	146, 015, 000	90, 000, 000	65, 000, 000	-81, 015, 000
(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)	(59, 900, 000)	(59, 900, 000)	(59, 900, 000)	-\$25, 000, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 77.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

II, Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—continued					
	MILITARY PERSONNEL—Continued					
	Military personnel, Navy.....	\$116, 012, 000	\$110, 000, 000	\$105, 000, 000	—\$11, 012, 000	—\$5, 000, 000
	Military personnel, Marine Corps.....	37, 523, 000	(33, 700, 000)	(33, 700, 000)	—37, 523, 000	-----
	(Transfer and/or release).....	-----	-----	(33, 700, 000)	(+33, 700, 000)	-----
	Military personnel, Air Force.....	146, 161, 000	70, 000, 000	65, 000, 000	—81, 161, 000	—5, 000, 000
	(Transfer and/or release).....	(15, 500, 000)	(15, 500, 000)	(15, 500, 000)	-----	-----
	Reserve personnel, Army (transfer and/or release).....	(7, 215, 000)	-----	-----	(—7, 215, 000)	-----
	Reserve personnel, Navy.....	3, 880, 000	-----	-----	—3, 880, 000	-----
	(Transfer and/or release).....	-----	(3, 880, 000)	(3, 880, 000)	(+3, 880, 000)	-----
	Reserve personnel, Marine Corps.....	937, 000	-----	-----	—937, 000	-----
	Reserve personnel, Air Force.....	900, 000	-----	-----	—900, 000	-----
	(Transfer and/or release).....	(1, 000, 000)	(1, 000, 000)	(1, 000, 000)	-----	-----
	National Guard personnel, Army (transfer and/or release).....	(10, 127, 000)	(10, 127, 000)	(10, 127, 000)	-----	-----
	National Guard personnel Air Force.....	1, 800, 000	-----	-----	—1, 800, 000	-----
	(Transfer and/or release).....	(1, 000, 000)	(1, 000, 000)	(1, 000, 000)	-----	-----
	Retired pay, Defense.....	75, 000, 000	75, 000, 000	75, 000, 000	-----	-----
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE					
	Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard.....	\$1, 828, 000	-----	-----	—\$1, 828, 000	-----
	(Transfer and/or release).....	(1, 300, 000)	(3, 128, 000)	(3, 128, 000)	(+1, 828, 000)	-----
	Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard.....	1 373 000	-----	-----	—1 373 000	-----

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL**

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Con.					
	VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION					
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(\$150,000)	(\$50,000)	(\$50,000)	(-\$100,000)	
	Research and training (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(2,000)			(-2,000)	
	Total, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>)	(152,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(-102,000)	
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
	HEALTH MANPOWER					
	Health manpower education and utilization (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(270,000)	(270,000)	(270,000)		
	DISEASE PREVENTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL					
	Chronic diseases (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(393,000)	(393,000)	(393,000)		
	Communicable diseases (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(1,150,000)	(1,024,000)	(1,024,000)	(-126,000)	
	Urban and industrial health (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(404,000)	(390,000)	(390,000)	(-14,000)	
	Radiological health (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(325,000)	(325,000)	(325,000)		
	Total, disease prevention and environmental control (<i>transfers and/or release</i>)	(2,272,000)	(2,132,000)	(2,132,000)	(-140,000)	
	HEALTH SERVICES					
	Hospitals and medical care (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(1,926,000)	(1,926,000)	(1,926,000)		

Hospital construction activities (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(152,000)	(152,000)	(152,000)
Emergency health activities (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(133,000)	(133,000)	(133,000)
Total, health services (<i>transfers and/or release</i>)	(2,211,000)	(2,211,000)	(2,211,000)
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH			
Biological standards (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(197,000)	(115,000)	(-82,000)
National Cancer Institute (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(1,034,000)	(726,000)	(-308,000)
National Heart Institute (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(551,000)	(380,000)	(-171,000)
National Institute of Dental Research (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(184,000)	(143,000)	(-41,000)
National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(560,000)		(-560,000)
National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(497,000)		(-497,000)
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(502,000)		(-502,000)
National Institute of General Medical Sciences (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(147,000)		(-147,000)
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(260,000)	(127,000)	(-133,000)
Regional medical programs (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(69,000)		(-69,000)
Environmental health sciences (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(93,000)		(-93,000)
General research and services, National Institutes of Health (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(190,000)		(-190,000)
Total, National Institutes of Health (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>)	(4,284,000)	(1,491,000)	(-2,793,000)
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH			
Mental health research and services (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(919,000)		(-919,000)
National health statistics (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(174,000)	(174,000)	(174,000)
National Library of Medicine (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(184,000)	(184,000)	
Office of the Surgeon General: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(309,000)	(309,000)	
Total, Public Health Service (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>)	(10,023,000)	(6,771,000)	(-3,252,000)
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL			
Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(980,000)	(980,000)	(980,000)

See footnotes at end of table, p. 77.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued					
	WELFARE ADMINISTRATION					
	Bureau of Family Services: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(\$229,000)	(\$92,000)	(\$92,000)	(-\$157,000)	-----
	Children's Bureau: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(162,000)	(82,000)	(82,000)	(-80,000)	-----
	Office of the Commissioner: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)		-----
	Assistance to Refugees in the United States (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(34,000)	(28,000)	(28,000)	(-6,000)	-----
	Total, Welfare Administration (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>).....	(465,000)	(242,000)	(242,000)	(-223,000)	-----
	ADMINISTRATION ON AGING					
	Coordination and development of programs for the aging (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(47,000)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(-12,000)	-----
	SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS					
	Gallaudet College: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(41,000)	(41,000)	(41,000)		-----
	Howard University: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(234,000)	(234,000)	(234,000)		-----
	Freedmen's Hospital: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(287,000)	(287,000)	(287,000)		-----
	Total, Special Institutions (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>).....	(512,000)	(512,000)	(512,000)		-----
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(208,000)	(166,000)	(166,000)	(-40,000)	-----
	Office of Field Coordination: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(101,000)	(101,000)	(101,000)		-----
	Office of the Comptroller: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(233,000)	(233,000)	(233,000)		-----
	Office of Administration: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(65,000)	(65,000)	(65,000)		-----
	Surplus property utilization (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(39,000)	(39,000)	(39,000)		-----

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
	General administrative expenses.....	\$140,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	—\$15,000	-----
	BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION					
	Salaries and expenses.....	105,000	95,000	95,000	—10,000	-----
	Land and water conservation (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(188,000)	(188,000)	(188,000)	-----	-----
	OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
	Administration of territories (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(37,000)	(37,000)	(37,000)	-----	-----
	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(123,000)	(123,000)	(123,000)	-----	-----
	Total, Office of Territories (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>).....	(160,000)	(160,000)	(160,000)	-----	-----
	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
	Surveys, investigations, and research.....	1,577,000	1,420,000	1,420,000	—157,000	-----
	(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>).....	(577,000)	(577,000)	(577,000)	-----	-----
	BUREAU OF MINES					
	Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	718,000	645,000	645,000	—73,000	-----
	(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>).....	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	-----	-----
	Health and safety.....	67,000	61,000	61,000	—6,000	-----
	(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>).....	(200,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)	-----	-----
	Solid waste disposal (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(33,000)	(33,000)	(33,000)	-----	-----
	General administrative expenses.....	45,000	41,000	41,000	—4,000	-----
	Total, Bureau of Mines.....	830,000	747,000	747,000	—83,000	-----

<i>(Transfers and/or releases)</i>			
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS			
Salaries and expenses.....	24, 000	(333, 000)	(333, 000)
<i>(Transfer and/or release)</i>		(23, 000)	(23, 000)
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES			
Management and investigations of resources <i>(transfer and/or release)</i>	(435, 000)	(435, 000)	435, 000)
Construction of fishing vessels <i>(transfer and/or release)</i>	(2, 500)	(2, 500)	(2, 500)
Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development <i>(transfer and/or release)</i>	(5, 500)	(5, 500)	(5, 500)
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation <i>(transfer and/or release)</i>	(5, 000)	(5, 000)	(5, 000)
General administrative expenses <i>(transfer and/or release)</i>	(27, 000)	(27, 000)	(27, 000)
<i>Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund</i>	(8, 200)	(8, 200)	(8, 200)
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries <i>(transfers and/or releases)</i>	(475, 000)	(475, 000)	(475, 000)
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE			
Management and investigation of resources.....	787, 000	709, 000	709, 000
<i>(Transfer and/or release)</i>	(342, 000)	(342, 000)	(342, 000)
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation <i>(transfer and/or release)</i>	(5, 000)	(5, 000)	(5, 000)
General administrative expenses <i>(transfer and/or release)</i>	(45, 000)	(45, 000)	(45, 000)
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries.....	787, 000	709, 000	709, 000
<i>(Transfers and/or releases)</i>	(392, 000)	(392, 000)	(392, 000)
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	572, 000	506, 000	506, 000
General administrative expenses.....	75, 000	75, 000	75, 000
Preservation of historic properties.....	13, 000	13, 000	13, 000
Construction <i>(transfer and/or release)</i>	(134, 000)	(134, 000)	(134, 000)
Total, National Park Service.....	660, 000	594, 000	594, 000
<i>(Transfers and/or releases)</i>	(134, 000)	(134, 000)	(134, 000)
			-24, 000
			(+23, 000)

See footnotes at end of table, p. 77.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION					
	General investigations (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(\$299,000)	(\$299,000)	(\$299,000)		
	Construction and rehabilitation (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(-\$385,000)	
	Operation and maintenance, (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(1,380,000)	(1,380,000)	(1,380,000)		
	Loan program (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(7,000)			(-7,000)	
	Upper Colorado River storage project (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(448,000)	(448,000)	(448,000)		
	General administrative expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(327,000)	(327,000)	(327,000)		
	Total, Bureau of Reclamation (<i>transfers and/or releases</i>)	(3,846,000)	(3,454,000)	(\$3,454,000)	(-392,000)	
	BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION					
	Construction (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(476,000)			(-476,000)	
	Operation and maintenance (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(245,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)	(-45,000)	
	Total, Bonneville Power Administration (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(721,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)	(-521,000)	
	SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION					
	Operation and maintenance (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(26,000)	(26,000)	(26,000)		
	OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
	Salaries and expenses	144,000				-144,000
	(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>)		(144,000)	(144,000)		(-144,000)

Salaries and expenses.....	233, 000				—233, 000
(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>).....		(233, 000)		(233, 000)	(+233, 000)
Total, Department of the Interior: New budget (obligational) authority.....	4, 500, 000	3, 690, 000		3, 690, 000	—810, 000
(<i>Transfers and/or releases</i>).....	(6, 889, 000)	(6, 376, 000)		(6, 376, 000)	(—513, 000)
<i>Limitation on administrative expenses</i>	(8, 200)	(8, 200)		(8, 200)	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Legal activities and general administration:					
Salaries and expenses, general administration.....	178, 000	178, 000		178, 000	
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	716, 000	616, 000		616, 000	—100, 000
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	239, 000	200, 000		200, 000	—39, 000
Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals.....	1, 442, 000	1, 442, 000		1, 442, 000	
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service.....	51, 000				—51, 000
Federal Bureau of Investigation: Salaries and expenses.....	8, 412, 000	8, 412, 000		8, 412, 000	
Federal Prison System: Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....	1, 451, 000	1, 451, 000		1, 451, 000	
Total, Department of Justice.....	12, 489, 000	12, 299, 000		12, 299, 000	—190, 000
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION					
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(\$142, 000)				(—\$412, 000)
LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS					
Labor-Management Services Administration: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(257, 000)	(\$257, 000)		(\$257, 000)	
WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS					
Wage and Home Division: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(781, 000)	(580, 000)		(580, 000)	(—151, 000)
Bureau of Labor Standards: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(121, 000)				(—121, 000)
Women's Bureau: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(28, 000)	(28, 000)		(28, 000)	
Total, wage and labor standards (<i>transfers and/or release</i>).....	(880, 000)	(608, 000)		(608, 000)	(—272, 000)

See footnotes at end of table, p. 77.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bi	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued					
	BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION					
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(\$167,000)	(\$81,000)	(\$81,000)	(—\$86,000)	
	BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(541,000)	(541,000)	(541,000)		
	BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS					
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(38,000)	(38,000)	(38,000)		
	OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(134,000)	(134,000)	(134,000)	(—50,000)	
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
	Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(148,000)	(148,000)	(148,000)		
	Federal contract compliance and civil rights program (<i>transfer and/or release</i>)	(29,000)	(29,000)	(29,000)		
	President's Committee on Consumer Interests	8,000	8,000	8,000		
	Total, Department of Labor:					
	New budget (obligation) authority	8,000	8,000	8,000		
	(<i>Transfers and/or releases</i>)	(2,386,000)	(1,836,000)	(1,836,000)	(—550,000)	
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT					
	Administration and regional operation	4,011,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	—2,011,000	—\$1,000,000
	Research, development, and engineering	210,000			—210,000	
	Operations	185,434,000	110,000,000	89,000,000	—96,434,000	—21,000,000
	(<i>Transfers and/or releases</i>)	(43,386,000)	(74,181,000)	(83,181,000)	(+39,195,000)	(+9,000,000)

Supplies and services-----	427, 000			-427, 000	
Total, Post Office Department:					
New budget (obligational) authority-----	190, 082, 000	113, 000, 000	91, 000, 000	-99, 082, 000	-22, 000, 000
<i>(Transfers and/or releases)</i> -----	(43, 986, 000)	(74, 181, 000)	(83, 181, 000)	(+39, 195, 000)	(+9, 000, 000)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
Administration of Foreign Affairs:					
Salaries and expenses <i>(transfer and/or release)</i> -----	(33, 970, 000)	(33, 970, 000)	(33, 970, 000)		
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad <i>(transfer and/or release)</i> -----	(61, 000)	(61, 000)	(61, 000)		
International organizations and conferences:					
Missions to international organizations <i>(transfer and/or release)</i> -----	(85, 000)	(85, 000)	(85, 000)		
International conferences and contingencies <i>(transfer and/or release)</i> -----	(5, 000)	(5, 000)	(5, 000)		
International commissions: International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses <i>(transfer and/or release)</i> -----	(23, 000)	(23, 000)	(23, 000)		
Operation and maintenance <i>(transfer and/or release)</i> -----	(20, 000)	(20, 000)	(20, 000)		
Construction <i>(transfer and/or release)</i> -----	(19, 000)	(19, 000)	(19, 000)		
Chamizal settlement <i>(transfer and/or release)</i> -----	(7, 600)	(7, 600)	(7, 600)		
American sections, international commissions <i>(transfer and/or release)</i> -----	(18, 000)	(18, 000)	(18, 000)		
Educational exchange: Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities <i>(transfer and/or release)</i> -----	(263, 000)	(263, 000)	(263, 000)		
Migration and refugee assistance <i>(transfer and/or release)</i> -----	(15, 000)	(12, 000)	(12, 000)	(-83, 000)	
Total, Department of State <i>(transfers and/or releases)</i> -----	(4, 480, 000)	(4, 482, 600)	(4, 483, 600)	(-5, 000)	
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION					
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses-----	150, 000	75, 000	75, 000	-75, 000	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 77.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued					
	COAST GUARD					
	Operating expenses.....	\$6,008,000	\$4,700,000	\$4,700,000	—\$1,308,000	-----
	(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>).....	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	-----	-----
	Reserve training.....	440,000			—449,000	-----
	Retired pay.....	450,000	199,000	199,000	—251,000	-----
	Total, Coast Guard:					
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	6,907,000	4,899,000	4,899,000	—2,008,000	-----
	(<i>Transfers and/or releases</i>).....	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	-----	-----
	FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION					
	Operations.....	14,553,000	2 10,000,000	2 12,000,000	—2,553,000	+ \$2,000,000
	(<i>Transfers and/or releases</i>).....	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	-----	-----
	Operation and maintenance, National Capital Airports.....	215,000	215,000	215,000	-----	-----
	Total FAA:					
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	14,768,000	10,215,000	12,215,000	—2,553,000	+2,000,000
	(<i>Transfers and/or releases</i>).....	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	-----	-----
	FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION					
	Limitation on general expenses.....	(\$1,461,000)			(—\$1,461,000)	-----
	Highway beautification.....	36,000			—36,000	-----

Motor carrier safety.....	53, 000	\$53, 000	\$53, 000	
Total, Federal Highway Administration:				
New budget (obligational) authority.....	89, 000	53, 000	53, 000	-36, 000
<i>Limitation on general expenses.....</i>	<i>(1, 461, 000)</i>			<i>(-1, 461, 000)</i>
ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION				
<i>Limitation on administrative expenses.....</i>	<i>(17, 000)</i>			<i>(-17, 000)</i>
NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD				
Salaries and expenses.....	109, 000	57, 000	57, 000	-52, 000
Total, Department of Transportation:				
New budget (obligational) authority.....	22, 023, 000	15, 299, 000	17, 299, 000	-4, 724, 000
<i>Limitations.....</i>	<i>(1, 478, 000)</i>			<i>(-1, 478, 000)</i>
<i>(Transfers and/or releases).....</i>	<i>(3, 000, 000)</i>	<i>(3, 000, 000)</i>	<i>(3, 000, 000)</i>	
TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses <i>(transfer and/or release).....</i>	<i>(232, 000)</i>	<i>(232, 000)</i>	<i>(232, 000)</i>	
Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses.....	229, 000	200, 000	200, 000	-29, 000
<i>(Transfer and/or release).....</i>	<i>(23, 000)</i>	<i>(23, 000)</i>	<i>(23, 000)</i>	
Office of the Treasurer: Salaries and expenses <i>(transfer and/or release).....</i>	<i>(160, 000)</i>	<i>(160, 000)</i>	<i>(160, 000)</i>	
Total, Treasury Department:				
New budget (obligational) authority.....	229, 000	200, 000	200, 000	-29, 000
<i>(Transfers and/or releases).....</i>	<i>(415, 000)</i>	<i>(415, 000)</i>	<i>(415, 000)</i>	
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION				
Operating expenses <i>(transfer and/or release).....</i>	<i>(2, 758, 000)</i>			<i>(-2, 758, 000)</i>

See footnotes at end of table, p. 77.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
	Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service.....	\$2,284,000	\$2,215,000	\$2,215,000	—\$69,000	-----
	Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.....	1,131,000	1,006,000	1,006,000	—35,000	-----
	Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.....	317,000	307,000	307,000	—10,000	-----
	Operating expenses, Transportation and Communications Service.....	148,000	145,000	145,000	—3,000	-----
	Operating expenses, Property Management and Disposal Service.....	280,000	272,000	272,000	—8,000	-----
	Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator.....	46,000	46,000	46,000	-----	-----
	Allowances and office facilities for former Presidents.....	16,000	16,000	16,000	-----	-----
	Total, General Services Administration.....	4,222,000	4,097,000	4,097,000	—125,000	-----
	VETERANS ADMINISTRATION					
	Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(311,000)	(311,000)	(311,000)	-----	-----
	Medical and prosthetic research (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(1,077,000)	(1,077,000)	(1,077,000)	-----	-----
	Medical care.....	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	-----	-----
	(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>).....	(28,082,000)	(28,082,000)	(28,082,000)	-----	-----
	Total, Veterans Administration:					
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	-----	-----
	(<i>Transfers and/or releases</i>).....	(29,470,000)	(29,470,000)	(29,470,000)	-----	-----

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

American Battle Monuments Commission: Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release).....	(16,000)	(16,000)	(16,000)	-----
Civil Aeronautics Board:				
Salaries and expenses.....	99,000	99,000	99,000	-----
(Transfer and/or release).....	(175,000)	(175,000)	(175,000)	-----
Civil Service Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	910,000	910,000	910,000	-----
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	155,000	155,000	155,000	-----
Export-Import Bank of Washington: Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(115,000)		(-115,000)	-----
Farm Credit Administration: Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(58,000)	(58,000)	(58,000)	-----
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review: Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release).....	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	-----
Federal Communications Commission:				
Salaries and expenses.....	70,000	70,000	70,000	-----
(Transfer and/or release).....	(402,000)	(402,000)	(402,000)	-----
Federal Home Loan Bank Board: Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	-----
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service:				
Salaries and expenses.....	26,000	26,000	26,000	-----
(Transfer and/or release).....	(184,000)	(184,000)	(184,000)	-----
Federal Power Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	440,000	440,000	440,000	-----
Federal Radiation Council: Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release).....	(2,200)	(2,200)	(2,200)	-----
Federal Trade Commission:				
Salaries and expenses.....	131,000	131,000	131,000	-----
(Transfer and/or release).....	(329,000)	(329,000)	(329,000)	-----
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release).....	(34,000)	(34,000)	(34,000)	-----
Indian Claims Commission: Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release).....	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 77.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
	Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(\$12, 000)	(\$12, 000)	(\$12, 000)		
	Delaware River Basin Commission: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(1, 300)			(— \$1, 300)	
	Interstate Commerce Commission:					
	Salaries and expenses.....	386, 000	386, 000	386, 000		
	(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>).....	(317, 000)	(317, 000)	(317, 000)		
	National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: Salaries and expenses.....	15, 000	5, 000		—15, 000	—\$5, 000
	National Labor Relations Board: Salaries and expenses (<i>transfer and/or release</i>).....	(911, 000)	(911, 000)	(911, 000)		
	Renegotiation Board:					
	Salaries and expenses.....	51, 000	51, 000	51, 000		
	(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>).....	(30, 000)	(30, 000)	(30, 000)		
	Securities and Exchange Commission:					
	Salaries and expenses.....	380, 000	380, 000	380, 000		
	(<i>Transfer and/or release</i>).....	(125, 000)	(125, 000)	(125, 000)		
	Smithsonian Institution:					
	Salaries and expenses.....	472, 000	427, 000	427, 000	—45, 000	
	Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	49, 000	28, 000	28, 000	—21, 000	
	Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	521, 000	455, 000	455, 000	—66, 000	

Salaries and expenses.....	79,000	64,000	64,000	-15,000	-----
(Transfer and/or release).....	(6,400)	(6,400)	(6,400)	(6,400)	-----
Public Land Law Review Commission:					
Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release).....	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	-----
United States Information Agency:					
Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release).....	(2,432,000)	(1,682,000)	(1,682,000)	(-750,000)	-----
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
(Out of District of Columbia Funds)					
Parks and recreation.....	(353,000)	(353,000)	(353,000)	(353,000)	-----
Highways and traffic.....	(104,000)	(92,100)	(92,100)	(-11,900)	-----
Sanitary engineering.....	(727,000)	(709,430)	(709,430)	(-17,570)	-----
Total, District of Columbia.....	(1,184,000)	(1,124,530)	(1,124,530)	(-59,470)	-----
Grand total, title II:					
New budget (obligational) authority.....	\$ 791,626,384	516,087,075	461,640,649	-329,985,735	-54,446,426
(Transfers and/or releases).....	(219,502,100)	³ (274,193,598)	⁴ (283,193,598)	(-63,691,498)	(+9,000,000)

¹ To be derived by transfer from funds previously appropriated to the Library of Congress.

² All funds requested by FAA for air traffic controllers and for the air traffic charting program have been allowed.

³ Includes transfer of \$25,000,000 for Post Office operations and miscellaneous transfers

of \$1,671,798 in other accounts. Also includes releases of \$247,521,800 from reserves created pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

⁴ Includes transfer of \$34,000,000 for Post Office, miscellaneous transfers of \$1,671,798 and Public Law 90-218 release of \$247,521,800.

⁵ Includes \$1,295,714 for Senate items not considered by House.

Calendar No. 1248

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 17734

[Report No. 1269]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 12, 1968

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 19, 1968

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of March 16, 1967, by
Mr. PASTORE, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1968”) for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

TITLE I

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$5,000,000 shall be released from the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, for increased pay and postage costs as may be necessary in the subappropriations under such appropriation: *Provided*, That the amount available in such appropriation for plans, construction, and improvement of facilities is decreased from "\$4,735,000" to "\$4,635,000".

EXTENSION SERVICE

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$273,000 shall be released from the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, for increased pay and postage costs as may be necessary in the subappropriations under such appropriation.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$368,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-

1 218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$7,000 reserved, under
 2 the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public
 3 Law 90-218, shall be released for increased postage costs.

4 STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 7 \$419,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount re-
 8 served, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses",
 9 Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-
 10 218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$89,000 reserved, under
 11 the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public
 12 Law 90-218, shall be released for increased postage costs.

13 CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

14 CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING, AND REGULATORY 15 PROGRAMS

16 For an additional amount for "Consumer protective,
 17 marketing, and regulatory programs", \$6,183,000, to be
 18 derived by transfer from the amounts reserved, pursuant to
 19 Public Law 90-218, under appropriations available to the
 20 Department of Agriculture, as follows:

21 "Cropland conversion program", Agricultural Sta-
 22 bilization and Conservation Service, \$2,833,000; and

23 "School lunch program", Consumer and Marketing
 24 Service, \$3,350,000:

25 *Provided*, That the amount of \$1,197,000 reserved, under

1 the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Pub-
2 lic Law 90-218, shall be released for increased costs of
3 meat inspection activities.

4 *SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM*

5 *For an additional amount for "School lunch program",*
6 *fiscal year 1969, for the special food service programs for*
7 *children, including State and Federal administrative expenses*
8 *therefor, pursuant to the Act of May 8, 1968 (Public Law*
9 *90-302), \$32,000,000.*

10 *FOOD STAMP PROGRAM*

11 Not to exceed \$6,000 shall be released for increased
12 postage costs from the amount reserved, under the appropria-
13 tion granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-
14 218.

15 *FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE*

16 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

17 Not to exceed \$267,000 shall be released for increased
18 pay and postage costs from the amount reserved, under the
19 appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public
20 Law 90-218.

21 *COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY*

22 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
24 \$69,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved,
25 under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agri-
26 cultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

1 AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION

2 SERVICE

3 EXPENSES, AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND

4 CONSERVATION SERVICE

5 For an additional amount for "Expenses, Agricultural
6 Stabilization and Conservation Service", \$2,396,000, to be
7 derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the
8 appropriation for "Cropland conversion program", Agricul-
9 tural Stabilization and Conservation Service, pursuant to
10 Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$32,000
11 reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head,
12 pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for
13 increased postage costs.

14 OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
17 \$153,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount
18 reserved, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses",
19 Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law
20 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$6,000 reserved,
21 under the appropriation under this head, pursuant to Public
22 Law 90-218, shall be released for increased pay and postage
23 costs.

24 PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT

25 For an additional amount for "Packers and stockyards
26 act", \$71,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount

1 reserved, under the appropriation for "Salaries and ex-
 2 penses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public
 3 Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$1,000 re-
 4 served, under the appropriation granted under this head,
 5 pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for in-
 6 creased postage costs.

7 OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 10 \$161,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount re-
 11 served, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses",
 12 Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law
 13 90-218: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,000 of the amount
 14 reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head,
 15 pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for in-
 16 creased postage costs.

17 NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 20 \$30,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved,
 21 under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agri-
 22 cultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218:
 23 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,000 of the amount reserved,
 24 under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to
 25 Public Law 90-218, shall be released for increased pay and
 26 postage costs.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$79,000, to be derived from the amount reserved, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$2,000 reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for increased postage costs.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$111,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$2,000 reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for increased pay and postage costs.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,530,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation for "Cropland conversion program", Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Serv-

1 ice, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the
 2 amount of \$47,000 reserved, under the appropriation granted
 3 under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be
 4 released for increased postage costs.

5 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

6 ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Administrative and op-
 8 erating expenses", \$281,000, to be derived by transfer from
 9 the amount reserved, under the appropriation for "Cropland
 10 conversion program", Agricultural Stabilization and Con-
 11 servation Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*,
 12 That the amount of \$4,000 reserved, under the appropria-
 13 tion granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218,
 14 shall be released for increased postage costs.

15 CHAPTER II

16 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

17 MILITARY PERSONNEL

18 RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

19 For an additional amount for "Reserve personnel,
 20 Navy", \$2,000,000.

21 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

22 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

23 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
 24 nance, Army", \$52,757,000.

1 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

2 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
3 nance, Navy", \$38,941,000.

4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

5 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
6 nance, Marine Corps", \$1,950,000.

7 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

8 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
9 nance, Air Force", \$36,000,000, and, in addition, \$6,600,-
10 000 to be derived by transfer from amounts available for
11 reserve pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appropria-
12 tion "Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard".

13 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE AGENCIES

14 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
15 nance, Defense Agencies", \$23,079,000.

16 CLAIMS, DEFENSE

17 For an additional amount for "Claims, Defense", \$8,-
18 000,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
19 "Contingencies, Defense".

20 EMERGENCY FUND, SOUTHEAST ASIA

21 For an additional amount for "Emergency Fund, South-
22 east Asia," ~~\$3,791,400,000~~ \$3,710,800,000, and \$2,345,-
23 000,000 reserved from obligation by the Secretary of De-

1 fense in accordance with Public Law 90-218, is hereby made
 2 available, pursuant to section 206 of that law, for use in
 3 the fiscal year 1968 to offset special Vietnam costs: *Pro-*
 4 *vided, That funds made available under this head may also*
 5 *be used in connection with military activities in the Republic*
 6 *of Korea.*

7 GENERAL PROVISION

8 The amount of the limitation contained in section 606 of
 9 the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1968, is
 10 hereby increased by \$2,500,000.

11 CHAPTER III

12 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

13 FEDERAL FUNDS

14 FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

15 For an additional amount for "Federal payment to the
 16 District of Columbia", for the general fund of the District
 17 of Columbia, \$6,020,800, which together with balances of
 18 previous appropriations for this purpose, shall remain avail-
 19 able until expended.

20 LOANS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR CAPITAL

21 OUTLAY

22 For an additional amount for "Loans to the District of
 23 Columbia for Capital Outlay", \$7,000,000, to remain avail-
 24 able until expended and to be advanced upon request of the
 25 Commissioner to the general fund.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", ~~\$535,558~~ \$2,992,558, of which \$2,700 shall be payable from the highway fund (including \$1,800 from the motor vehicle parking account), \$900 from the water fund, and \$300 from the sanitary sewage works fund: *Provided, That \$2,457,000 of this appropriation shall remain available until September 30, 1968, for the purpose of conducting a summer program for children and youth.*

Public Safety

For an additional amount for "Public safety", ~~\$1,611,076~~ \$8,237,076, of which \$700 shall be payable from the highway fund, \$200 from the water fund, and \$200 from the sanitary sewage works fund.

Education

For an additional amount for "Education", ~~\$790,000~~ \$5,690,000: *Provided, That \$675,000 of this appropriation shall remain available until September 30, 1968, for the purpose of conducting summer programs for children and youth.*

Health and Welfare

For an additional amount for "Health and Welfare", ~~\$2,214,000~~ \$2,222,000.

1 *Highways and Traffic*

2 *For an additional amount for "Highways and Traffic",*
 3 *\$28,000, of which \$18,000 shall be payable from the high-*
 4 *way fund.*

5 *Sanitary Engineering*

6 *For an additional amount for "Sanitary engineering",*
 7 *\$75,000, of which \$6,000 shall be payable from the water*
 8 *fund, and \$4,000 from the sanitary sewage works fund.*

9 *Settlement of Claims and Suits*

10 *For payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by*
 11 *the Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of the*
 12 *Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46*
 13 *Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$36,800.*

14 *Capital Outlay*

15 ~~*For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", to remain*~~
 16 ~~*available until expended, \$847,000, of which \$77,000 shall*~~
 17 ~~*be available for construction services by the Director of*~~
 18 ~~*Buildings and Grounds or by contract for architectural engi-*~~
 19 ~~*neering services, as may be determined by the Commissioner.*~~

20 *For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", to re-*
 21 *main available until expended, \$898,000, of which \$50,000*
 22 *shall be payable from the highway fund: Provided, That*
 23 *\$77,000 of this appropriation shall be available for construc-*
 24 *tion services by the Director of Buildings and Grounds or by*

1 *contract for architectural engineering services, as may be*
2 *determined by the Commissioner.*

3 Division of Expenses

4 The sums appropriated herein for the District of Co-
5 lumbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
6 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia.

7 CHAPTER IV

8 FOREIGN OPERATIONS

9 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

10 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

11 MILITARY ASSISTANCE

12 For an additional amount for "Military assistance",
13 \$100,000,000.

14 *DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL*

15 *RYUKYO ISLANDS, ARMY*

16 ADMINISTRATION

17 For an additional amount for "Administration", \$5,-
18 500,000.

19 CHAPTER V

20 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

21 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

22 ANNUITIES UNDER SPECIAL ACTS

23 For an additional amount for "Annuities under special
24 acts", \$78,000.

1 *GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION*

2 *REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES*

3 *CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS*

4 *For an additional amount for "Construction, public*
5 *buildings projects" for construction of Federal Office Build-*
6 *ing Numbered 5, District of Columbia, \$3,100,000, to remain*
7 *available until expended: Provided, That, in addition, sav-*
8 *ings effected in other projects under the appropriation for*
9 *"Construction, public buildings projects" shall be available*
10 *for the foregoing project but in an amount not to exceed 10*
11 *per centum of the amount appropriated herein.*

12 **SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM**

13 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$6,720,000.

16 **VETERANS ADMINISTRATION**

17 **COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS**

18 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
19 sions", \$47,500,000, to remain available until expended.

20 **GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES**

21 For an additional amount for "General operating
22 expenses", \$6,000,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN

2 DEVELOPMENT

3 RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE

4 LOW RENT PUBLIC HOUSING ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

5 For additional amounts for “Annual contributions”,
6 \$6,042,000 for the fiscal year 1967, and \$20,000,000 for the
7 fiscal year 1968.

8 CHAPTER VI

9 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

10 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

11 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

12 For an additional amount for “Management of lands
13 and resources”, \$9,733,000.

14 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

15 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

16 For an additional amount for “Education and welfare
17 services”, ~~\$3,107,000~~ \$6,099,000.

18 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

19 For an additional amount for “Resources management”,
20 ~~\$2,172,000~~ \$1,972,000.

1 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

2 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

3 *For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the*
4 *Pacific Islands", \$6,900,000.*

5 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

6 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

7 For an additional amount for "Management and pro-
8 tection", ~~\$4,046,000~~ \$4,182,000.

9 CONSTRUCTION

10 *For an additional amount for "Construction", to remain*
11 *available until expended, \$560,000, to be derived by transfer*
12 *from balances remaining unobligated on June 30, 1968, in*
13 *annual appropriations to the Department of the Interior.*

14 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

15 PROTOTYPE DESALTING PLANT

16 For participation in the construction, operation, and
17 maintenance of a large prototype desalting plant in Southern
18 California, as authorized by the Act of May 19, 1967 (Public
19 Law 90-18), \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-
20 pended.

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For an additional amount for "Forest protection and utilization", for "Forest land management", \$38,975,000, of which the following amounts shall be derived by transfer from amounts reserved, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, under appropriations available to the Department of Agriculture, as follows:

"Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, \$2,546,000;

"Payments and expenses", Cooperative State Research Service, \$4,155,000;

"Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses", Extension Service, \$3,114,000;

"School lunch program", Consumer and Marketing Service, \$1,578,000;

"Salaries and expenses", Foreign Agricultural Service, \$987,000;

1 “Cropland conversion program”, Agricultural Sta-
2 bilization and Conservation Service, \$272,000; and
3 “Rural water and waste disposal grants”, Farmers
4 Home Administration, \$2,000,000;
5 *Provided*, That in addition, not to exceed \$6,477,000 shall
6 be available from the amount reserved, under the appropria-
7 tion “Forest protection and utilization”, pursuant to Public
8 Law 90-218, for such increased pay costs and expenses of
9 fighting forest fires as may be necessary in the subappropri-
10 ations under such appropriation.

11 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

12 Not to exceed \$1,382,000 shall be available for increased
13 pay costs from the amount reserved, under the contract
14 authorization granted under this head, pursuant to Public
15 Law 90-218.

16 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND

17 WELFARE

18 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

19 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

20 For an additional amount for “Indian Health Activities”,
21 \$2,857,000, to be derived by transfer from the amounts
22 reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218, under appropria-
23 tions available to the Public Health Service, as follows:

“Communicable diseases”, \$419,000;

“National Institute of Neurological Diseases and
Blindness”, \$1,677,000;

“National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Dis-
eases”, \$180,000; and

“Mental health research and services”, \$581,000.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
Act of July 4, 1966 (Public Law 89-491), as amended,
establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commis-
sion, \$225,000, to remain available until expended.*

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

*For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of
section 102 of the Manpower Development and Training Act
of 1962, as amended, \$75,000,000, to remain available until
August 31, 1968.*

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
2 WELFARE

3 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

4 SCHOOL ASSISTANCE IN FEDERALLY AFFECTED AREAS

5 For an additional amount for payments to local educa-
6 tional agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools
7 as authorized by title I of the Act of September 30, 1950
8 (Public Law 874, Eighty-first Congress), as amended,
9 \$90,965,000, *to remain available until July 31, 1968.*

10 VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

11 GRANTS FOR REHABILITATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

12 For an additional amount for grants for State planning
13 for the development of comprehensive vocational rehabilita-
14 tion programs under section 4 (a) (2) (B) of the Vocational
15 Rehabilitation Act, as amended, not to exceed \$1,900,000 to
16 be derived from amounts heretofore appropriated for other
17 vocational rehabilitation activities, excluding funds for reha-
18 bilitation services under section 2 of the Vocational Reha-
19 bilitation Act, as amended, and notwithstanding specific
20 limitations set forth in the Department of Health, Education,
21 and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1968, for the various activi-
22 ties authorized by the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as
23 amended: *Provided*, That the foregoing amount, together
24 with amounts heretofore appropriated for grants under such

1 section 4 (a) (2) (B), shall remain available until June 30,
2 1969.

3 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

4 AIR POLLUTION

5 For an additional amount for "Air pollution", \$355,000,
6 to be derived from the amount reserved, under the appro-
7 priation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law
8 90-218.

9 COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

10 For an additional amount for "Community health serv-
11 ices", \$324,000, to be derived from the amount reserved,
12 under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant
13 to Public Law 90-218.

14 COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING AND SERVICES

15 For an additional amount for "Comprehensive health
16 planning and services", \$60,000, to be derived by transfer
17 from the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted
18 under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

19 *For an additional amount for "Comprehensive health*
20 *planning and services", \$10,187,000, to be derived by trans-*
21 *fer from the amounts reserved, pursuant to Public Law*
22 *90-218, under the appropriation for "Elementary and sec-*
23 *ondary educational activities", which together with not to*
24 *exceed \$2,873,000 of the amount reserved under the appro-*

1 *priation granted under this head, pursuant to said public law,*
 2 *shall be available for the purpose of such appropriation.*

3 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

4 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and
 6 expenses", Social Security Administration, ~~\$84,928,000~~
 7 \$83,828,000, to be expended, as authorized by section 201
 8 (g) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, from any
 9 one or all of the trust funds referred to therein.

10 PAYMENT TO TRUST FUNDS FOR HEALTH INSURANCE FOR

11 THE AGED

12 For an additional amount for "Payment to trust funds
 13 for health insurance for the aged", \$373,028,000.

14 WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

15 WORK INCENTIVE ACTIVITIES

16 For carrying out a work incentive program, as author-
 17 ized by Part C of Title IV of the Social Security Act, and
 18 for related child-care services, as authorized by Part A of
 19 Title IV of the Act, \$10,000,000, to be derived by transfer
 20 from the amounts reserved, pursuant to Public Law 90-218,
 21 under appropriations available to the Office of Education, as
 22 follows:

23 "School assistance in federally affected areas",
 24 \$500,000; and

1 “Elementary and secondary educational activities”,
2 \$9,500,000;
3 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$9,000,000 of the sum avail-
4 able herein shall be transferred to the Secretary of Labor, as
5 authorized by section 431 of the Act.

6 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

7 For an additional amount for “Grants to States for
8 public assistance”, \$1,135,000,000.

9 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 Not to exceed \$36,000 shall be available for increased
12 pay costs and referee expenses from the amount reserved,
13 under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to
14 Public Law 90-218.

15 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

16 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for “Limitation on salaries and
18 expenses”, \$1,300,000, of which \$1,285,000 shall be de-
19 rived from the “Railroad Retirement account”, and \$15,000
20 shall be derived from the “Railroad Retirement supplemental
21 account”, as authorized by the Act of October 30, 1966
22 (Public Law 89-699).

1 *EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT*2 *OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY*3 *ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM*

4 *For an additional amount for expenses necessary to*
5 *carry out Headstart programs provided for by law pur-*
6 *suant to section 222(a)(1) of the Economic Opportunity*
7 *Act of 1964, as amended, \$25,000,000, to remain available*
8 *until August 31, 1968.*

9 CHAPTER VIII

10 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

11 SENATE

12 *For payment to Ethel Kennedy, widow of Robert F.*
13 *Kennedy, late a Senator from the State of New York,*
14 *\$30,000.*

15 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

16 INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

17 *For an additional amount for "Inquiries and Investi-*
18 *gations," fiscal year 1968, \$365,000.*

19 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

20 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

21 Committee Employees

22 *For an additional amount for "Committee employees",*
23 *\$125,000.*

24 MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE

25 *For an additional amount for "Members' clerk hire",*
26 *\$600,000.*

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Miscellaneous Items

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",
\$650,000.

The provisions of House Resolutions 161, 464, 506, and
1003, Ninetieth Congress, shall be the permanent law with
respect thereto.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

ALIEN PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

Limitation on General Administrative Expenses

In addition to the amount made available under this head
for general administrative expenses for the current fiscal
year, \$86,000 shall be available for transfer to the appro-
priation for "Salaries and expenses, General legal activities",
for such administrative expenses.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses";
\$5,738,000.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States
prisoners", \$1,300,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
3 DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES

4 The appropriation granted under this head in the Depart-
5 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1968, shall be avail-
6 able for supplements to Federal grant-in-aid programs, as
7 authorized by Title V of the Public Works and Economic
8 Development Act of 1965, as amended (79 Stat. 565; 81
9 Stat. 266).

10 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES
11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$1,000,000, of which \$769,000 shall remain available for
14 international trade promotions until June 30, 1969.

15 THE JUDICIARY
16 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER
17 JUDICIAL SERVICES

18 SALARIES OF JUDGES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",
20 \$180,000.

21 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

22 For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and com-
23 missioners", \$350,000.

1 FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Federal Judicial Center,
4 including travel, advertising, and rent in the District of
5 Columbia and elsewhere, \$40,000.

6 RELATED AGENCIES

7 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

8 SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

9 For an additional amount for "Special international exhi-
10 bitions", for United States participation in the World Expo-
11 sition to be held in Osaka, Japan, in 1970, as authorized by
12 the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961,
13 as amended (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), including not to
14 exceed \$15,000 for official reception and representation
15 expenses, to remain available until expended, ~~\$9,307,000~~
16 ~~\$13,307,000~~, of which \$1,431,000 shall be derived by trans-
17 fer from the amount reserved under the appropriation avail-
18 able to the United States Information Agency for "Salaries
19 and expenses", pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*,
20 That not less than fifty per centum of the amount appropri-
21 ated herein shall be paid in Japanese yen accrued under the
22 Settlement on Post War Economic Assistance between the

1 United States and Japan, dated January 9, 1962: *Provided*
2 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available without
3 regard to 5 U.S.C. 3108.

4 CHAPTER X

5 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

6 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$5,138,000, and release of \$12,000 pursuant to Public Law
10 90-218.

11 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$837,000, and release of \$2,163,000 pursuant to Public Law
15 90-218.

16 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$88,000, and release of \$203,000 pursuant to Public Law
20 90-218.

21 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

22 ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

23 For an additional amount for "Administering the public
24 debt", \$455,000, and release of \$260,000 pursuant to Pub-
25 lic Law 90-218.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Release of \$559,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

REVENUE ACCOUNTING AND PROCESSING

For an additional amount for "Revenue accounting and processing", \$2,314,000, and in addition \$77,000 to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Internal Revenue Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218 and release of \$2,668,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

COMPLIANCE

For an additional amount for "Compliance", \$1,990,000, and release of \$12,935,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", ~~\$200,000~~ \$350,000, and release of \$516,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of Postal Fund)

SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Supplies and services", \$3,000,000, and in addition, \$2,800,000 to be derived by transfer from "Transportation,"

1 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

2 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 Release of \$28,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

5 INDEPENDENT AGENCY

6 ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For necessary expenses of the Administrative Confer-
9 ence of the United States, established by the Administrative
10 Conference Act (78 Stat. 615), \$67,000, to be available
11 from January 8, 1968.

12 CHAPTER XI

13 CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

14 For payment of claims settled and determined by de-
15 partments and agencies in accord with law and judgments
16 rendered against the United States by the United States
17 Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth
18 in House Document Numbered 317, Ninetieth Congress,
19 \$16,687,049, together with such amounts as may be neces-
20 sary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judg-
21 ments or provided by law) and such additional sums due
22 to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to
23 pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment
24 herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become
25 final and conclusive against the United States by failure of

the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of the Act.

TITLE II

INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1968, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

Compensation of the Vice President and Senators,
\$1,305.

Salaries, officers and employees, \$315,689.

Office of the Legislative Counsel, \$10,955.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Senate policy committees, \$13,240.

Automobiles and maintenance, \$1,200.

Inquiries and investigations, \$174,990, including \$6,020 for the Committee on Appropriations.

Folding documents, \$1,105.

Miscellaneous items, \$38,090, including \$6,000 for payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 4 of Public Law 87-82, approved July 1, 1961,

1 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

2 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

3 "Office of the Speaker", \$4,485.

4 "Office of the Parliamentarian", \$3,930.

5 "Compilation of precedents", \$405.

6 "Office of the Chaplain", \$540.

7 "Office of the Postmaster", \$18,570.

8 "Committee employees", \$231,340.

9 "Minority employees", \$4,230.

10 "Democratic steering committee", \$1,615.

11 Special and minority employees:

12 "Republican conference", \$1,615;

13 "Majority leader", \$3,465;

14 "Minority leader", \$3,145;

15 "Majority whip", \$2,330;

16 "Minority whip", \$2,330;

17 "Printing clerks", \$575; and

18 "Technical assistant in the office of the attending
19 physician", \$510.

20 "Official reporters of debates", \$9,355.

21 "Official reporters to committees", \$9,250.

22 "Appropriations committee", \$25,315.

23 MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE

24 "Members' clerk hire", \$1,217,700.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

“Special and select committees”, \$131,625.

“Revision of the laws”, \$945.

“Speaker’s automobile”, \$440.

“Majority leader’s automobile”, \$440.

“Minority leader’s automobile”, \$440.

JOINT ITEMS

“Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures”, \$1,310, to remain available until expended.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

“Joint Economic Committee”, \$11,645.

“Joint Committee on Atomic Energy”, \$10,340.

“Joint Committee on Printing”, \$6,330.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

“Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation”, \$16,200.

“Joint Committee on Defense Production”, \$2,955.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Office of the Architect of the Capitol: “Salaries”, \$20,000;

Capitol buildings and grounds:

“Capitol buildings”, \$23,000;

“Capitol grounds”, \$19,500;

1 “Senate garage,” \$2,000.

2 “Capitol power plant”, \$10,000;

3 Library buildings and grounds: “Structural and mechan-
4 ical care”, \$22,000;

5 BOTANIC GARDEN

6 “Salaries and expenses”, \$13,000;

7 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

8 “Salaries and expenses”: Not to exceed \$156,000 of the
9 amount allocated for rental of space under this heading, fiscal
10 year 1968, may be used for increased pay costs.

11 Copyright Office, “Salaries and expenses”, \$81,032, to
12 be derived by transfer from the appropriation “Salaries and
13 expenses”, Library of Congress, fiscal year 1968.

14 Legislative Reference Service, “Salaries and expenses”,
15 \$110,323, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
16 “Salaries and expenses”, Books for the blind and physically
17 handicapped, fiscal year 1968.

18 “Collection and distribution of library materials (special
19 foreign currency program)”, \$6,443, to be derived by trans-
20 fer from the appropriation “Salaries and expenses”, Books
21 for the blind and physically handicapped, fiscal year 1968.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Office of Superintendent of Documents, "Salaries and expenses", \$110,000, and, in addition, not to exceed \$25,000 of the \$200,000 reserve fund under this head for the current fiscal year may be used for increased pay costs.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

"Salaries and expenses", \$1,559,000.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

"Care of the building and grounds", \$6,900.

COURT OF CLAIMS

"Salaries and expenses", \$20,000.

COURT OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

JUDICIAL SERVICES

"Salaries of supporting personnel", \$660,000.

"Expenses of referees", \$60,000, to be derived from the

"Referees salary and expense fund".

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE MANSION

"Operating expenses, Executive Mansion": (Release of \$23,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

1 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

2 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$152,000 pur-
3 suant to Public Law 90-218).

4 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

5 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$5,000 pursuant
6 to Public Law 90-218).

7 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGI-
8 NEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON MARINE
9 SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES

10 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$10,000 pursuant
11 to Public Law 90-218).

12 NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

13 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$17,000 pursuant
14 to Public Law 90-218).

15 OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

16 "Salaries and expenses", \$133,000, of which \$15,000
17 shall be derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses,
18 Telecommunications", fiscal year 1968, and \$118,000 shall
19 be derived by transfer from "State and local preparedness".

20 "Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Fed-
21 eral agencies", \$102,000.

22 SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

23 "Salaries and expenses", \$11,000.

1 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

2 ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

3 "Administrative expenses", Agency for International
4 Development, \$1,065,000, to be derived by transfer from
5 appropriations for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1968;
6 "Administrative and other expenses", Department of
7 State, \$60,000, to be derived by transfer from appropriations
8 for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1968.

9 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

10 COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

11 "Payments and expenses": (Release of \$45,000 pur-
12 suant to Public Law 90-218, for such increased pay costs as
13 may be necessary in the subappropriations under such
14 appropriation) ;

15 FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

16 "Salaries and expenses", \$37,000, to be derived by
17 transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and
18 expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public
19 Law 90-218;

20 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

21 "Conservation operations", \$1,475,000, to be derived by
22 transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and
23 expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Pub-

1 lic Law 90-218; (and release of \$2,025,000 pursuant to
2 Public Law 90-218) ;

3 “Watershed planning”, \$192,000, to be derived by
4 transfer from the amount reserved under “Salaries and
5 expenses”, Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Pub-
6 lic Law 90-218; (and release of \$4,000 pursuant to Public
7 Law 90-218) ;

8 “Watershed protection”: (Release of \$1,071,000 pur-
9 suant to Public Law 90-218) ;

10 “Flood prevention”: (Release of \$309,000 pursuant to
11 Public Law 90-218) ;

12 “Great plains conservation program”: (Release of
13 \$117,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) ;

14 “Resource conservation and development”, \$120,000, to
15 be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under
16 “Salaries and expenses”, Agricultural Research Service, pur-
17 suant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$3,000 pur-
18 suant to Public Law 90-218) ;

19 CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

20 “School lunch program”: (Release of \$53,000 pursuant
21 to Public Law 90-218) ;

22 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

23 “Salaries and expenses”, \$248,000, to be derived by
24 transfer from the amount reserved under “Cropland conver-
25 sion program”, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation

1 Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of
2 \$6,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) ;

3 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

4 "Salaries and expenses", \$37,000, to be derived by
5 transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and ex-
6 penses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public
7 Law 90-218; (and release of \$1,000 pursuant to Public Law
8 90-218).

9 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

10 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

11 "Salaries and expenses", \$150,000.

12 OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

13 "Salaries and expenses", \$80,000.

14 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

15 "Salaries and expenses", \$400,000.

16 "Preparation for nineteenth decennial census": (Release
17 of \$201,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

18 "1967 economic census": (Release of \$207,000 pur-
19 suant to Public Law 90-218).

20 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

21 "Operations and administration", \$225,000.

22 BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

23 "Salaries and expenses", \$143,000.

24 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

25 "Export control", \$104,000.

1 OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$98,000.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

4 "Salaries and expenses", \$2,200,000.

5 "Research and development", \$400,000.

6 PATENT OFFICE

7 "Salaries and expenses", \$800,000.

8 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

9 "Research and technical services", \$700,000.

10 MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

11 "Maritime training", \$100,000.

12 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

13 MILITARY PERSONNEL

14 "Military personnel, Army", ~~\$90,000,000~~ \$65,000,000;

15 (and release of \$59,900,000 pursuant to Public Law
16 90-218).

17 "Military personnel, Navy", ~~\$110,000,000~~ \$105,000,-
18 000.

19 "Military personnel, Marine Corps", \$33,700,000, of
20 which \$14,145,000 shall be derived by transfer from
21 amounts reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the
22 appropriation "Reserve personnel, Army", and \$19,555,000
23 shall be derived by transfer from amounts reserved pursuant
24 to Public Law 90-218 under the appropriation "National
25 Guard personnel, Army".

1 “Military personnel, Air Force”, ~~\$70,000,000~~ \$65,000,-
 2 000; (and release of \$15,500,000 pursuant to Public Law
 3 90-218).

4 “Reserve personnel, Navy”, \$3,880,000, of which \$3,-
 5 200,000 shall be derived by transfer from amounts re-
 6 served pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appro-
 7 priation “National Guard personnel, Air Force”, and \$680,-
 8 000 shall be derived by transfer from amounts reserved
 9 pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appropriation
 10 “Reserve personnel, Air Force”.

11 “Reserve personnel, Air Force”, (release of \$1,000,-
 12 000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

13 “National Guard personnel, Army”, (release of \$10,-
 14 127,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

15 “National Guard personnel, Air Force”, (release of
 16 \$1,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

17 “Retired pay, Defense”, \$75,000,000.

18 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

19 “Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard”,
 20 \$1,828,000 to be derived by transfer from the amount re-
 21 served under “National Guard personnel, Army” pursuant
 22 to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$1,300,000 pursuant
 23 to Public Law 90-218).

24 “Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard”, (re-
 25 lease of \$1,723,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

1 “Court of Military Appeals”, \$15,000.

2 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

4 Corps of Engineers—Civil:

5 “Operation and maintenance, general”, \$3,000,000,

6 “General expenses”, \$565,000.

7 Ryukyu Islands, Army: “Administration”, \$122,000.

8 United States Soldiers’ Home: “Operation and maintenance”, \$190,000, to be paid from the Soldiers Home permanent fund.

11 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND

12 WELFARE

13 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

14 “Salaries and expenses”, (release of \$2,054,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

16 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

17 “School assistance in federally affected areas”: (Release of \$18,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

19 “Higher educational activities”: (Release of \$86,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

21 “Salaries and expenses”, \$194,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under “Elementary and secondary educational activities”, Office of Education, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$666,000 re-

1 served under "Salaries and expenses" pursuant to Public
2 Law 90-218).

3 "Civil rights educational activities": (Release of \$29,-
4 000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

5 VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

6 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$50,000 pursuant
7 to Public Law 90-218).

8 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

9 Health manpower: "Health manpower education and
10 utilization": (Release of \$270,000 pursuant to Public Law
11 90-218).

12 Disease prevention and environmental control:

13 "Chronic diseases": (Release of \$393,000 pursuant
14 to Public Law 90-218);

15 "Communicable diseases": (Release of \$1,024,000
16 pursuant to Public Law 90-218);

17 "Urban and industrial health": (Release of \$390,-
18 000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218); and

19 "Radiological health": (Release of \$325,000 pur-
20 suant to Public Law 90-218).

21 HEALTH SERVICES

22 "Hospitals and medical care", \$1,844,000, to be de-
23 rived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Na-
24 tional Heart Institute", National Institutes of Health, pur-

1 suant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$82,000
2 reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Public Law
3 90-218).

4 "Hospital construction activities": (Release of \$152,000
5 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

6 "Emergency health activities": (Release of \$133,000
7 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

8 NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

9 "Biological standards": (Release of \$115,000 pursuant
10 to Public Law 90-218).

11 "National Cancer Institute": (Release of \$726,000
12 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

13 "National Heart Institute": (Release of \$380,000 pur-
14 suant to Public Law 90-218).

15 "National Institute of Dental Research": (Release of
16 \$143,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

17 "National Institute of Child Health and Human Devel-
18 opment": (Release of \$127,000 pursuant to Public Law
19 90-218).

20 "National health statistics": (Release of \$174,000 pur-
21 suant to Public Law 90-218).

22 "National Library of Medicine": (Release of \$184,000
23 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

24 "Office of the Surgeon General, salaries and expenses",
25 \$47,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved

1 under "Health manpower education and utilization", Public
2 Health Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and re-
3 lease of \$262,000 reserved under "Office of the Surgeon
4 General, salaries and expenses" pursuant to Public Law
5 90-218).

6 "Salaries and expenses", \$980,000, to be derived by
7 transfer from the amount reserved under "Mental health
8 research and services", National Institute of Mental Health,
9 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

10 WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

11 "Bureau of Family Services, salaries and expenses":
12 (Release of \$92,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

13 "Children's Bureau, salaries and expenses": (Release of
14 \$82,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

15 "Office of the Commissioner, salaries and expenses":
16 (Release of \$40,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

17 "Assistance to Refugees in the United States": (Release
18 of \$28,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

19 ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

20 "Coordination and development of programs for the
21 aging": (Release of \$35,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-
22 218).

23 SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

24 "Gallaudet College, salaries and expenses", \$41,000, to
25 be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under

1 “Higher educational activities”, Office of Education, pursuant
2 to Public Law 90-218.

3 “Howard University, salaries and expenses”, \$234,000,
4 to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under
5 “Higher educational activities”, Office of Education, pursu-
6 ant to Public Law 90-218.

7 “Freedmen’s Hospital, salaries and expenses”, \$237,-
8 000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved
9 under “Higher educational activities”, Office of Education,
10 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$166,000 pur-
13 suant to Public Law 90-218).

14 “Office of Field Coordination, salaries and expenses”:
15 (Release of \$101,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

16 “Office of the Comptroller, salaries and expenses”: (Re-
17 lease of \$233,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

18 “Office of Administration, salaries and expenses”: (Re-
19 lease of \$65,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

20 “Surplus property utilization”, \$39,000, to be derived
21 by transfer from the amount reserved under “Office of Field
22 Coordination, salaries and expenses”, pursuant to Public Law
23 90-218.

24 “Office of the General Counsel, salaries and expenses”:
25 (Release of \$16,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

1 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN
2 DEVELOPMENT

3 RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE

4 "Salaries and expenses", \$853,600.

5 "Limitation on administrative expenses, college housing
6 loans" (Increase of \$75,000 in the limitation for administra-
7 tive expenses).

8 "Limitation on administrative expenses, housing for the
9 elderly or handicapped" (Increase of \$40,000 in the limita-
10 tion for administrative expenses).

11 METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT

12 "Salaries and expenses", \$189,200.

13 "Limitation on administrative expenses, public facility
14 loans" (Increase of \$40,000 in the limitation for administra-
15 tive expenses).

16 Demonstrations and intergovernmental relations: "Sal-
17 aries and expenses", \$41,300, together with an additional
18 amount of \$80,000, to be derived from the appropriation
19 for "Model cities programs".

20 Mortgage credit: "Limitation on administrative ex-
21 penses, Federal National Mortgage Association" (Increase
22 of \$200,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses).

23 DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

24 "General administration", \$131,000.

25 "Regional management and services", \$155,200.

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

3 "Construction and maintenance": (Release of \$37,000
4 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

5 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

6 "General administrative expenses", \$125,000.

7 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

8 "Salaries and expenses", \$95,000.

9 "Land and water conservation": (Release of \$188,000
10 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

11 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

12 "Administration of territories": (Release of \$37,000
13 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

14 "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands": (Release of
15 \$123,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

16 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

17 "Surveys, investigations, and research", \$1,420,000;
18 (and release of \$577,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

19 BUREAU OF MINES

20 "Conservation and development of mineral resources",
21 \$645,000; (and release of \$100,000 pursuant to Public Law
22 90-218).

23 "Health and safety", \$61,000; (and release of \$200,000
24 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

1 “Solid waste disposal”: (Release of \$33,000 pursuant
2 to Public Law 90-218).

3 “General administrative expenses”, \$41,000.

4 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

5 “Salaries and expenses”, \$23,000, to be derived by
6 transfer from the amount reserved under “Water supply and
7 water pollution control”, Federal Water Pollution Control
8 Administration, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

9 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

10 “Management and investigations of resources”: (Re-
11 lease of \$435,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

12 “Construction of fishing vessels”, \$2,500, to be derived
13 by transfer from the amount reserved under “Anadromous
14 and Great Lakes fisheries conservation”, Bureau of Commer-
15 cial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

16 “Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and devel-
17 opment”, \$5,500, to be derived by transfer from the amount
18 reserved under “Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries con-
19 servation”, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Pub-
20 lic Law 90-218.

21 “Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation”:
22 (Release of \$5,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

23 “General administrative expenses”, \$27,000, to be de-
24 rived by transfer from the amount reserved under “Anadro-

1 mous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", Bureau of
2 Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

3 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan
4 fund" (Increase of \$8,200 in the limitation for administra-
5 tive expenses).

6 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

7 "Management and investigations of resources", \$709,-
8 000, together with \$10,000 to be derived by transfer from the
9 amount reserved under "Anadromous and Great Lakes
10 fisheries conservation", Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pur-
11 suant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$332,000 from
12 the amount reserved under "Management and investigations
13 of resources" pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

14 "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation",
15 \$5,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved
16 under "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation",
17 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law
18 90-218.

19 "General administrative expenses", \$45,000, to be de-
20 rived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Anad-
21 romous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", Bureau of
22 Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

23 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

24 "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities",
25 \$506,000.

1 “General administrative expenses”, \$75,000.

2 “Preservation of historic properties”, \$13,000.

3 “Construction”: (Release of \$134,000 pursuant to Pub-
4 lic Law 90-218).

5 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

6 “General investigations”, including \$16,000 for inves-
7 tigations of programs in Alaska, and \$11,000 for transfer to
8 the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for studies, in-
9 vestigations, and reports, to be derived by transfer from the
10 amount reserved under “Operation and maintenance”, Bu-
11 reau of Reclamation, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, \$207,-
12 000; (and release of \$92,000 pursuant to Public Law
13 90-218).

14 “Construction and rehabilitation”: (Release of \$1,-
15 000,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

16 “Operation and maintenance”: (Release of \$1,380,000
17 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) : *Provided*, That the amount
18 made available to the appropriation granted under this head
19 for fiscal year 1968, from the Colorado River Dam fund is
20 increased by “\$17,000”.

21 “Upper Colorado River Storage Project”: (Release of
22 \$448,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) of which
23 \$21,000 is for activities authorized by section 8 of the Act
24 of April 11, 1956.

1 “General administrative expenses”, \$327,000, to be de-
2 rived by transfer from the amount reserved under the recla-
3 mation fund portion of “Operation and maintenance”, Bureau
4 of Reclamation, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, and to
5 be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945
6 (43 U.S.C. 377).

7 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

8 “Operation and maintenance”: (Release of \$200,000
9 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

10 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

11 “Operation and maintenance”, \$26,000, to be derived
12 by transfer from the amount reserved under “Construction”,
13 Southwestern Power Administration, pursuant to Public Law
14 90-218.

15 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

16 “Salaries and expenses”, \$144,000, to be derived by
17 transfer from the amount reserved under “Water supply and
18 water pollution control”, Federal Water Pollution Control
19 Administration, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

20 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

21 “Salaries and expenses”, \$233,000, to be derived by
22 transfer from the amount reserved under “Water supply and

1 water pollution control", Federal Water Pollution Control
2 Administration, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

3 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

5 "Salaries and expenses, general administration",
6 \$178,000.

7 "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities",
8 \$616,000.

9 "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$200,000.

10 "Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and
11 Marshals", \$1,442,000.

12 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

13 "Salaries and expenses", \$8,412,000.

14 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

15 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$1,451,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

17 LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

18 "Labor-Management Services Administration, salaries
19 and expenses", \$25,000, to be derived by transfer from
20 "Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses",
21 fiscal year 1968; (and release of \$232,000 under "Labor-

1 Management Services Administration, salaries and expenses”,
2 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

3 WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS

4 “Wage and Hour Division, salaries and expenses”, (Re-
5 lease of \$580,000 under “Wage and Hour Division, salaries
6 and expenses”, pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

7 “Women’s Bureau, salaries and expenses”, \$9,000, to be
8 derived by transfer from “Office of Manpower Administrator,
9 salaries and expenses”, fiscal year 1968; (and release of
10 \$19,000 for increased pay under “Women’s Bureau, salaries
11 and expenses”, pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

12 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES’ COMPENSATION

13 “Salaries and expenses”, (Release of \$81,000 under
14 “Salaries and expenses”, pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

15 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

16 “Salaries and expenses”, \$54,000, to be derived by
17 transfer from “Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries
18 and expenses”, fiscal year 1968; (and release of \$487,000
19 under “Salaries and expenses”, pursuant to Public Law 90-
20 218).

21 BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS

22 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$38,000 pursuant
23 to Public Law 90-218).

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

“Salaries and expenses”, (Release of \$134,000 under “Salaries and expenses”, pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

“Salaries and expenses”, \$45,000, to be derived by transfer from “Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses”, fiscal year 1968, (and release of \$103,000 under “Salaries and expenses”, pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“Federal contract compliance and civil rights program”, \$3,000, to be derived by transfer from “Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses”, fiscal year 1968, (and release of \$26,000 under “Federal contract compliance and civil rights program”, pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“President’s Committee on Consumer Interests”, \$8,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(OUT OF POSTAL FUND)

“Administration and regional operation”, ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$2,000,000.

“Operations”, ~~\$110,000,000~~ \$89,000,000, and in addition, ~~\$25,000,000~~ \$34,000,000 to be derived by transfer from “Transportation”; (and release of \$49,181,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

1 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

3 “Salaries and expenses”, \$2,059,000, to be derived by
4 transfer from amounts reserved in other appropriations pur-
5 suant to Public Law 90-218, as follows:

6 “Missions to international organizations”, fiscal year
7 1968, \$54,000;

8 “International conferences and contingencies”, fiscal
9 year 1968, \$163,000;

10 “Operation and maintenance, International Bound-
11 ary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico”,
12 fiscal year 1968, \$50,000;

13 “American sections, international commissions”,
14 fiscal year 1968, \$20,000;

15 “International fisheries commissions”, fiscal year
16 1968, \$110,000;

17 “Mutual educational and cultural exchange activi-
18 ties”, fiscal year 1968, \$875,000;

19 “Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Be-
20 tween East and West”, fiscal year 1968, \$580,000;

21 “Migration and refugee assistance”, fiscal year 1968,
22 \$7,000; and

23 “Rama Road, Nicaragua”, \$200,000; (and release
24 of \$1,911,000 reserved under “Salaries and expenses”,
25 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

1 “Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings
2 abroad”: (Release of \$61,000 pursuant to Public Law
3 90-218).

4 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

5 “Missions to international organizations”: (Release of
6 \$85,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

7 “International conferences and contingencies”: (Release
8 of \$5,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

9 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

10 International Boundary and Water Commission, United
11 States and Mexico:

12 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$23,000 pur-
13 suant to Public Law 90-218) ;

14 “Operation and maintenance”: (Release of \$20,000
15 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) ;

16 “Construction”: (Release of \$19,000 pursuant to
17 Public Law 90-218) ; and

18 “Chamizal settlement”: (Release of \$7,600 pur-
19 suant to Public Law 90-218).

20 “American sections, international commissions”: (Re-
21 lease of \$18,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

22 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

23 “Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities”:
24 (Release of \$263,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

1 “Migration and refugee assistance”: (Release of \$12,000
2 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

3 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 “Salaries and expenses”, \$75,000.

6 COAST GUARD

7 “Operating expenses”, \$4,700,000 (and release of
8 \$1,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

9 “Retired Pay”, \$199,000.

10 FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

11 “Operations”, ~~\$10,000,000~~ \$12,000,000 (and release
12 of \$2,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

13 “Operation and maintenance, National Capital Air-
14 ports”, \$215,000.

15 FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

16 “Motor Carrier Safety”, \$53,000.

17 NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

18 “Salaries and expenses”, \$57,000.

19 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

20 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

21 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$232,000 pur-
22 suant to Public law 90-218).

23 BUREAU OF THE MINT

24 “Salaries and expenses”, \$200,000 (and release of
25 \$23,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

“Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$160,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

“Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service”, \$2,215,000.

“Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service”, \$1,096,000.

“Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service”, \$307,000.

“Operating expenses, Transportation and Communications Service”, \$145,000.

“Operating expenses, Property Management and Disposal Service”, \$272,000.

“Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator”, \$46,000.

“Allowances and office facilities for former Presidents”, \$16,000.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

“Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses”: (Release of \$311,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“Medical and prosthetic research”: (Release of \$1,077,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

1 “Medical care”, \$4,300,000; (and release of \$28,082,-
2 000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

3 OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

4 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

5 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$16,000 pursuant
6 to Public Law 90-218).

7 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

8 “Salaries and expenses”, \$99,000; (and release of
9 \$175,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

10 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

11 “Salaries and expenses”, \$910,000.

12 EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

13 “Salaries and expenses”, \$155,000.

14 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

15 “Limitation on administrative expenses” (Increase of
16 \$58,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses).

17 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

18 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$1,600 pursuant
19 to Public Law 90-218).

20 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

21 “Salaries and expenses”, \$70,000: (and release of
22 \$462,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

1 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

2 “Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative
3 expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board” (Increase of
4 \$50,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses).

5 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

6 “Salaries and expenses”, \$26,000; (and release of
7 \$184,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

8 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

9 “Salaries and expenses”, \$440,000.

10 FEDERAL RADIATION COUNCIL

11 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$2,200 pursuant
12 to Public Law 90-218).

13 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

14 “Salaries and expenses”, \$131,000; (and release of
15 \$329,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

16 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

17 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$34,000 pursuant
18 to Public Law 90-218).

19 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

20 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$15,000 pursuant
21 to Public Law 90-218).

1 ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL
2 RELATIONS

3 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$13,000 pursuant
4 to Public Law 90-218).

5 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

6 "Salaries and expenses", \$386,000; (and release of
7 \$317,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

8 NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE
9 HUMANITIES

10 “Salaries and expenses”, \$5,000.

11 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

12 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$911,000 pur-
13 suant to Public Law 90-218).

14 RENEGOTIATION BOARD

15 "Salaries and expenses", \$51,000; (and release of
16 \$30,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

17 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

18 “Salaries and expenses”, \$380,000; (and release of
19 \$125,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

20 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

21 “Salaries and expenses”, \$427,000.

22 “Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art”, \$28,-
23 000.

TARIFF COMMISSION

“Salaries and expenses”, \$64,000; (and release of \$6,400 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

“Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$20,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

“Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$1,682,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

“Parks and recreation”, \$353,000.

“Highways and traffic”, \$62,100, of which \$32,100 shall be payable from the highway fund.

“Sanitary engineering”, \$709,430, of which \$204,650 shall be payable from the water fund, \$126,740 from the sanitary sewage works fund, and \$1,500 from the metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund.

Division of Expenses

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1968.

1 TITLE III

2 GENERAL PROVISIONS

3 SEC. 301. Except where specifically increased or de-
4 creased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained with-
5 in appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations or
6 other funds, available during the fiscal year 1968, limiting
7 the amounts which may be expended for personal services,
8 or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which
9 may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations
10 available for or involving such services, are hereby increased
11 to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized
12 by or pursuant to law.

13 SEC. 302. Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967
14 (Public Law 90-218), shall not apply to the obligational
15 authority provided in this Act.

16 SEC. 303. (a) Any appropriation for the fiscal year
17 1969 required to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679
18 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, may be apportioned
19 on a basis indicating the need (to the extent any such in-
20 creases cannot be absorbed within available appropriations)
21 for a supplemental or deficiency estimate of appropriation to
22 the extent necessary to permit payment of such pay increases
23 as may be granted to civilian employees under the provisions
24 of section 212 of Public Law 90-206, and to military per-
25 sonnel under the provisions of section 8 of Public Law 90-

1 207. Each such apportionment shall otherwise be subject to
2 the requirements of section 3679, Revised Statutes, as
3 amended.

4 (b) The amounts of all temporary appropriations here-
5 after made for continuing projects or activities in the fiscal
6 year 1969 in advance of final enactment of appropriations
7 therefor, are authorized to be increased to the extent neces-
8 sary to permit payment of salaries at rates authorized pur-
9 suant to section 212 of Public Law 90-206 and section 8 of
10 Public Law 90-207.

11 SEC. 304. No part of any appropriation contained in this
12 Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current
13 fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

Passed the House of Representatives June 11, 1968.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 17734

[Report No. 1269]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for
other purposes.

JUNE 12, 1968

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 19, 1968

Reported with amendments

June 25, 1968

- 3 -

SENATE

15. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 17268, to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 (S. Rept. 1322). p. S7688
16. SUPERGRADES. Passed without amendment S. 3672, to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for additional positions in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18, to promote the efficient use of the revolving fund of the Civil Service Commission. pp. S7683-6
17. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. Passed, 78-3, as reported H. R. 16703, the military construction bill, which includes funds for payment of the debt to the CCC for foreign currencies used in prior years to construct military family housing overseas (pp. S7706-21). Conferees were appointed (p. S7721). House conferees have not been appointed.
18. LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 17320, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to grant an easement over certain lands to the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. S7721-2
19. APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on H. R. 17734, the second supplemental appropriation bill. The committee amendments, including an additional \$32 million for school lunch, were agreed to en bloc. pp. S7722-34
20. PACKERS AND STOCKYARD. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 10673, to provide various clarifying amendments to the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921. p. D596
21. SAFETY; VEHICLES. Received from GSA a proposed bill "to repeal Public Law 88-515"; to the Commerce Committee. p. S7686
22. USER CHARGES. Received from the Transportation Department a proposed bill to provide for the imposition of waterway user charges; to Finance Committee. p. S7686
23. HALL OF FAME. Both Houses received from the Agricultural Hall of Fame and National Center a report of the annual audit and report to the Board of Governors for the period Sept. 1966 through Aug. 1967. pp. S7686, H5604
24. HIGHWAYS. Received from the Transportation Department a proposed bill to provide for effective relocation for those displaced by real property acquisitions for the Federal-aid highway program; to Public Works Committee. p. S7686
25. WATERSHEDS. Received from this Department plans for works of improvement on various watershed projects; to Public Works Committee. p. S7686

26. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. Sen. Mansfield inserted Sen. Bartlett's statement supporting the proposed vocational rehabilitation amendments of 1968. pp. S7691-2
27. HOLIDAYS. Sen. Smathers commended the passage of the Monday holiday bill. p. S7693
28. HEALTH; SAFETY. Sen. Yarborough inserted two articles favoring the proposed occupational health and safety legislation. pp. S7695-7
29. CROP INSURANCE. Sen. Yarborough commended the USDA and the Federal Crop Insurance Corp. p. S7698

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

30. TAXATION; PERSONNEL. Rep. Broyhill explained certain sections of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 that deal with civilian employee ceilings in the government. p. E5802

BILLS INTRODUCED

31. FEDERAL AID. H. R. 18113, H. R. 18114, H. R. 18115 by Rep. Roth and others, to create a catalog of Federal assistance programs; to Government Operations Committee. Remarks on H. R. 18113, pp. H5434-5585
32. HUNGER. H. R. 18108 by Rep. Railsback, to establish a Commission on Hunger; to Education and Labor Committee.
33. TOBACCO. H. R. 18102 by Rep. Abbitt, to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments; to Agriculture Committee.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

34. TRANSPORTATION. H. R. 15190, to extend from Dec. 1, 1969, to Dec. 1, 1970, the deadline for completion of a study to determine a site for a new canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and increase the authorization for the study from \$17.5 million to \$24 million. Approved June 22, 1968 (Public Law 90-359).
35. LANDS. S. 974, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the city of Glendale, Ariz., for public park purposes, approximately 20 acres of land which constitute the grounds of the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station which is no longer used by the Department for poultry research. Approved June 22, 1968 (Public Law 90-360).

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS JUNE 26:

Farm program, S. Agriculture; Food stamp program, H. Agriculture (exec); Redwood National Park, scenic rivers system, and system of trails, H. Interior; Fish protein concentrate, H. Merchant Marine.

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CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 16703) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I find it significant and perhaps even prophetic that Senate passage of the bill authorizing a beginning ABM system should fall on this particular day. On June 25, 1876, one of the great military disasters in American history occurred. This disaster has come to be known as Custer's last stand. If historical accounts are accurate, that defeat occurred as a result of underestimating the offensive capabilities of the enemy. I believe that many in this body have underestimated the offensive capabilities of some of our potential foes.

The step we are taking here today will not guarantee the protection of any individual. For, indeed, these guarantees are impossible. However, I, for one, shall be a bit more secure in the knowledge that we have taken a beginning step in that we have set in motion the machinery for beginning the deployment of an ABM system—a system that, in my opinion, will not only be workable but will advance the cause of peace, because history has demonstrated graphically time and again that the only defense against tyranny and the only assurance of peace is a strong defense.

It has been said that the cost will be high, but as a former Senator from South Carolina, John C. Calhoun, said:

Those who would enjoy the blessings of liberty must be willing to undergo the hardship of sustaining it.

I believe that the action we are taking today will be a beginning toward insuring against a modern day "massacre at the Little Big Horn," and I applaud the action.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All remaining time has now been yielded back.

The question is, Shall the bill pass? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered and the clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BYRD, of West Virginia, I announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONROE], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MONTOYA], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are necessarily absent.

I also announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE] are absent on official business.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Alaska

[Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONROE], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE] would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 78, nays 3, as follows:

[No. 198 Leg.]

YEAS—78

Aiken	Fong	Mondale
Allott	Gore	Moss
Anderson	Griffin	Mundt
Baker	Hansen	Murphy
Bayh	Harris	Muskie
Bennett	Hart	Pastore
Bible	Hatfield	Pearson
Boggs	Hayden	Pell
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Percy
Brooke	Hill	Prouty
Burdick	Holland	Proxmire
Byrd, Va.	Hollings	Randolph
Byrd, W. Va.	Inouye	Ribicoff
Cannon	Jackson	Russell
Carlson	Jordan, N.C.	Scott
Case	Jordan, Idaho	Smith
Clark	Kuchel	Sparkman
Cooper	Long, La.	Spong
Cotton	Magnuson	Stennis
Curtis	Mansfield	Symington
Dirksen	McClellan	Thurmond
Dodd	McGee	Tydings
Dominick	McGovern	Williams, N.J.
Eastland	McIntyre	Williams, Del.
Ellender	Metcalfe	Yarborough
Fannin	Miller	Young, N. Dak.

NAYS—3

Morse	Nelson	Young, Ohio
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NOT VOTING—18

Bartlett	Hruska	Monroney
Church	Javits	Montoya
Ervin	Kennedy	Morton
Fulbright	Lausche	Smathers
Gruening	Long, Mo.	Talmadge
Hartke	McCarthy	Tower

So the bill (H.R. 16703) was passed.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed the bill.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. JACKSON, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. CANNON, Mr. INOUE, Mr. THURMOND, and Mr. TOWER conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] has once again demonstrated his deep interest in and broad knowledge of the vital needs of our military. He handled this construction authorization with outstanding skill and ability. It is a fine

achievement; one that he can add to his already abundant record of public service. Joining Senator JACKSON to obtain this overwhelming success was the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], whose devotion to the national security interests of this Nation is unsurpassed. We are again indebted for his contribution.

Other Senators are also to be commended for their strong support and contribution to this discussion. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER], and the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] all deserve our thanks.

Noteworthy also was the contribution of the Senators from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] and Michigan [Mr. HART] who together directed a far-reaching and high-level discussion concerning the anti-ballistic-missile system that has received so much attention. They certainly deserve commendation for leading this discussion and for raising some pertinent questions. The Senators from Ohio [Mr. YOUNG], Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], and South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] are also to be commended for offering their strong and sincere views.

Finally, I personally wish to thank all Senators who participated in the debate for assuring an overall discussion that falls within the best traditions of the Senate.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to the consideration of Calendar Nos. 1247, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, and 1296 in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY CO.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 17320) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to grant an easement over certain lands to the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, on June 10 I introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to grant an easement over certain lands to the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. An identical bill, H.R. 17320, approved by the House on June 19, has now been reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and is now on the Senate Calendar.

A question has arisen as to the meaning of the provision in the bill calling for "payment of adequate compensation" by the railroad for the easement. The adequate compensation called for in the bill is in fact the fair market value of the property in question. In order to clarify and to expedite this matter I asked the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture for the method used to calculate adequate compensation and have received a reply.

Accordingly, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a letter

addressed to me affirming the fact that compensation is calculated at fair market value.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., June 25, 1968.

HON. STUART SYMINGTON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR SYMINGTON: This is in reply to your inquiry concerning determination of the consideration to be paid for the easement to be granted to the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company in accordance with the provisions of proposed H.R. 17320.

The proposed bill calls for "payment of adequate compensation." The Forest Service has made an appraisal of the easement employing accepted appraisal methods for determining fair market value of real property. In this instance the fair market value included the value of the land occupied by the easement as determined from transactions in similar land plus severance damage to adjacent Federal lands resulting from construction and operation of the railroad.

The Forest Service has considered "adequate compensation" to be synonymous with fair market value.

Sincerely yours,

M. M. NELSON,
Deputy Chief.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, as the Senate knows, I customarily have objected to giving unanimous consent for the Senate passage of transfer measures involving Federal property which do not include compensation to the Government for its value. This objection has become known as the application of the Morse formula. In essence, it provides that when the transfer of surplus Federal property is to be made to a public body, that public body shall pay 50 percent of the fair market value, and when it is given to a private body, that private body shall pay 100 percent of the fair market value.

Based upon the formula, devised years ago—in fact, 1946—for disposal of surplus war property, I have asked that when Federal property is turned over, in any form, to private use the Government receive the full fair market value for it; and when it is turned over to a State or local government for public use, the Government receive half the fair market value.

I look to the reports of the Senate committees to determine whether a bill so provides. In the case of H.R. 17320, which grants an easement to a railroad across a national forest in Missouri, the bill calls for payment of "adequate compensation," but the committee report is silent on what constitutes adequate compensation.

However, the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], who always cooperates closely with the Senator from Oregon in this and other matters, has obtained from the Department a letter clarifying the matter. I want the Senator from Missouri to know that I appreciate the trouble to which he has gone to obtain this information from the Forest Service, and I thank him for making the letter available to me and inserting it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so it will be clear that the taxpayers are receiving the full fair market value for this easement.

Therefore, Mr. President, because the bill complies with the Morse formula, I have no objection to it on third reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 17320) was read the third time, and passed.

SERVICES AND RELATED SUPPLIES

The bill (H.R. 15789) to amend section 2306 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize certain contracts for services and related supplies to extend beyond 1 year was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONFINEMENT AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The bill (H.R. 5783) to amend titles 10, 14, and 37, United States Code, to provide for confinement and treatment of offenders under the Uniform Code of Military Justice was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INCREASE IN OFFICERS OF THE NAVY

The bill (H.R. 13050) to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize an increase in the numbers of officers of the Navy designated for engineering duty, aeronautical engineering duty, and special duty was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALTERNATES FOR MILITARY, NAVAL, AND AIR FORCE ACADEMIES

The bill (H.R. 13593) to amend title 10, United States Code, to increase the number of congressional alternates authorized to be nominated for each vacancy at the Military, Naval, and Air Force Academies was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FAILURE TO REMIT POSTAGE DUE COLLECTIONS

The bill (H.R. 17024) to repeal section 1727 of title 18, United States Code, so as to permit prosecution of postal employees for failure to remit postage due collections, under the postal embezzlement statute, section 1711 of title 18, United States Code was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 12 noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1968

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate pro-

ceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1248, H.R. 17734.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 17734) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Rhode Island may suggest the absence of a quorum without losing his right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of morning business tomorrow, the time be equally divided between the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE], who will shortly offer an amendment, and the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], the manager of the bill, and that the vote on the Proxmire amendment take place not later than 2 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The unanimous-consent agreement was subsequently reduced to writing, as follows:

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Ordered, That the Senate proceed to vote not later than 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, June 26, 1968, on an amendment (No. 856) by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] to H.R. 17734, an act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

Provided further, That during its further consideration, after the transaction of morning business on Wednesday, June 26, until the vote, debate on the amendment shall be equally divided and controlled between the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE].

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, the second supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal year 1968, H.R. 17734, was received

in the Senate on June 12 and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It is an urgent deficiency appropriation bill. This bill includes, in addition to new obligational authority, other types of language which result in additions to expenditures. You will recall that last fall there was enacted into law a continuing resolution which carried with it a provision reserving appropriations which had been made in the regular appropriation bills. It is Public Law 90-218. Under the provisions of this reservation of obligations procedure, a total of \$6,100,000,000 was reserved. This bill releases \$2,687,000,000 of the reservations. In addition, in several accounts where expenditure authority existed which would not be required in fiscal year 1968, language is included in the bill transferring these funds for use for essential requirements. As a result, this bill contains new obligational authority, release of reserves under Public Law 90-218, and transfers of funds. The grand total of all of these amounts in the bill is \$9,110,000,000. This is a reduction of \$607 million under the budget estimates, but it is an increase of \$50 million over the House bill. The largest amounts in this bill are for the Department of Defense and, including all three types of authority, the bill contains \$6,673,000,000 for the Department of Defense, including \$6,055,000,000 for the Southeast Asia Emergency Fund. The bill contains \$100 million for the military assistance program to Korea and \$5.5 million for grant aid to the Ryukyu Islands.

As I stated above, Mr. President, of the total new obligational authority of \$6.4 billion recommended by the committee, \$3.7 billion is the new obligational authority required by the Department of Defense to meet unfunded fiscal year 1968 requirements stemming from the war in Southeast Asia and the *Pueblo* incident.

The Department of Defense submitted to the Congress additional requirements for fiscal year 1968 of \$4.9 billion. These requirements were identified as follows:

Requirements identified prior to the Tet offensive and seizure of the <i>Pueblo</i> -----	\$1, 695, 600, 000
Callup of Reserves and additional deployments to South Vietnam-----	399, 600, 000
Response to the <i>Pueblo</i> incident -----	232, 300, 000
Response to the Tet offensive of the Vietcong and North Vietnamese -----	1, 907, 500, 000
General strengthening of defense posture-----	356, 800, 000
Allowances for unforeseen requirements -----	340, 700, 000
Total -----	4, 932, 500, 000

After a careful review of these requests, it was the judgment of the committee that a net reduction of \$189.2 million could be made, and the committee so recommends; \$108.9 million of this reduction represents the action of the House, and an additional \$80.3 million reduction was recommended by the committee in those funds proposed for transfer to the various military construction appropriation accounts. It was the view of the committee that this reduction could be made without any serious im-

pairment to military operations in Southeast Asia.

Supplemental estimates were received by the committee after the bill passed the House.

For the District of Columbia, it was found that an additional \$7 million in the form of a capital outlay loan was required to help finance approved projects, and the committee has approved this loan authorization. In addition, a supplemental budget estimate in District of Columbia funds was received in the amount of \$10.9 million and the committee has approved this item in full. Included in the increase is \$297,000 for the summer enrichment program; \$350,000 for the special summer school program; \$1,474,000 for the neighborhood youth program; and \$336,000 for the Headstart program. The committee allowance, together with available Federal grants, will provide a full summer program for children and youth of the District with emphasis on those most disadvantaged. The details of these items are found beginning on page 15 of the committee report.

A total of \$3.1 million was added to the bill under General Services Administration for necessary changes in the Forrestal Building, which is under construction here in Washington. This sum is required by reason of changes required by the Department of Defense.

Several items were dealt with under the Department of the Interior, which are described fully in the committee report beginning on page 20. The principal item is \$6.9 million for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as a result of typhoon damage—and as a related agency under this chapter, the committee recommends \$225,000 to launch the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, which is preparing plans for the celebration in 1976.

The House of Representatives voted into this bill \$90,965,000 for payments to school districts for operating expenses. The committee concurs in this recommendation and has included language in the bill extending the date during which the funds will be available until July 31, 1968.

An additional \$13 million, by transfer, has been included in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare chapter of this bill for rat control grants. The committee was informed that the Public Health Service has 46 applications on hand calling for \$26 million, and concludes that \$13 million of projects among this group could be processed in the near future. The funds are allotted on a project basis, with the grantee being required to pay a part of the cost.

During the full committee markup of this bill, \$75 million was included for the summer job program under the Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor. The Senate will recall that a previous supplemental conference report was rejected, and this amount was voted by the Senate and sent back to conference where it still lingers. Committee action continued these funds available through August 31, 1968. The committee believes that the additional \$75 million for the summer job program will enable it to tactually be brought up

to the 1967 level and expanded where most needed.

The committee recommends \$25 million to carry out Headstart programs for economically disadvantaged preschool children, which provides school year and summer programs for children between the ages of 3 and 5 years. In fiscal year 1967, Headstart was funded at a level of \$352 million. The Office of Economics Opportunity appropriation passed in December 1967 provided \$327 million—a reduction of \$25 million and 10,600 opportunities. Headstart operates on a forward-funding basis, with funds being obligated for programs that will operate in the future. The additional language provides that funds can be obligated until August 31, 1968, thus enabling directors to establish programs, hire teachers, and enroll children in time to begin in September. The amount of \$25 million is identical with that added by the Senate to the urgent supplemental appropriation bill (H.R. 15399), which has been in conference since March 18, 1968, with this item in disagreement.

In addition, Senator HART, of Michigan, brought to our attention the recently enacted amendments to the National School Lunch Act, to strengthen and expand food service programs for children and proposed that we include \$32 million in the bill for this activity. This new law is Public Law 90-302 and was signed by the President on May 8, 1968. In view of the urgent need to initiate the pilot special food service program as soon as possible, the committee has recommended an appropriation of \$32 million to be included in this bill for use during fiscal 1969. The urgent need is justified on the basis that improved nutrition programs for children in low-income families and children in areas with high concentrations of working mothers in day-care centers for handicapped children show that as of March 1965 there were 4.5 million children under the age of 6 who had working mothers; mothers of almost 6.5 million more children between the ages of 6 and 11 held jobs; 725,000 children under 6 were in families with less than \$5,000 annual income; and almost 1 million more children in these lower income families were in the age group 6 through 11.

In order to participate in the Osaka Fair to the fullest extent, the committee has included an additional \$4 million under the U.S. Information Agency, for a total of \$13,307,000, of which at least half must be used to purchase blocked yen owned by the U.S. Treasury.

It was found during the detailed examination of this bill in the committee that certain reductions could be effected. Accordingly, \$80.3 million was cut from the bill under the head of Emergency Fund, Southeast Asia, as I have already explained, and this reduction relates to military construction which had not been fully planned or which had not been definitely decided upon, and for which the funds are not needed at this time. In addition, under increased pay costs, a total of \$35 million has been cut from the Department of Defense portion of the bill in title II. Likewise, under the post office item, it was found that a re-

duction in new obligational authority of \$22 million could be effected, which has been done by the committee. The accompanying report, which is quite lengthy, gives complete information on each item in the bill.

I will be glad to answer any questions any Senator may have. In the meantime, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill, as thus amended, be regarded for the purpose of amendment as original text, provided that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by reason of agreement to this order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 4, after line 3, insert:

"SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

"For an additional amount for 'School lunch program', fiscal year 1969, for the special food service programs for children, including State and Federal administrative expenses therefor, pursuant to the Act of May 8, 1968 (Public Law 90-302), \$32,000,000."

On page 9, line 22, after the word "Asla", strike out "\$3,791,100,000" and insert "\$3,710,800,000"; and on page 10, line 3, after the word "costs", insert a colon and "Provided, That funds made available under this head may also be used in connection with military activities in the Republic of Korea."

On page 10, after line 19, insert:

"LOANS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY

"For an additional amount for 'Loans to the District of Columbia for Capital Outlay', \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended and to be advanced upon request of the Commissioner to the general fund."

One page 11, line 5, after the word "expenses", strike out "\$535,558" and insert "\$2,992,558"; and in line 8, after the word "fund", insert a colon and "Provided, That \$2,457,000 of this appropriation shall remain available until September 30, 1968, for the purpose of conducting a summer program for children and youth."

On page 11, line 13, after the word "safety", strike out "\$1,611,076" and insert "\$8,237,076".

On page 11, line 18, after the word "Education", strike out "\$790,000" and insert "\$5,690,000".

On page 11, line 24, strike out "\$2,214,000" and insert "\$2,222,000".

At the top of page 12, insert:

"Highways and Traffic

"For an additional amount for 'Highways and Traffic', \$28,000, of which \$18,000 shall be payable from the highway fund."

On page 12, after line 4, insert:

"Sanitary Engineering

"For an additional amount for 'Sanitary engineering', \$75,000, of which \$6,000 shall be payable from the water fund, and \$4,000 from the sanitary sewage works fund."

On page 12, after line 14, strike out:

"For an additional amount for 'Capital outlay', to remain available until expended, \$847,000, of which \$77,000 shall be available for construction services by the Director of Buildings and Grounds or by contract for architectural engineering services, as may be determined by the Commissioner."

And, in lieu thereof, insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Capital outlay', to remain available until expended, \$898,000, of which \$50,000 shall be payable from the highway fund: *Provided*, That \$77,000 of this appropriation shall be available for construction services by the Director

of Buildings and Grounds or by contract for architectural engineering services, as may be determined by the Commissioner."

On page 13, line 13, insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

"RYUKYO ISLANDS, ARMY

"ADMINISTRATION

"For an additional amount for 'Administration', \$5,500,000."

At the top of page 14, insert:

"GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

"CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

"For an additional amount for 'Construction, public buildings projects' for construction of Federal Office Building Numbered 5, District of Columbia, \$3,100,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, in addition, savings effected in other projects under the appropriation for 'Construction, public buildings projects' shall be available for the foregoing project but in an amount not to exceed 10 per centum of the amount appropriated herein."

On page 15, line 17, after the word "services", strike out "\$3,107,000" and insert "\$6,099,000".

On page 15, line 20, strike out "\$2,172,000" and insert "\$1,972,000".

At the top of page 16, insert:

"OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

"TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

"For an additional amount for 'Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands', \$6,900,000."

On page 16, line 8, after the word "protection", strike out "\$4,046,000" and insert "\$4,182,000".

On page 16, after line 8, insert:

"CONSTRUCTION

"For an additional amount for 'Construction', to remain available until expended, \$560,000, to be derived by transfer from balances remaining unobligated on June 30, 1968, in annual appropriations to the Department of the Interior."

On page 19, after line 6, insert:

"HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

"AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 4, 1966 (Public Law 89-491), as amended, establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, \$225,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 19, after line 14, insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

"MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

"MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

"For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of section 102 of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended, \$75,000,000, to remain available until August 31, 1968."

On page 20, line 9, after the figures "\$90,965,000", insert a comma and "to remain available until July 31, 1968".

On page 21, after line 14, strike out:

"For an additional amount for 'Comprehensive health planning and services', \$60,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218."

And, in lieu thereof, insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Comprehensive health planning and services', \$10,187,000, to be derived by transfer from the amounts reserved, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, under the appropriation for 'Elementary and secondary educational activities',

which together with not to exceed \$2,873,000 of the amount reserved under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to said public law, shall be available for the purpose of such association."

On page 22, line 6, after the word "Administration", strike out "\$84,928,000" and insert "\$83,828,000".

At the top of page 24, insert:

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

"OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

"ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

"For an additional amount for expenses necessary to carry out Headstart programs provided for by law pursuant to section 222(a)(1) of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, \$25,000,000, to remain available until August 31, 1968."

On page 24, after line 10, insert:

"SENATE

"For payment to Ethel Kennedy, widow of Robert F. Kennedy, late a Senator from the State of New York, \$30,000."

On page 24, after line 14, insert:

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

"INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

"For an additional amount for 'Inquiries and Investigations', fiscal year 1968, \$365,000."

On page 27, line 15, after the word "expended", strike out "\$9,307,000" and insert "\$13,307,000".

On page 29, at the beginning of line 18, strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$350,000".

On page 31, after line 11, insert:

"SENATE

"Compensation of the Vice President and Senators, \$1,305.

"Salaries, officers and employees, \$315,689.

"Office of the Legislative Counsel, \$10,955."

On page 31, after line 16, insert:

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

"Senate policy committees, \$13,240.

"Automobiles and maintenance, \$1,200.

"Inquiries and investigations, \$174,990, including \$6,020 for the Committee on Appropriations.

"Folding documents, \$1,105.

"Miscellaneous items, \$38,090, including \$6,000 for payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 4 of Public Law 87-82, approved July 1, 1961."

At the top of page 34, insert:

"Senate garage, \$2,000."

On page 40, line 14, after the word "Army", strike out "\$90,000,000" and insert "\$65,000,000".

On page 40, line 17, after the word "Navy", strike out "\$110,000,000" and insert "\$105,000,000".

On page 41, line 1, after the word "Air Force", strike out "\$70,000,000" and insert "\$65,000,000".

On page 55, line 18, after the word "operation", strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$2,000,000".

On page 55, line 20, after the word "Operations", strike out "\$110,000,000" and insert "\$89,000,000"; and in line 21, after the word "addition", strike out "\$25,000,000" and insert "\$34,000,000".

On page 58, line 11, after the word "Operations", strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$12,000,000".

On page 62, after line 7, strike out:

"NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

"Salaries and expenses", \$5,000."

AMENDMENT NO. 856

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I call up my amendment (No. 856), and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The bill clerk read the amendment, as follows:

On page 9, line 22, strike out "\$3,710,800,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,442,800,000".

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the Senate now has before it a supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal 1968 containing \$6,225,127,000 for the Department of Defense. The total of both new obligational authority and releases from the reserve of the emergency fund for Southeast Asia is \$6,055,800,000. This is broken down into \$3,710,800,000 in new authority and \$2,345,000,000 released from the emergency fund.

Mr. President, my amendment proposes a cut from this \$6 billion appropriation of only \$268 million. These savings would be achieved through cutting back funds for increased—I stress "increased"—escalation of B-52 bombing in Vietnam.

I propose a saving of \$268 million to be taken from the new obligational authority of \$3.7 billion contained in this bill.

I do not propose to change the amount stated for release from the reserves of the emergency fund.

I refer to page 209 of the hearings, and I quote Secretary Nitze:

About \$268 million more will be needed in fiscal year 1968 to support the larger B-52 bombing program now projected. By far the largest item involved is the procurement of nearly (deleted) MK-82 500-pound bombs and (deleted) M-117 750-pound bombs. In addition, the higher sortie rates now in effect and planned for the future involve higher operating costs; that is, depot maintenance of aircraft, aircraft spares, POL, and so forth. Finally, (deleted) more B-52's will be modified to give them a conventional bombing capability.

I propose in this amendment to cut back the entire amount of \$268 million.

Mr. President, I submit to the Senate that Secretary Nitze could not have made clearer the element of escalation contained in this paragraph. The Secretary used the words "higher," "larger," "more."

Mr. President, in the hearing I questioned Secretary Nitze about these statements that explicitly outlined a major escalation of our bombing.

The Secretary stated that our escalation was a response to the heightened activity around Khesanh, the Tet offensive, and the increased ground activity in infiltration routes and around Saigon. However, I must point out that these episodic increases in hostile activity are being used to justify an escalation that is prolonged beyond the immediate retaliatory needs of the tactical situations I have just mentioned.

Mr. President, the Secretary says, and justly so, that the increases requested to finance additional B-52 sorties are needed because Khesanh is again threatened and activity in the environs of Saigon demand air bombardment. But why tack this clearly fiscal 1969 need to a 1968 supplemental? By the time the President signs this bill into law, there cannot remain more than 4 days of fiscal 1968. And I defy the Department of Defense to expend the \$268 million for additional B-52 bombing alone in 4 days. As a matter of fact, we could act on this, tomorrow, as I understand it, and that would mean that 3 days would be left.

Mr. President, this supplemental for Defense purposes is clearly a fiscal 1969 supplemental. It is being requested in addition to the billions and billions already contained in the 1969 budget authorizations for DOD.

I know it will be said that this amendment would interfere with the authority of the President to determine the tactical course of the war.

My answer is that it certainly would, and that is precisely the intention of the amendment.

It would do so in one very limited respect and in one respect only. It would stop the B-52 bombing escalation, and only that escalation. It would not prevent us from stepping up other phases of the war. In fact, this supplemental—as I shall point out—would do precisely this.

What Congress has done to date is to write a blank check to the President on bombing in Vietnam. The administration has chosen to curtail the bombing of part of North Vietnam, but it has immensely increased the bombing in South Vietnam.

Mr. President, we have dropped more bomb tonnage on Vietnam than we did in all of World War II. An actual breakdown of bomb tonnage dropped during World War II and in Vietnam through April of this year is very enlightening; as a matter of fact it is stupefying.

During World War II, we dropped in the Pacific theater 502,781 tons, and I emphasize the word "tons," of bombs. That comes to 1,005,562,000 pounds. In the North African and European theater, we dropped 1,554,463 tons or 2,108,926,000 pounds. The total of all bombs dropped during all of World War II, in both theaters, comes to 2,057,244 tons or 4,114,480 pounds. Using the rule of thumb of about \$1 per pound, we expended in World War II a total of \$4,114,480,000 just for the air-dropped munitions.

Now a look at the figures for Vietnam shows that, during the 3½ years that the Department of Defense has figures on, we have dropped a total of 2,220,000 tons, more not only than all the tonnage of bombs dropped over Europe and North Africa during World War II but more than dropped during all of World War II around the entire globe. Our present bombing totals in Vietnam thus exceed the entire total for World War II, not just Europe and North Africa.

Also, Mr. President, a look at the Vietnam bombing figures for each succeeding year demonstrates clearly the point that I am making here today—that the Congress is giving the bombing escalation policy another resounding endorsement.

In 1965 we dropped a total of 315,000 tons in Vietnam.

In 1966 we dropped a total of 512,000 tons in Vietnam.

In 1967 we dropped a total of 932,000 tons in Vietnam.

In 1968, through April, in the first 4 months of this year, we dropped a total of 441,368 tons in Vietnam.

If we sustain this rate through 1968, we will drop the stupendous tonnage of 1.3 million tons largely in South Vietnam this year or close to the amount we

dropped in all the years of World War II in all of Europe and Africa.

I emphasize, Mr. President, these figures come directly from the Office of the Secretary of Defense and represent the very latest figures available.

We have dropped 130 pounds of bombs for every man, woman, and child living in North and South Vietnam.

In other words, if one were to put all the people in Vietnam on one side of the scale and then put all of the bombs on the other side of the scale, the bombs would weigh more than all the people living in South Vietnam and North Vietnam together.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPONG in the chair). Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I am delighted to yield to the distinguished Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, the Senator has made a lot of comparisons about bombs dropped in previous wars. When we were dropping those bombs in World War II we were dropping them on cities and factories and they were hitting where they hurt.

Up to this point, in Vietnam we have been dropping them on jungles, or on top of an old and beat up flivver, or something of that sort. If those bombs had been dropped on the cities of North Vietnam, those people would know they had been bombed. However, unfortunately, this President and this administration have gone to great extremes to assure that those bombs are dropped on insignificant targets; and aircraft worth hundreds of millions of dollars are used to bomb some little peanut bridge that does not mean anything and that can be rebuilt the next day.

Mr. PROXMIRE. May I say to the Senator that what I am talking about is prospective bombing, which this amendment would limit, and prospectively, at least in the near future, the number of bombs dropped on North Vietnam would be relatively modest because we are not now bombing above the 20th parallel. My point is that we are bombing bigger than ever in South Vietnam.

While it is true that many of those bombs are wasted and dropped in the jungle, many destroy rice paddies, homes, and people. There is no question that many innocent South Vietnamese people have been killed. Certainly, the military regrets it as much as I regret it.

The point I am making and the point I shall make is that there should be a limit to this bombing. We ought to set the limit and recognize that if we do not set a limit there will be nothing left in South Vietnam. I am not talking about North Vietnam, the enemy country.

I have been a supporter of the administration on the war and I am not suggesting a deletion of any of the rest of the escalation for Vietnam provided in the supplemental. However, here we are following a policy that makes it increasingly difficult for us to hold the support of the people of South Vietnam, whose support is quite essential if we are to win a stable peace.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, may I say to the Senator that I am not

sure whether we are in disagreement. However, I do wish to express my view. It is an absolute disgrace to send American fighting men to fight a war, to fight and die, with limitations imposed upon them which prevent them from winning, and cause them to lose the war without having a chance to win it or to fight in a manner to see if they can win it.

Unfortunately, up to now, the way the matter has been pursued, our men fight with shackles on. It is perfectly all right for the enemy to send men down and blast away at Saigon with anything they can blast away with and hit anything they can hit, with an aim to hurt civilians as well as the troops, and yet our people have imposed upon them such a limitation that even if we warned all of the people to get out of Hanoi we could not blast them.

As long as we have those conditions and must fight with one leg and one hand tied behind us, I do not see how this Nation can prevail. If we do not lose under those conditions it will be by accident.

I have very little confidence that the enemy is going to agree to any honorable settlement shortly. In my opinion, sometime between now and the time this matter is over with, somebody should turn our military loose and let them fight the war and see if they can win it. Up until now they have not had that chance.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I think I do disagree with the Senator. I favored limitations on bombing 2 years ago and I said so. I thought the bombing moratorium should have been continued longer. I favored the restraint of trying to avoid killing civilians in North Vietnam. We should not try to blast Vietnam completely off the face of the earth and this escalation is putting us in the position of doing that.

As far as the position of the Senator from Louisiana on the bombing of North Vietnam is concerned, much of that is irrelevant for the time being. This provision in the supplemental bill would not go to the bombing of North Vietnam, first, because we have not used our B-52's in the Hanoi area for various technical reasons and, second, we have de-escalated until only 10 percent of the people live in the North Vietnam areas where we are bombing.

I am talking about bombing South Vietnam. If we are going to create the conditions which Vice President HUBERT HUMPHREY discussed in the New York Times on Sunday, in which he said the whole purpose of our military action is to create political conditions in which we can negotiate a constructive peace, I submit we are not creating that condition by unlimited bombing, increasing it steadily, month after month and year after year, in South Vietnam in the area where people live, where their homes and lives are being destroyed, and these are the people whose attitude toward their government in postwar Vietnam will determine whether or not the Vietnam war will turn out to have achieved any purpose or not.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I would hope that those homes they are bombing are homes in which the Vietcong happen to be.

Now that is what it is. I would favor that and ask, why not? Would it not be better to bomb that house where the Vietcong is, rather than sending in one of our men with a bayonet to root the man out?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I will go into that in a few moments, but Art Buchwald, in a column written last February, made a pretty good analogy that drives home to Americans what it means to a Vietnamese to come along and say to that Vietnamese, "Charlie is against you. The Vietcong are Communists. We must destroy your home, your farm to get him."

I think that we fail to understand how blasting that Vietnam house, dive bombing it, hitting it with artillery, and taking it off the face of the earth, affect the Vietnamese whose property is being destroyed to save him. It is hard for us to understand because it is not our house. We do not live in it.

If the chief of police in the town where the Senator from Louisiana lives was shooting out all the windows of the Senator's house and brought up artillery to drive a criminal out of his house, he might have mixed feelings about it. The chief of police is after that criminal, but the Senator might not like the notion that his housing is being destroyed. That is what we are doing in Vietnam.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Let me say that Art Buchwald, in my judgment, has the best credentials as a humorist, but I am not familiar with his qualifications as a military expert.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Of course not. That is not my point, whether he is or is not a military expert. He is not. He would be the first to say that he is not. But he does drive home the point which I believe makes sense. It is hard for us in this country, in our safe comfort, in Louisiana, Wisconsin, or Washington, to understand what is in the minds of people who are having everything they own completely destroyed.

Art Buchwald, it seems to me, has brought that home pretty well. You do not have to be an expert to know that.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. If the Senator wishes to use the same analogy: If the Communists were holed up in my home and they were trying to take this country over, even if they were holding me as a hostage inside that same house, I personally think that the forces operating against communism should blast the thing down even if it took my own life to do so. If I were a free person, I would come out with a white flag and say, "I am not a Communist." But if the Communists are holed up inside and I was not free to come outside and say that there were a number of Communists inside, I think the forces arrayed against communism should blast that house down. Why not?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I am sure that the Senator from Louisiana would feel that way, and perhaps I would, too. But, I am not sure. It is so hard for us to put ourselves in the same position as the South Vietnamese. The South Vietnamese peasant may feel strongly opposed to the Vietcong. But, he may not. He certainly feels strongly about what is happening to his own home. Perhaps a

South Vietnamese has in his home where the Vietcong is suspected to be his wife and his children. Perhaps they will all be killed. That has happened over and over again, as the Senator knows.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I do not know how the South Vietnamese feel about communism. I do know how I feel about it. I have visited the Soviet Union and many other places and my reaction is that this is a struggle between the Communist and the anti-Communist forces. The Communist crowd is not going to give up unless they have been soundly defeated. So far as my side is concerned, I would not be in favor of giving up until we have whipped their shirttails from them. So I would not be in favor of surrender. I would be willing to fight, and fight every bit as brutally as they are fighting, up until we have defeated them.

I do not understand why the Senator would not be willing to fight in the very same way.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I, too, approve enthusiastically the intent of the bill, that we must provide for a beefing up of the South Vietnamese Army so that they can fight more widely and more effectively. That makes sense. At the same time, I do feel very strongly that for us to increase above the level that is already high now the blasting of their country and the destruction of their homes, it is very, very hard for me to understand.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. But that is where the Vietcong are. I am sure the Senator is familiar with the fact that the Vietcong are in there and so are a lot of North Vietnamese regiments.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The distinguished Senator from Louisiana draws no line at all? Would he, in effect, if necessary, kill every single South Vietnamese? Would he destroy every home in South Vietnam, and destroy everything else that is standing if necessary until we have killed the last Vietcong? Is there no limit?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I would not destroy any significant—

Mr. PROXMIRE. Not willfully, of course, but if that is the only way to do it, would he do it?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I would not destroy where the Vietcong are not. But I would blast the ground everywhere where the Vietcong are, if I had my way.

Mr. PROXMIRE. We have dropped 15 tons of bombs for every square mile of territory in both Vietnams. We have dropped over four times the tonnage dropped in the Pacific theater during World War II.

Slightly more than half of the Vietnam war total landed in North Vietnam and the rest landed in South Vietnam from April, beginning with great intensification on the South Vietnamese capital, and within a few weeks will be increasingly more in South Vietnam. The bombing provided in this supplemental is going to be largely in South Vietnam. However, as I mention later in more detail, since we have restricted ourselves to bombing below the 20th parallel and yet are planning a sustained bombing escalation, it is apparent that South Vietnam and the South Vietnamese will bear the giant share of this bombing.

Mr. President, the field commanders of our forces in Vietnam directing this unprecedented rain of death and destruction are not insane. They are more than brilliant commanders. They are the best trained and the most skilled military commanders this Nation has ever had. But they are more than that. I would willingly concede that they know the excruciatingly cruel tragedy this cataclysmic bombing has on the plain people of South Vietnam. And yet they ask more.

They ask for more bombing because there undoubtedly is a clear military advantage that does come from—as the Senator from Louisiana recognizes—blasting to kingdom come fields and villages and houses that are likely to include Vietcong sympathizers. They have a clear-cut military mission. And they want to achieve it in the swiftest and most effective way.

But theirs is a military mission. I repeat a military mission. And Vietnam is only in part—in limited part—a military problem. What is the purpose of our military action?

Certainly it is not to destroy South Vietnam. Certainly it is not to obliterate houses and farms and the South Vietnamese who live in them. Certainly the purpose of this military action we are engaged in at such cost and such agony is not to alienate the South Vietnamese people for whom we are fighting.

And yet—if we are honest with ourselves—an all-out, no-ceiling, sky's-the-limit B-52 bombing escalation can do exactly this.

Can anyone consider these fantastic bombing figures and not see what we are doing to a land we would save?

Does it not mean something to U.S. Senators that we are appropriating money in this supplemental to step up, to increase the crushing devastation we are visiting on South Vietnam far, far above what we dropped on the European, the African, and the Pacific theaters in all of World War II?

No one else is going to put a ceiling on this bombing in South Vietnam. We cannot escape the responsibility.

We are voting the money, and if Senators vote against this amendment, they are voting for a stepup in conventional bombing that will have the same impact on this country we are trying so hard to save as dropping dozens of nuclear bombs.

This is not—or it should not be—a hawk-dove issue. This is not a matter of wanting to pull out or give in. This is not a throw-in-the-sponge amendment. This is a matter of using our God-given sense to limit a policy—which is sure to destroy everything for which we fight if we do not limit it.

And this is just what unlimited, all-out B-52 bombing can do. Ironically, it can defeat us. I repeat, it can defeat us, because it is alienating the people whose support in this kind of war we just have to have.

First, consider the attitude of the people whose support is essential if an honorable peace is to be achieved, the South Vietnamese themselves.

What does it do when they see literally

hundreds of thousands—yes, hundreds of thousands—of these 500- and 750-pound bombs rip into their homes, their villages, their rice paddies—which are essential to their livelihood. Day after day, week after week, for endless months and years, their beautiful country is smashed over and over and over and over again by one wave of devastation after another.

Sure our intention is right, sure we are fighting the Vietcong, the North Vietnamese, the enemy of a free and independent South Vietnam. Many South Vietnamese respect and thank us for this. Some do not. But certainly, Mr. President, a vastly growing number of South Vietnamese must suffer the gravest doubts when they see the incredible destruction our bombing is necessarily visiting upon their country.

More and more must be crying out that if we must destroy their country to save it, if we must blast their homes to smithereens, if we must ruin their rice paddies, and inevitably kill hundreds—perhaps thousands—of innocent and loyal South Vietnamese in the process—then they must wonder—and wonder increasingly—is it all worth it? Is it worth it?

Mr. President, this Senator has been an administration supporter on the war. I have never favored a pullout, or a give-in. I have never favored the Gavin enclave theory. I have been persuaded that as long as we are in Vietnam we cannot sit hunkered over like a jackass in a hailstorm. We cannot, and should not, give up the initiative.

The name of the game in Vietnam as in any war is power. We have it. We have to use it.

If we are to negotiate an effective settlement of this war, we must do it from demonstrated military strength.

But, Mr. President, that power is not now and never has been unrestrained. We have wisely refused to use our nuclear Sunday punch. We have wisely suspended our bombing from time to time to try to create conditions which might lead to peaceful negotiations. We are wisely right now limiting the area of North Vietnam which we have chosen to bomb.

Now, Mr. President, I am proposing that for once the Senate take the initiative and put a limit—a high limit, admittedly, but a limit—on our use of B-52 bombing.

As I say, the most important person to us in this Vietnam war is the South Vietnamese peasant. We are losing him. And a major reason why we are losing him is that we are devastating his country. He can see it, he is human, and he must resent it.

This amendment would tell the military that there is a ceiling to the devastation of our bombing of South Vietnam. It would let the people of South Vietnam know that the Congress of the United States is very much concerned with what our fantastically heavy bombing is doing to their nation.

It would tell the military that the blank-check days are over. It would say that we will not utterly destroy this nation to save it. Indeed, if we are to save it, this morale-destroying bombing at this crushingly high level must level off.

Mr. President, for any Member of the

Senate who finds it difficult to visualize what it means to the South Vietnamese to have their homes destroyed in order to save them, the syndicated columnist Art Buchwald a few months ago spelled it out.

I am going to read that column herewith. Here is the Buchwald column of February 20 of this year.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield before he reads the column?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. I happened to come in at the tail end of the dialog between the Senator from Louisiana and the Senator from Wisconsin. I think the record ought to be set straight. The request for this money is not predicated upon the overall policy in Vietnam. As has been explained to our committee, this came about because of the situation in Khesanh and the Tet offensive, which made it necessary to increase the B-52 sorties from 1,200 a month to 1,800 a month. If the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin prevails, the Senate will be saying to our commanders, go back to 1,200 sorties a month, thereby endangering our ground troops, because these sorties are in support of our ground troops in Vietnam.

The point I am making is that this is not an escalation on our part. The Senator is asking us to decrease our military capability, which will endanger the lives of American troops who are already committed in that area. This has been brought about by the situation in Khesanh and the Tet offensive. I think the record ought to be set straight on that point.

Mr. PROXMIRE. May I say to the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island that I did point that out in the course of my remarks earlier. I emphasized that the Secretary does say what we did was in response to what happened at Khesanh.

I would like to read what Secretary Nitze said:

In addition, the higher sortie rates now in effect and planned for the future involve higher operating costs . . . more B-52's will be modified to give them a conventional bombing capacity.

The Senator from Rhode Island referred to the 1,800 sorties a month, which is a high rate, higher than had been proposed. We dropped far, far more bombs in 1967 than we did in 1966, and far more in 1966 than we did in 1965. That would have been somewhat increased if we followed the January program.

Secretary Nitze came forward and said we had that trouble in Khesanh. That is behind us, to a considerable extent. He wanted us in a position to continue indefinitely at a higher rate than we had planned in January, a much higher rate. I say that is an escalation over what was planned. I call that escalation. It is that escalation that I oppose.

It seems to me very clear that it is possible—and easy, as a matter of fact—for the military to use those 1,800 sorties a month to which the Senator from Rhode Island has referred whenever they have the kind of situation that confronted them in Khesanh.

The Senator from Louisiana pointed out that we are dropping bombs in all kinds of places where there do not seem to be many people, over bridges, and jungle trails and so forth. If my amendment passes it may be necessary for our military commanders to use more discrimination than they have in the past in that connection. It may be that they will have to use something other than B-52's to knock out a small bridge, for example. My argument is that we can respond to a situation like Khesanh with a sharp increase in B-52 sorties after my amendment passes. After all, that was the programmed sorties rate when Khesanh caused a step-up? It was 1,200. They were able to step it up to 1,800 than they could if necessary do it sooner.

To go ahead with the Buchwald column, I read as follows from that column:

My friend Kober doesn't seem to identify too much with what is going on in the cities of South Vietnam these days; so my friend Schultz had to explain it to him. "Suppose," said Schultz, "you came home one night and found the police surrounding your house, and suppose you said to the chief:

"Hey, what are you shooting in my house for?"

"Don't worry, sir, Charlie's in there, but we'll get him out."

"That's fine but do you have to shoot at every window to do it?"

"It's the only way. If we don't rout out Charlie, there will never be any peace in this neighborhood."

"That's just great, but in the meantime, would you stop using that flame thrower on my house?"

"Charlie's dug in and we have to use everything we've got. It's for your benefit, sir. The sooner we get him out of there, the better it will be for everybody."

"I'm sympathetic with your problem, and I'd like to get Charlie out, too, but where am I going to live if you keep firing mortars into the roof?"

"Good heavens, man, don't be unreasonable. There's more at stake than your house. If we don't get Charlie out of there, we'll lose the respect of everybody in this city."

"Why did you just blow off my chimney?"

"We thought he might be up there. Look, you can always get a new chimney."

"Sure, but what am I going to do for a new garage, since you just blasted mine away?"

"You can't fight crime and lawlessness without doing some damage. Now be a good guy, and just stand back so we can move this artillery piece up here."

"Now wait a minute, you're going too far. I forbid you to use artillery against my house."

"You are in no position to forbid us to use anything. Charlie has to pay for his crimes."

"That's all right with me, but who's going to pay for my house?"

"I'm sure somebody will take care of it. Besides, that's not our department."

"I don't want to be a bore about this, and I know I can't see the big picture, but that happens to be my dwelling and I worked 25 years to pay for it. By the way, you know you just wrecked my kitchen, don't you?"

"Sorry about that. I guess he must be in the bedroom."

"What are you doing with that tank?"

"We can hit the second floor better with a tank."

"I'll bet you can. Let me ask you a question: Suppose he's not in the bedroom?"

"Then we'll have to knock out your living-room."

"It figures. I guess one last appeal to spare my house would fall on deaf ears, wouldn't it?"

"What did you say? I can't hear you because of the dive bombers."

"Are you going to dive bomb my house?"

"It seems to be the only way. Listen, this hurts us more than it hurts you."

"There they go. Holy smoke, the whole house is falling down! The whole house. My house is gone."

"There don't seem to be any bodies in the rubble. I wonder if Charlie's in the next house?"

Art Buchwald has a marvelous way of getting laughs, even from those who strongly disagree with the viewpoint he expresses. But in all seriousness, Mr. President, is not this precisely what our all-out, blank check, no ceiling, continually escalating B-52 bombings are accomplishing?

If we are to win a stable peace, we must above all have the support of the South Vietnamese for a stable, free government. Do we win that stability by blasting everything they own and indeed many of the South Vietnamese themselves into eternity with unlimited bombing?

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. I agree with much the Senator has said. He knows how I feel about this whole situation. I do not think we are debating the overall military policy with respect to Vietnam. I understand what he says, but I think we are getting off the track. I can appreciate the satire of Mr. Buchwald. It is very good. It makes some people laugh. Even in the satire, there may be a point. But with our troops trapped in Khesanh, what are we supposed to do? While they are shooting mortars at our marines, are we supposed to shoot at them with gumdrops or lollipops? Our men were trapped. That was the only way to get them out. If my son were there, I would not want to stand up on the floor of the Senate and vote to take away the bombers that are the umbrella our troops have to support them. That is the way it happened. That is how we got our boys out of Khesanh. Then we had the Tet offensive.

The point here is that these sorties were increased from the plan in January, only because of the situation as it developed. If the argument here is that we ought to get out of Vietnam and have it all over with, that is another point. But as long as we have our ground troops there who need this protection and this umbrella from our B-52 bombers, I think it does this country great harm if all of us on this floor begin to act like members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I agree with the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island in that I do not think we can withdraw unilaterally from Vietnam. It would be a serious mistake, as I see that struggle. I have said that over and over again. I do not oppose the various other escalations in this supplemental bill that I think are necessary.

I am opposed to the tremendous increases in B-52 bombing proposed for South Vietnam. Once again, it makes sense to me that with the tragic amount of bombing authorized at the beginning of this year, if the military will use just a little judgment, it will be possible for them to have available what they need

for an operation like Khesanh: a strictly military operation by military forces.

But we know that B-52's are being used, as the Senator from Louisiana has so well stated, to take out bridges, to hit jungle trails, and in all kinds of ways, because there is no restriction and no limitation on their use; and the cost, of course, is tremendous.

I might point out incidentally, Mr. President, that in the course of the committee hearings, on page 239, in response to the same kind of argument that the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island has just given here, Secretary Nitze said:

With respect to the bombing, the large item here is the increase in B-52 sorties. That arose principally because of the North Vietnamese threat to Khesanh. I would hardly say that the successful defense of Khesanh could be called an escalation.

This Senator replied to Secretary Nitze:

That is absolutely right. But to follow through, you said that you expected to be able to maintain a substantially higher rate [deleted] as compared to [deleted] sorties you had programmed, with a readiness to go to [deleted].

This indicates an escalation over what you planned.

Secretary NITZE. It is true that this program is an increase over what we had planned in January, and a substantial increase, because one of the items that makes it higher is the B-52 sorties.

My point is that it is a sustained escalation over what they had planned in January. They were able to meet the Khesanh problem with what had been programmed, authorized, and appropriated before. Now they are asking for a much bigger appropriation—and I mean much bigger—to provide what seems to me to be a situation in which we are likely to have very serious destruction in South Vietnam, that could badly hurt us.

Mr. President, apropos of the Buchwald column, there comes a time when the city council must recognize that there are other ways of getting "Charlie" out of the house than turning the house to rubble, even if the chief of police cannot understand that.

Our chief does not see it this way; so it is up to this city council, the Senate, to act.

Again, we are not stopping B-52 bombing in South Vietnam. Far from it. This amendment would simply draw the line at a very high level, a very high level indeed, of sorties and tonnage, a level far, far above the tonnage delivered on all of Europe at the peak of World War II.

This is an amendment to attempt to see that there is something left in South Vietnam after this war is over.

Some Senators may argue, Mr. President, that this is an exaggeration of the true situation in Vietnam—that we are not destroying the country by our bombing.

Well, Mr. President, I call the Senate's attention to a letter written last August by a North Vietnamese Catholic priest to a fellow priest in France that spells out what the bombing has done to the churches in just one part of North Vietnam.

This letter is not a report from South Vietnam. It is from North Vietnam, written before the President at the end of March of this year limited North Vietnamese bombing. Since that time the bombing has been concentrated on South Vietnam. And the kind of destruction that our bombing visited on North Vietnam—and then some—is being concentrated now in South Vietnam.

We should note especially what this means for South Vietnam, because it had already borne about half of the bombing. After all, in South Vietnam is where most of the military action has been. Now with the limitation on bombing the north, and especially with the bombing escalation for which this supplemental provides, the ruin and destruction in South Vietnam will far, far out-pace that of the north.

This letter spells out what our bombing has done in the north.

The letter appeared in a very small publication distributed to a select group of Catholics who migrated from the north in 1954. The letter in *Tinh Me—Motherland News*—appeared in the November 28, 1967, issue. Sent through France to Saigon, it was distributed by Archbishop Binh to several Vietnamese priests, who later published it in the *Tinh Me*. The archbishop, according to the same source, sent the letter to Pope Paul VI.

It reads as follows:

DOAI HAMLET,
NGHI DIEN VILLAGE,
NGHI LOC DISTRICT,
Nghe An Province, North Vietnam,
August 29, 1967.

DEAR FATHER: I am very sorry to inform you about the death of Father Lien several months ago. It has been some time already so I am no longer certain of the day. During these last years he carried painfully his crucifix. He had to move from Dan Sa to Minh Cam to live alone, far from the other Fathers. That area has been bombed and shelled continuously, especially during the month of Mary. The church and the meeting house were completely demolished and all the furniture was lost except for his own watch. At that time he escaped uninjured. But shortly thereafter he fell suddenly very ill. He was carried into the hospital where he died. I do not know if he met the other Fathers before his death; it was very painful.

That is not all. I have just received a telegram from Father Tam who informed me that Ouy's wife and one of his children died in a bombing raid. His three other sons were seriously wounded. It is so awful! Please send on this news and my respectful condolences.

But dear Father, at home in our province, these incidents are very, very numerous. I could never count them. In the whole diocese there is no place that has not been bombed and shelled. Including the non-Catholic population it is impossible to guess how widespread is the death and agony. Every day, even every hour, bombs are poured down on our country with full atrocity and a careless manner. Of course, there are military centers here, but the majority of the bombs fall on civilian centers, Catholic and non-Catholic alike. I am not sure about the non-Catholic areas, but let me speak about the places in our diocese. Since the day the Americans have escalated the war up into the North in our diocese there have been three priests killed under American bombs. The dead are Father Loc at Ky Anh, Father Ngoc at Nghia Yen and Father

Diem at the Hoa Thang diocese. Father Diem died just on the evening of prayer week at the diocese house of Vinh Phuoc. The number of Catholics who have died as a result of the bombings are so numerous that I could not even begin to remember them all.

As for the Church and the diocese's house of the Quang Binh Province, they are in a very dreadful state. . . . Father Lieu at the Minh Cham parish just recently died. As for the Churches, the diocese houses, and the meeting houses, all are destroyed by the American bombs. I am sure those places are now un-useful ruins. I do not know exactly where those priests are or where they have organized their Masses. From Ha Tinh up to the North I am sure that the following churches are destroyed by American bombs: Ky Anh, Vinh Phuoc, Du Thanh, Trang Luu, Tan Hoi, Gia Pho, Ke Mui. And at Nghe An, Cau Ram, Xuan Phong, Truong Tap, (churches) are totally demolished. In the center of my diocese all the houses have received bombs already. The Low Seminary, the High Seminary, the Diocese House, and the Central church have been bombed, but they have been repaired and are still useful.

We live in sorrow and fear. It is really true that we do not know if we will be alive from the morning into the evening and the evening into the following day! Every hour we can hear the planes and the bombs both close by and in the distance. Really, we live without a future.

Nevertheless, we still believe in God and His Mother. We pray to God, offering our sacrifices, penances and prayers. The majority of the Catholics are still faithful to the Church and are still the Divine Mother's children. But due to the length of time and because of the sorrows many cannot prevent themselves from discouragement and corrosion of faith. Please, Dear Divine Mother, give consolation to your people and deliver us from the war.

If I am so clear about the details, it is because I would like to give you a small part of the actual situation of our country. Please pray with the other Fathers more for our lovely countryland.

The two old priests and the other Fathers who are still here are all right. Our High Seminary was just opened on the 29th July. This year there are only seven priests studying there.

Finally, I wish you the Grace of God and His Divine Mother. You are living in a calm seminary and in a peaceful country in the center of the Church's history. Please remember our diocese and our poor country, and please do your best to pray to our Divine Mother to give peace and unification to our country.

Goodbye, dear Father. Please pray for me so that I can live correctly in the heart of our Divine Mother and full of love.

Sincerely yours,

NGUYEN BA DUONG
(Father Duong).

So ends the letter from a North Vietnamese Catholic priest to a fellow priest in France. And my point, Mr. President, is that this kind of devastating bombing—intensified many times in the south—unless we pass this amendment, will be massively stepped up and will surely wreak an equivalent destruction on South Vietnam or far worse.

In spite of this, Mr. President, some Members of the Senate may feel that the sky should be the limit as far as bombing in South Vietnam is concerned. I disagree.

This all-out, blank-check bombing is bad tactics. It does not help win the war. It will help lose the war. You simply do not win a war by destroying the nation for which you are fighting. This amend-

ment would begin to arrest those erroneous tactics.

Mr. President, this all-out blank-check bombing is fatal strategy because it destroys the support that the South Vietnamese people may—we fervently hope—demonstrate after the war is over for the non-Communist movement we support. How can they support the nation that has blasted their own country into chaos?

Last Sunday the New York Times reported an in-depth interview with Vice President HUBERT HUMPHREY. In the course of this interview the Vice President spelled out in detail his position on Vietnam. He described the purpose of our military power in Vietnam as only: "to help bring about conditions which would help make possible a political solution."

Now, this is precisely what all-out, no-celling, sky-is-the-limit B-52 bombing does not do. This wholesale destruction of South Vietnam homes and churches, of rice paddies and villages, is making America and all we struggle for anathema in the minds and hearts of the South Vietnamese.

It is true that we have had the good sense and restraint not to use nuclear weapons, but, Mr. President, just this past Sunday the radio carried reports that on that 1 day we had dumped tens of thousands of tons—yes, tons—of conventional bombs largely on South Vietnam from B-52's, and of course this is the mathematical equivalent of nuclear weapons. It is the military equivalent of nuclear weapons, and to the South Vietnamese who see their homeland ripped to hell-and-gone it is the moral equivalent of nuclear war. Let us pass this amendment and draw the line.

Mr. President, this all-out blank-check bombing is wasteful. The cost is astronomical. This amendment would simply excise the increase, the escalation in the B-52 bombing over the high level programed in January of this year. It would not eliminate a very high level of B-52 bombing. Yet it would save \$268,000,000. Consider what a \$268 million saving represents.

For this year the entire cost of Headstart for the whole Nation—682,000 youngsters—is only \$295 million, or only a little more than the cost of escalating the B-52 bombing in Vietnam.

The whole VISTA program would cost only \$29.5 million or only one-eighth of the cost of escalating the bombing in Vietnam.

Our entire academic facility grants, both undergraduate and graduate, involves a cost of \$227 million, which is substantially less than the cost of escalating our bombing in North Vietnam.

For air pollution in this country—and we all increasingly recognize what a problem that is—the budget amount is \$107 million, and \$87 million is provided in the House bill. That is one-third the cost of escalating the bombing in North Vietnam.

For vocational education, under the Office of Education, the entire budget is \$253 million. That is less than the amount we are spending for escalating the B-52 bombing of North Vietnam.

On education for the handicapped in our entire Nation, the Federal amount provided is \$85 million, or less than one-third of what we are paying to escalate the bombing in North Vietnam.

For libraries and community services, \$156.5 million is provided in the budget. That is far less than we are spending on escalating the bombing of North Vietnam.

We all know that the work incentive programs under welfare is one of the finest programs we have. One hundred and thirty-five million dollars is provided in the budget, or less than half of what we are spending to escalate the bombing in Vietnam.

Maternal and child health under welfare has \$265.4 million provided in the House bill. This is a program that is absolutely essential from the humanitarian standpoint. The amount provided in the House bill is less than the amount we are spending on escalating the bombing in North Vietnam.

Mr. President, the amendment would not touch any of the additional escalation or higher spending levels in Vietnam. For example, a huge \$554 million is provided for additional deployments of helicopters in Vietnam. This amendment would permit that escalation.

The \$104 million for additional—that is, additional—aircraft and to augment—the word is augment—the Navy's riverine warfare operation in the delta region of South Vietnam would proceed ahead.

The supplemental provides for \$278 million for the procurement of munitions for land and naval forces as a result of the higher tempo—and I quote directly from Secretary Nitze—the higher tempo—of activity and the additional—I repeat the additional—deployments. The amendment would not touch that \$278 million additional munitions escalation.

The supplemental will still include \$209 million for higher rates—and I stress again—higher rates of equipment overhaul, greater aircraft and ordnance shipments, and so forth.

The amendment would not touch the supplemental's provision for \$174 million for higher activity rates on the part of air and naval forces other than increased—I stress increased—B-52 bombing. We would step up our other aircraft sorties and activities, and that stepup of activities would not be touched by this amendment.

Secretary Nitze asked \$71 million to step up our program of improving the combat capabilities of South Vietnam's armed forces. This includes more M-113 armored personnel carriers, 105-millimeter and 155-millimeter howitzers, machineguns, and M-16 rifles.

Mr. President, this will stay in the supplemental and although it constitutes a step up in military activity, I am all for it, and I mean enthusiastically for it. This is precisely what we should do. We should turn more of the war over to the South Vietnamese—much, much more.

But, Mr. President, if we are to do so, would not we expect that our own burden would be eased at least somewhat?

We are pouring far, far more into the B-52 bombing escalation by itself than we are to increase our support for South Vietnamese forces and all the other allied forces combined.

The supplemental provides a \$118 million more for equipping certain other free world forces to be employed in South Vietnam, and for this I have only warm support. My amendment would, of course, not reduce this increased capacity for military activity.

To meet the higher—and I repeat higher—ammunition requirements, the supplemental provides \$148 million to increase—the word for this supplemental is increase—the overall production base. The largest item includes the opening of five additional TNT production lines. Three additional "single base propellant" lines would also be opened to help support higher 155-millimeter and 105-millimeter artillery ammunition production. The amendment does not touch this escalation of ammunition.

The supplemental also proposes to take a number of actions to increase readiness of our forces by expediting procurement of certain equipment at an estimate fiscal year 1968 cost of \$113 million. This is untouched.

So the supplemental provides a vast amount—a large proportion of the \$6 billion we are voting on tomorrow—for beefing up the Vietnam ammunition, the weapons, the equipment of our own force in Vietnam and those of other free nations, and this amendment would touch none of that vast sum designed for escalation, except—except—the \$268 million expressly and exclusively for increasing, and I stress increasing, from the high rate programed in January of this year, the amount available for additional, additional B-52 bombing.

SUMMARY

This amendment would cut \$268 million from the over \$6 billion contained in the pending supplemental for Vietnam—\$4 billion is additional new funding; \$2 billion is a release of funds provided but frozen in fiscal 1968.

Secretary Nitze made very clear in his testimony before the committee that at least \$268 million of these funds were for increased B-52 sorties and their required support.

This amendment deserves the support of the Senate for three reasons:

First. The taxpayer will save \$268 million during a period of fiscal difficulty.

Second. Congress will be able to exercise the only real policy control it has over the war in Vietnam.

Third. The continued escalation of B-52 sorties which has destroyed so much of South Vietnam will be arrested. Although B-52 bombing can continue at a high level, this amendment will prevent its endless increase.

Nothing in the supplemental is being touched that is earmarked for support of our men and allies in the field. The amendment does not touch any of a series of increases in funds for additional ground and naval action and additional support for South Vietnam, Thai, and South Korean forces contained in the supplemental.

This amendment is aimed only at those escalations of expenditures which are clearly identifiable in connection with increased B-52 bombing. B-52 bombing could continue at the high levels programed in January of this year, but at no higher level.

I urge the support of Senators for this moderate 4.5-percent cut in the \$6 billion supplemental appropriation for Southeast Asia.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, I commend the senior Senator from Wisconsin for what I regard as a brilliant and unanswerable indictment of the further escalation of the bombing in North Vietnam and in South Vietnam.

I should like to ask the Senator if he would permit me to join as a cosponsor of his amendment.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I would be very happy and proud to have the Senator from South Dakota as a cosponsor of the amendment.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the Senator from South Dakota may be added as a cosponsor of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McGOVERN. I believe that many people across the country are under the impression that since the President's withdrawal statement last March, we had reduced the number of bombs and the tonnage of bombs being dropped in Vietnam. The Senator from Wisconsin leaves no doubt, in the case he has built here today, that quite the contrary is happening. We have increased the number of bombing missions. We have increased the tonnage of bombs being dropped in Vietnam since last March, and there has been a steady rise. As the Senator has pointed out, if we do not exercise some congressional check through our control over the funds that are being used to fuel this war, we are headed for a very sharp further escalation.

It seems to me that from the very beginning, the bombing has been a colossal military, political, and moral mistake. I perhaps feel somewhat differently about this than does the Senator from Wisconsin. I have the most profound objections to our entire involvement in Vietnam. I believe the most objectionable part about it, the most indefensible part about it, is the bombing of civilian populations, the bombing of North Vietnam that has been going on now for some 3 years, and to no avail.

Those who argue that the escalation of the bombing would be accompanied by a reduction of the infiltration have been proved wrong in every instance. Senator MANSFIELD asked the Defense Department some time ago how many North Vietnamese soldiers were fighting in the south when the bombing began, and he was told that there were only 400 men from North Vietnam fighting south of the 17th parallel when we started bombing. We know that today 50,000 to 60,000 troops from the north are fighting in the south.

So, far from lessening the danger to American troops from the infiltration, we have added to it. We have triggered a response on the ground on a massive scale in North Vietnam. There is, of course, no way to prove that the bombing caused the infiltration, but it is clear that it has not stopped it.

I believe there is considerable evidence that the North Vietnamese have responded to the bombing in the only way they could, not by bombing the United States, which would be comparable to what we are doing—that is out of their reach—but by escalating the ground infiltration. So today we are faced with a major war in South Vietnam as well as in the north, to a greater extent, I believe, because of the bombing.

As the Senator from Wisconsin has said, we have increased the cost of this war enormously—the billions of dollars that have gone into the destruction from the air, the hundreds of American pilots who have been lost, the hundreds of expensive aircraft, to say nothing of the enormous cost in the destruction of property and lives in North and South Vietnam.

I have often wondered about the statement by the Army Chief of Staff, General Johnson, just before we started the major bombing in North Vietnam, when he said that we would not undertake that kind of bombardment, because all it would accomplish would be to increase the postwar reconstruction cost; that someday we would have to rebuild all this area; that the war had to be won in the south, as basically a political problem; that there was no merit to heavy bombardment in North Vietnam. It seems that we have lost sight of that argument.

Anyone who thinks that the bombing of North Vietnam has weakened the resolve of that country that we have been trying to bring to its knees should read Harrison Salisbury's firsthand report of what he observed about the impact of the bombing. He reports a nation united, a nation galvanized, a nation determined not to yield and not even to negotiate so long as the aerial bombardment continues.

I do not believe there will be any meaningful negotiations until the bombing of North Vietnam stops. The difficulty of getting negotiations started, the difficulty of maintaining the moral position of the United States and the political leadership of the United States in the world—all these are additional fallout results from this mistake in bombardment policy.

I wish we could somehow stop the bombing entirely. I believe it would result in a reduction of the war. I believe it would save American lives rather than take American lives. It would reduce the cost of the war. It would meet the one condition that North Vietnam says is essential before they can begin talking about a meaningful ceasefire and an end to this war.

I do not understand the rationale for the bombing. We might have begun it on some kind of an act of faith or of desperation, that, everything else having failed, the government in the south not being able to establish any support

from its people, perhaps we could somehow create a better government in the South by bombing the North, a thousand miles away. But now we have had 3½ years of this and have had an opportunity to test it and to find the policy dreadfully wanting from every standpoint.

So I hope the commonsense contained in the pending amendment will prevail when the Senate acts on the proposal of the Senator from Wisconsin. I am proud to stand with him on this proposal.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the Senator from South Dakota has added greatly to the arguments I have advanced, and he has added some real dimensions to them.

He has pointed out the moral position, which is certainly very significant and important.

He has pointed to the negotiations and the fact that the bombing and the escalation in bombing have made negotiations more difficult.

He has pointed to the argument that militarily it is not working; it is not achieving its objective so far as infiltration is concerned. He has documented his argument by inviting attention to the first-hand observation of a correspondent we all respect, that it simply has strengthened the resolve of the North Vietnamese.

The point this Senator and I have made with the greatest emphasis is that now, under present circumstances, most of this escalated bombing is going to take place in South Vietnam. South Vietnam is a country where we must have the support of the people. It is obvious that we are not going to win the support of the people. We are going to lose the support of the people. It seems to me that no other conclusion can be drawn if we continue this type of B-52 bombing, which is certain to continue to destroy houses and rice paddies and people, and will leave the people in South Vietnam with a certain feeling that it is not worth it.

We hope the day will come, somehow, some way, when there will be a ceasefire. What will be their attitude toward the country that destroyed their homes? What is going to be the attitude of the man whose child was killed? What is going to be the attitude of the man whose wife was killed? What is going to be the attitude of the man whose home was destroyed or whose rice paddy was destroyed? These are wonderful people in South Vietnam and they are not people with a sophisticated understanding of some of the intricacies of Marxism or other ideologies, and so forth. I fear they will feel that a nation which has destroyed their homes and the lives of their loved ones can hardly be their friend.

Since this is not accomplishing the military objective and since the whole point of our military effort and the only justification we could have is to achieve a stable political settlement, I do not see how Senators can vote against the amendment.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, I believe the Senator's point is well taken. We supposedly became involved in Viet-

nam a good many years ago to reduce the loss of life, to reduce the terror and eliminate the terror, and to restore the security and well-being of those people.

How we can carry out an objective of that kind by dropping more bombs on that one little country than we dropped in all of World War II in the Pacific and on Continental Europe escapes me completely.

People talk about the blood bath that would follow in the event we decided to reduce our commitment in Vietnam and began to move out. I think that the blood bath is on with a vengeance today.

The Senator is trying to reduce some of the funds we have been pouring into that part of the globe. I commend him for his effort.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I shall speak on this subject at greater length tomorrow. However, I do wish to make a few observations in answer to the argument of the Senator from South Dakota.

I can understand less our involvement in the first place in Vietnam than I can understand some of the bombing we are talking about now. I hope this amendment will not resolve itself into a debate on the whole Vietnam policy.

However, I do want to say in regard to this amendment that the amendment would cut back our capability for B-52 sorties from 1,800 a month to about 1,200 a month, which was planned in January.

I want to make these points about the decision to increase the B-52 capability, and we are talking about capability now, the ability to use it if it is needed, the ability to have the bombs if we need them, the ability to free our troops if they are entrapped, if we have to. That is the question—if.

All of this came about not because of what America desires. We have been sitting in Paris for 3 weeks, and we have made overture after overture. We have tried to get negotiations started during the last few years, and we have achieved nothing. The President of the United States made the supreme political sacrifice by withdrawing himself from candidacy for the Presidency of the United States to prove his sincerity. All this time we have accomplished nothing in Paris.

Perhaps we should never have gone into Vietnam in the first place. Then, we should have withdrawn with the assassination of Diem. Then, there was the opportunity before so many American troops became involved. We had many occasions to consider withdrawing and we did not. Senators know how I feel about our involvement in Vietnam. I cannot say the Senator is wholly wrong. However, the fact remains that all of this has come about not because of anything we did but by reason of something they did.

They attacked our troops in Khesanh. They were on the top of the hill and our troops were down below, entrapped in a hole. What is going to be done about it? Are we going to let them be shot at and entrapped and starved into surrender? We had to fly in food and supplies. We had to do sufficient bombing to relieve those men and to free those men. They are American boys. Nobody wants to

bomb and kill anybody, but who started it?

Who is the fellow who drove his bicycle into the American Embassy and set off an explosion? Who bombed out the barracks at Pleiku? Who killed our boys? The Vietcong? Who is burning the villages? Is it not the Vietcong? Surely, if they would stop, we would stop. We have said a million times that we are ready for a cease-fire; stop it and we will stop it.

It is regrettable that we have to do this bombing. Yes; I feel badly about it. In some measure, I quite agree with the Senator from Wisconsin, but when one sits and listens to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and listens to General Wheeler as he pointed up the fact that the American boys are there, it is quite different.

The Senator says, "Let us stop the money." If the money is stopped, the bombs are stopped. Is the Senator not saying, if we do not have enough bombs to protect the American boys we have to retreat? We cannot have it both ways. The policy of America would then be to retreat to enclaves and let others take over, which has been talked about by various people, knowledgeable people, such as General Gavin, and at one time that made a lot of sense to me.

I asked General Wheeler what he thought about the suggestion of General Gavin. He said that if we are willing to give up the advantage to them, the first thing they would do would be to push our men into the sea. We would find ourselves in the Gulf of Tonkin.

We are there and we have 530,000 American souls there. They are fighting boys who had nothing to do with the decision. Here is the Under Secretary of Defense who said that the decision to increase our B-52 capability stems directly—not indirectly, but directly—from a defense of Khesanh and the Tet offensive. Secretary Nitze made this point. The Senator read a part of his statement and the remainder is as follows:

In the Ashau Valley campaign, again the B-52 sorties turned out to be of very great assistance. Those B-52 sorties are directed by and large to areas that are almost entirely unpopulated by civilians. (p. 239).

The increase in the B-52 capability is an increase over the January level—not the current level. On this point, Secretary Nitze said:

I am glad you asked this question because as I was reading this statement it seemed to me that I had not been precise enough in pointing out that these changes are changes from the program estimated in January, not changes from today. Do you see what I mean? (p. 239).

With very few exceptions, B-52 operations are limited to areas south of the demilitarized zone. During the period June 17, 1965 through June 22, 1968, there were 25,656 B-52 sorties, of which only 1,711 were north of the DMZ.

The B-52 operations in South Vietnam are tactical in nature—that is important—in that they are usually in direct support of our ground forces. These operations are directed at enemy troop concentrations, supply centers, and logistical supply routes. These operations are not directed at the industrial or pop-

ulation centers of North Vietnam. The Congress should not take an action that denies to the field commanders the required air support for ground operations.

This is not an easy matter to debate. I know that. I pray for the day we can get out of Vietnam with honor and have it done with.

I repeat that we should not have gone in, in the first place. We should have thought it over twice before we did, but we became involved in foreign aid; then we sent in 18,000 troops under President Kennedy to train them; then the situation started to look bad. It looked as though our boys were going to be pushed out, as the Vietcong increased. Then we sent in more troops.

Let us face it. It is our money. It is our supplies. It is our blood. I admit all that. But how can I say to General Wheeler, how can I say to General Abrams, that they cannot have bombs, they cannot have the materiel, they cannot have the planes to do what is needed to protect American soldiers? How are we going to face that? Shall we sit here, academically saying, "Well, if we deny them the money, they will not have to do it"?

My mother used to tell me little stories by way of parables and proverbs. I remember one she told me about the man who owned a donkey. He was a poor man, but he used to feed the donkey three times a day. His wife said to him one day, "Why do you feed the donkey three times a day? Maybe he will work just as hard if you feed him twice a day."

So he fed the donkey twice a day for a few weeks, and the donkey lived.

Then the wife said, "Why feed him twice a day? Why not every other day?"

So the man fed his donkey every other day, and the donkey lived.

Then one day the man went out to the stable, and the poor old donkey was dead.

Now I hope that when we talk about acceleration, deescalation, escalation—all that sort of business—we are not going to do anything here that might endanger the life and safety of our boys.

My heart goes out to the Senator from Wisconsin. I know how he feels about this. He is absolutely sincere. My good friend from South Dakota [Mr. McGovern], now listening to this colloquy, is a World War II hero. He was a bomber pilot. He knows the horrors of war. I think I know a little something about the horrors of atomic and hydrogen bombs. I feel that sort of thing very keenly. It weighs upon me very heavily. But, in good conscience, I cannot say that I could subscribe to this amendment. I do not believe this is the way to do it.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The Senator from Rhode Island and I agree, on almost everything the Senator from Rhode Island said—almost. I do not suggest that we stop the bombing. Not at all. I do not suggest that we adopt some kind of enclave theory.

I point out that when Secretary McNamara testified, before he stopped being Secretary of Defense, he said:

Larger quantities of air delivered munitions will continue to be made, and a total

of about \$3½ billion is included in the fiscal year 1969 request for those items.

Think of it, for air-delivered munitions, for the year beginning next Monday, July 1, \$3½ billion. That is far more than we have had for years and years. That is a tremendous amount, much more than we had in World War II. I repeat \$3½ billion for air-delivered munitions.

I am not talking about cutting back on the war. I am saying that this "donkey"—unlike the donkey to which the Senator from Rhode Island just referred to—has been getting about five meals a day, and now they want to feed him eight meals a day. The donkey is getting too fat. He will die of overeating.

I am saying that we should not step up that rate of feeding from five to eight meals a day. It will be too much for him. Military leaders will do a much better job, so far as the fundamental point made by the Senator from Rhode Island is concerned, if they are not given a sky-is-the-limit blank check to blast South Vietnam to eternity. But when they step this up over the 1,200 sorties authorized in 1968 to a higher level, when the 1968 authorization enabled them to meet the Khesanh problem, they are asking for a no-limit policy.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator is talking about military strategy and tactics now. He is charting military policy. The Senate Chamber is no war room. We cannot decide those questions here.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The Senator must recognize that there have been few wars in history in which there has been more mistaken tactical strategy than in this one; but that is not our problem.

Our problem goes beyond the military. Our problem is that we may be destroying the political opportunity we will have after the war is over to have anything left in South Vietnam.

Mr. PASTORE. All right. Then why does not the Senator introduce an appropriate resolution and let us vote on that resolution?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Because this appropriation is before us right now and I do not want to vote for a huge B-52 escalation. Without this amendment I would have to vote for it.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator says he wants to do it by means of this amendment. Do not take the money out in this way. What we will actually be doing here will be to rebuff our military leaders and rebuff the men who are fighting on the ground.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Does the Senator want to give a blank check to our military leaders for anything they want?

Mr. PASTORE. No. Why does not the Senator ask that we take it all out, then?

Mr. PROXMIRE. The Senator knows I do not want to do that because I share many of his views. I do not say that we should get out of Vietnam. Many people say that we should. Perhaps most people feel that we should get out, judging from the latest election returns.

Mr. PASTORE. I do not think that on the floor of the Senate we should dictate what our tactical military strategy should be.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Then the military can write its own unlimited check and we will sign it? Is that the answer? We have already taken out a substantial amount for various parts of the—

Mr. PASTORE. We have taken out \$80.3 million—

Mr. PROXMIRE. We have taken it out.

Mr. PASTORE (continuing). For construction because they have not planned it. Where we could sharpen this thing, we did. We took \$35 million for supporting pay increases because we thought they could absorb it. We went over this thing with a fine-tooth comb. We did our job diligently. What I am saying is that when we begin to dictate on this floor the military strategy of our commanders out in the field, as to how many sorties they should make—let us assume that they get trapped again—

Mr. PROXMIRE. Suppose they ask for 50,000 sorties? Would the Senator say all right?

Mr. PASTORE. Let me finish my thought, please. Let us assume that the military get trapped again with only 1,200 sorties capability, but they really need 1,500 sorties? What is the Senator going to do about that?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Do exactly what they did this year.

Mr. PASTORE. Retreat?

Mr. PROXMIRE. No.

Mr. PASTORE. Stay there and die, then?

Mr. PROXMIRE. No.

Mr. PASTORE. But they would not have any supplies.

Mr. PROXMIRE. No. They already have in the 1969 regular defense budget \$3.5 billion for air-delivered munitions. Second, in 1968 they were programed for only 1,200 sorties, yet they met the Khesanh challenge in spades. They could do it again the same way.

Mr. PASTORE. I think my good friend—and he is my very good friend, for whom I have great admiration, affection, and respect—is comparing all this to the poverty programs and that sort of thing. I do not believe those are connected. Maybe that is dramatizing the Senator's case. But I do not see the connection.

I say this: If we have got to stay in Vietnam, let us do what we must do. If we have got to get out, then let us get out.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator from Rhode Island yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. The Senator from Rhode Island gave a very good illustration which I know appealed to him. It also appealed to me:

I am reminded of another illustration. When I was visiting an ancient barroom, somewhere in the western part of Colorado, I remember there was a sign over the bar which read, "Please don't shoot the piano player. He is doing the best he can."

Now, Mr. President, our boys fighting the war over there, from the generals on down, are doing the best they can with a very difficult situation. Most of them did not ask to go. Most of them who volunteered, volunteered because they

felt it was their patriotic duty to defend their country.

They have had all sorts of restraints imposed on them now. If the military advisers are asked if they favor not bombing a northern port of Vietnam, they will say "No. That makes it easier for the North Vietnamese to bring in more supplies with which to fight us and kill us." If they are asked if they favor leaving the port of Haiphong open, they will say, "No. It should have been closed 2 years ago, so that the North Vietnamese could not bring in all the missiles and other materiel that has cost us the lives of our men." They will say, "You should have taken a chance on a confrontation with the Soviet Union, in an attempt to prevent supplies from reaching North Vietnam."

All sorts of restraints have been imposed on our fighting men over there, as things now stand. It seems to me that they have had enough restraints imposed on them without our trying to decide for them how many bombs they will need. We should base our decision on the best advice we can get from our military leaders.

I certainly agree with the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], who is in charge of the bill, that the supplies are needed to support the men who have been sent there. When we send men there, especially when they are sent to fight and die for the position of this country, it seems to me the least we can do is to give them as much as we can to support and help them to carry out the job they have and to save their lives, if they can be saved.

The Senator spoke of the Marines who were surrounded at Khesanh. It is our duty and obligation to give our men all the help they need to prevent their positions from being overrun by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. Our men might have been destroyed at Khesanh without the strong support they received. Those courageous boys had been sent there to hold that position. They were surrounded and could have been destroyed.

I hope that we will trust the judgment of the executive branch and of the military officers by at least providing the supplies that are being asked for to fight the war, and not require it to be fought with more restrictions than have already been imposed.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, I want to make one brief observation. I do not think anyone would want the RECORD to imply in any way that those of us who are questioning further escalation of the war are any less concerned about the lives and well-being of our troops who are there than are those who advocate such escalation. I know the Senator from Rhode Island did not mean to imply that.

Mr. PASTORE. I did not even say that.

Mr. McGOVERN. The Senator was generous and thoughtful in his remarks, but the truth of the matter is that there are many Members of the Senate who have felt for years that we made a tragic error in becoming involved in Vietnam. Like the Senator from Rhode Island, they wish we were not there. They think it was a mistake that we became involved.

Somewhere we have gone from that recognition of error to the view that almost anything the military requests in the way of additional involvement in Vietnam, or more troops, or more bombardments, or more military escalation is justified in order to redeem the original mistake.

Yet, each time we have lifted the level of our involvement in the name of helping our troops, we have had more of our troops killed and more of our troops fall. Each time we have expanded the bombing, instead of less infiltration from the north, we have had more. This is the way a war always expands.

The Senator from Wisconsin has pointed out that when heavy bombs are dropped in an area like Vietnam, far from breaking the will of the enemy, we recruit additional opposition; we inflame the country against us. And, beyond that, the only way we are going to stop the killing of American troops and stop the killing of Vietnamese is by taking this war off the escalation ladder and getting it into the conference room.

I do not know of any time when the Government of North Vietnam has indicated any willingness even to talk about the possibility of ending the war until the bombing of North Vietnam stopped.

If it is clear that the bombing has not reduced the scope of the war, has not reduced infiltration from the north, why are we not willing take that step to stop the bombing as a means of ending the killing on both sides of the 17th parallel? Why do we not test the willingness of North Vietnam when they say that is the only way to even begin discussions? The way to reduce the number of Americans killed is to get into a discussion that will end the war.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. McGOVERN. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator makes a very good point. I have thought about that. Many times I think about that, many a night just before I go to sleep. I wonder whether it would not be a good idea to take the negotiators in Paris at their word and say we will stop all the bombing—

Mr. McGOVERN. North of the 17th parallel.

Mr. PASTORE. All the bombing. They say they want us to stop all the bombing.

Mr. McGOVERN. I think they are saying they want all bombing north of the 17th parallel stopped.

Mr. PASTORE. No, all bombing. We are not doing much bombing above the DMZ except what is tactically necessary to halt the funneling in of their supplies and troops. That is the only place we are bombing. We are not bombing any of North Vietnam's industries or congested areas or cities or Hanoi. We are doing only that bombing, even a little north of the DMZ, that has to do with supplies and troops coming in, which would fortify their positions and put them in a better position to kill our boys.

To come back to the statement of the Senator from South Dakota, I have often thought of that. On the other hand, would not the Senator admit that there is this risk involved? Unless they are sin-

cere, they could actually overrun us and jeopardize the safety of our boys.

Mr. McGOVERN. There is risk in any course we take. There is risk in endless escalation that could take us into World War III. I know the Senator has thought of that.

Mr. PASTORE. I have thought of that, too. I would suffer the ignominy of pulling out completely before I would use an atomic bomb in Southeast Asia. I would rather suffer that shame, that disgrace, that loss of prestige rather than use an atomic weapon again. I have taken that position. But we are not talking about that just now. All I am saying is that, for some reason, every time we have stopped our bombing, they have increased their activity and infiltration. Time and again they have done it. I have seen classified, authentic, documented pictures of it.

At one time, 2 years ago, just about Christmas time, I suggested that we stop the bombing of the north, and every newspaper in this country picked up my statement and said I was turning my back on the administration. But I thought it was the right thing to suggest and I said it.

I came back to Congress. They invited me downstairs. Does the Senator know who invited me? STUART SYMINGTON invited me to go downstairs to see the classified picture. They showed me pictures of Vietcong aluminum boats coming down with supplies, taking advantage of our moratorium on bombing.

The point I am making with the Senator is this: If we do what they say, we are taking a chance. I think the only effective way is to withdraw our troops back to safe positions before we take that chance, because, God help them if these people are not on the level. When we stop our bombing and we give them the ability to deliver a Sunday punch, I do not know who is going to answer the letters from mothers of those boys would be killed.

Mr. McGOVERN. Who is going to answer the letters of the mothers of those boys who have been killed while the bombing has been progressing? The Senator makes the point that there has been an escalation of the war when we have had bombing halts. I say there has been an escalation of the war for 5 years, whether we have bombed or not bombed. But there have been indications that the North Vietnamese are willing to talk if we stop the bombing.

Mr. PASTORE. How do we know that?

Mr. McGOVERN. The Senator has said we have stopped all of the bombing north of the 17th parallel. We have been dropping more bombs up to the 20th parallel than we were when the President made his speech 3 months ago.

Mr. PASTORE. I know that, and the reason for that, as Secretary Nitze made it clear, is that they have increased their activity.

The Senator must admit that we did not start the Tet offensive. We did not surround anybody around Khesanh. We were surrounded.

Sometime somebody ought to carry the brief for America.

Mr. McGOVERN. That is what I am trying to do. My recommendations are

what I think are in our national interest. The Senator from Rhode Island is relying, it seems to me, very heavily on military advisers who have been consistently wrong.

Mr. PASTORE. That is the Senator's point of view. They do not make the policy. They carry out the war according to the policy that is initiated.

I do not know how many Members of the Congress feel as my good friend from South Dakota does. I do not know how many feel as I do. I do not know how many feel as the Senator from Wisconsin does. I do not even know how the vote is going to be on this amendment tomorrow. All I say is, let us take the black hat off the Americans once in a while and put the white hat on them and put the black hat on the other guys.

I still think we are the good guys.

Mr. McGOVERN. The Senator surely does not wish to leave the implication here that those of us who are advocating this amendment are running down America. What we are trying to do is advocate a very modest proposal to save funds, the spending of which we think is not in the interests of this country, and does not contribute to the security of our forces, but could, in fact, be leading to a larger and more destructive war.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I rise to support the amendment offered by the senior Senator from Wisconsin. We should not at this time vote any appropriations that contemplate escalating the conflict in Vietnam. North Vietnam has been bombed with far more intensity than any other country in the history of warfare. Must we further escalate the conflict by expanding the bombing in the north and the south at a time when we should be bending every effort to de-escalate the conflict and get down to meaningful negotiations in Paris?

Yesterday, we dramatically escalated the atomic missile race with Russia by endorsing an anti-ballistic-missile system. This was a tragic blow to any hopes we have had for cooling the arms race with Russia. Now, 24 hours later, we are acting on an appropriation to intensify the war in Vietnam.

We have escalated the bombing in the north, and they have escalated the fighting in the south; and both of us sit in Paris, trying to load the blame on the other. This is not the route to peace or meaningful negotiations.

We should stop the bombing of the north and offer a total ceasefire, so that negotiations can proceed without further killing. If we are not willing to take the initiative in a small step like this, it can be seriously questioned if we really mean business in Paris at all.

Our intensification of the bombing in the north in recent months, coupled with that contemplated in this appropriation, is a step in the wrong direction.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from Wisconsin for his statement, and I appreciate his support.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, in accordance with the previous order, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 26, 1968, at 12 noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 25, 1968:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Samuel C. Adams, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Niger.

Carter L. Burgess, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Argentina.

Thomas W. McElhiney, of Maryland, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Ghana, vice Franklin H. Williams.

IN THE AIR FORCE

Maj. Gen. Bertram C. Harrison, FR1425, Regular Air Force, to be assigned to positions of importance and responsibility designated by the President in the grade of lieutenant general, under the provisions of section 8066, title 10 of the United States Code.

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer under the provisions to title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grade as follows:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Ben Harrell, O19276, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

POSTMASTERS

The following named persons to be postmasters:

ARKANSAS

William F. Woods, Hazen, Ark., in place of M. E. Ingram, resigned.

R. E. Johnson, State University, Ark., in place of A. P. Essary, retired.

CALIFORNIA

Jeanne D. McMahan, Sierra City, Calif., in place of R. D. Atkeson, retired.

Marie C. Donadio, Woodbridge, Calif., in place of P. A. Wells, retired.

GEORGIA

John D. Lance, Bogart, Ga., in place of H. C. Geer, retired.

ILLINOIS

Ronald C. Henderickson, Garden Prairie, Ill., in place of H. H. Kiester, deceased.

IOWA

Charles M. Olson, Nemaha, Iowa, in place of R. M. Peters, retired.

KENTUCKY

C. Bruce Current, Millersburg, Ky., in place of H. D. Wood, retired.

NEBRASKA

Orville D. Joynt, Holstein, Nebr., in place of E. N. Pittz, transferred.

June 26, 1968

sider the continuing appropriation resolution. p. H5673

SENATE

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed as reported H. R. 17354, Interior and related agencies appropriation bill (pp. S7784, S7812-16, S7818-20). Conferees were appointed (p. S7820). House conferees have not been appointed. For table reflecting Forest Service items see Digest 107.
Passed as reported H. R. 17734, the second supplemental appropriation bill (pp. S7790-803). Conferees were appointed (p. S7803). House conferees have not been appointed. For table showing committee action see Digest 106.
3. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Passed with amendments H. R. 17268, to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950. pp. S7806-12
4. COFFEE. Continued debate on International Coffee Agreement, 1968. By unanimous consent agreed that the vote on the International Coffee Agreement occur at 2 p.m. on Fri., June 28. pp. S7812-3, S7821-32
5. REA. Received from this Department information on the approval of a loan to the Minnkota Power Cooperative, Inc., of Grand Forks, N. Dak., for the financing of certain generation and transmission facilities. p. S7738
6. CONSERVATION. Sen. Hartke expressed disappointment that "only half" the Bureau of the Budget recommendation for land acquisition for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore was recommended by the Appropriations Committee. p. S7759
7. EXPENDITURES. Sen. Curtis inserted an FDA regulation defining cherry pie to point out "a place where the administration can cut both the cost of government and the cost of the food that Americans buy." pp. S7761-2
8. NATIONAL PARKS; RECREATION. Sen. Jackson inserted articles "calling attention to the crisis facing our national park system under the pressures of increased visitation and use." pp. S7762-71
Sen. Metcalf inserted an editorial critical of the House Interior subcommittee's cutting the size of the proposed Redwood National Park to less than half of what the Senate approved. p. S7775
9. TAXATION. Sen. Metcalf inserted a speech which describes the background and trends of the industrial development bond problem. pp. S7779-82
10. OCEANOGRAPHY. Sen. Pell inserted material on the progress being made in the Administration's proposal for an International Decade of Ocean Exploration in the 1970's. pp. S7787-8
11. ADJOURNED until Fri., June 28. p. S7812

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

22. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Scott inserted Sen. Hatfield's address to the World Affairs Council on our foreign policy beyond Vietnam. pp. E5807-9

23. HUNGER; POVERTY. Sen. Clark inserted the Poor Peoples' demands on OEO and OEO's response. pp. E5809-12
Rep. Michel inserted an editorial on facts versus emotions in hunger. pp. E5817-18
24. TAXATION. Several Reps. spoke in favor of the revenue-expenditure control "package" and others opposed it. pp. E5818, E5824-5, E5830-1, E5837, E5855-6, E5881-2
25. FEDERAL AID. Rep. Rumsfeld inserted an article in support of decentralization of federal assistance programs. p. E5876
26. FOREIGN AID. Rep. McCarthy inserted material supporting our foreign aid. pp. E5884-5
27. ROADS. Sen. McGee inserted a paper, "Continuation of Present Highway Program." pp. E5812-4
28. OPINION POLL. Rep. Betts inserted the results of a questionnaire, including items of interest to this Department. pp. E5870-1

BILLS INTRODUCED

29. RECLAMATION. S. 3688 by Sen. Jackson, to provide for payments on certain outstanding bonds or other obligations secured by lands acquired for Federal reclamation projects; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Remarks of author p. S7741
S. 3689 by Sen. Jackson and others, to authorize the addition of certain Federal reclamation projects in the Pacific Northwest to participate in assistance from the Federal Columbia River power system; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Remarks of author p. S7741
30. PEARS. S. 3685 by Sen. Kuchel, to amend section 2 (3), section 8c(2), and section 8c(6)(I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author pp. S7739-40
31. WEATHER. S. 3686 by Sen. Pearson, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to conduct research and development programs to increase knowledge of tornadoes, squall lines, and other severe local storms for prediction and advance warning, and to provide for the establishment of a National Severe Storms Service; to Commerce Committee. Remarks of author pp. S7740-1
32. LANDS. S. 3687 by Sen. Lausche, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to release on behalf of the United States a condition in a deed conveying certain lands to the State of Ohio; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author p. S7741

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 17734

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 26, 1968

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1968") for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

1

TITLE I

2

CHAPTER I

3

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

4

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

5

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6

Not to exceed \$5,000,000 shall be released from the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, for increased pay and postage costs as may be necessary in the subappropriations under such appropriation: *Provided*, That the amount available in such appropriation for plans, construction, and improvement of facilities is decreased from “\$4,735,000” to “\$4,635,000”.

14

EXTENSION SERVICE

15

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

16

Not to exceed \$273,000 shall be released from the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, for increased pay and postage costs as may be necessary in the subappropriations under such appropriation.

21

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

22

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”, \$368,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation for “Salaries and expenses”,

25

1 Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-
2 218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$7,000 reserved, under
3 the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public
4 Law 90-218, shall be released for increased postage costs.

5 STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$419,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount re-
9 served, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses",
10 Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-
11 218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$89,000 reserved, under
12 the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public
13 Law 90-218, shall be released for increased postage costs.

14 CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

15 CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING, AND REGULATORY

16 PROGRAMS

17 For an additional amount for "Consumer protective,
18 marketing, and regulatory programs", \$6,183,000, to be
19 derived by transfer from the amounts reserved, pursuant to
20 Public Law 90-218, under appropriations available to the
21 Department of Agriculture, as follows:

22 "Cropland conversion program", Agricultural Sta-
23 bilization and Conservation Service, \$2,833,000; and

24 "School lunch program", Consumer and Marketing
25 Service, \$3,350,000:

1 *Provided*, That the amount of \$1,197,000 reserved, under
2 the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Pub-
3 lic Law 90-218, shall be released for increased costs of
4 meat inspection activities.

5 (1) SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

6 *For an additional amount for "School lunch program",*
7 *fiscal year 1969, for the special food service programs for*
8 *children, including State and Federal administrative expenses*
9 *therefor, pursuant to the Act of May 8, 1968 (Public Law*
10 *90-302), \$32,000,000.*

11 FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

12 Not to exceed \$6,000 shall be released for increased
13 postage costs from the amount reserved, under the appropria-
14 tion granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-
15 218.

16 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 Not to exceed \$267,000 shall be released for increased
19 pay and postage costs from the amount reserved, under the
20 appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public
21 Law 90-218.

22 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
25 \$69,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved,

1 under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agri-
2 cultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

3 AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION

4 SERVICE

5 EXPENSES, AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND

6 CONSERVATION SERVICE

7 For an additional amount for "Expenses, Agricultural
8 Stabilization and Conservation Service", \$2,396,000, to be
9 derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the
10 appropriation for "Cropland conversion program", Agricul-
11 tural Stabilization and Conservation Service, pursuant to
12 Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$32,000
13 reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head,
14 pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for
15 increased postage costs.

16 OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$153,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount
20 reserved, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses",
21 Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law
22 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$6,000 reserved,
23 under the appropriation under this head, pursuant to Public
24 Law 90-218, shall be released for increased pay and postage
25 costs.

1 PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT

2 For an additional amount for "Packers and stockyards
3 act", \$71,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount
4 reserved, under the appropriation for "Salaries and ex-
5 penses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public
6 Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$1,000 re-
7 served, under the appropriation granted under this head,
8 pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for in-
9 creased postage costs.

10 OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$161,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount re-
14 served, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses",
15 Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law
16 90-218: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,000 of the amount
17 reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head,
18 pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for in-
19 creased postage costs.

20 NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
23 \$30,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved,
24 under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agri-

1 cultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218:
2 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,000 of the amount reserved,
3 under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to
4 Public Law 90-218, shall be released for increased pay and
5 postage costs.

6 OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$79,000, to be derived from the amount reserved, under
10 the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural
11 Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That the amount of \$2,000 reserved, under the appro-
13 priation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law
14 90-218, shall be released for increased postage costs.

15 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$111,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount re-
19 served, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses",
20 Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-
21 218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$2,000 reserved, under
22 the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public
23 Law 90-218, shall be released for increased pay and postage
24 costs.

1 FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$1,530,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount re-
5 served, under the appropriation for "Cropland conversion
6 program", Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Serv-
7 ice, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the
8 amount of \$47,000 reserved, under the appropriation granted
9 under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be
10 released for increased postage costs.

11 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

12 ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Administrative and op-
14 erating expenses", \$281,000, to be derived by transfer from
15 the amount reserved, under the appropriation for "Cropland
16 conversion program", Agricultural Stabilization and Con-
17 servation Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*,
18 That the amount of \$4,000 reserved, under the appropria-
19 tion granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218,
20 shall be released for increased postage costs.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

MILITARY PERSONNEL

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Reserve personnel, Navy”, \$2,000,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Operation and maintenance, Army”, \$52,757,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Operation and maintenance, Navy”, \$38,941,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps”, \$1,950,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Operation and maintenance, Air Force”, \$36,000,000, and, in addition, \$6,600,000 to be derived by transfer from amounts available for

1 reserve pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appropria-
 2 tion "Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard".

3 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE AGENCIES

4 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
 5 nance, Defense Agencies", \$23,079,000.

6 CLAIMS, DEFENSE

7 For an additional amount for "Claims, Defense", \$8,-
 8 000,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
 9 "Contingencies, Defense".

10 EMERGENCY FUND, SOUTHEAST ASIA

11 For an additional amount for "Emergency Fund, South-
 12 east Asia," ~~(2)\$3,791,100,000~~ \$3,710,800,000, and \$2,-
 13 345,000,000 reserved from obligations by the Secretary of
 14 Defense in accordance with Public Law 90-218, is hereby
 15 made available, pursuant to section 206 of that law, for use
 16 in the fiscal year 1968 to offset special Vietnam costs(3):
 17 *Provided, That funds made available under this head may*
 18 *also be used in connection with military activities in the Re-*
 19 *public of Korea.*

20 GENERAL PROVISION

21 The amount of the limitation contained in section 606 of
 22 the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1968, is
 23 hereby increased by \$2,500,000.

CHAPTER III

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for "Federal payment to the District of Columbia", for the general fund of the District of Columbia, \$6,020,800, which together with balances of previous appropriations for this purpose, shall remain available until expended.

(4) *LOANS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY*

For an additional amount for "Loans to the District of Columbia for capital outlay", \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended and to be advanced upon request of the Commissioner to the general fund.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", ~~(5)\$535,558~~ \$2,992,558, of which \$2,700 shall be payable from the highway fund (including \$1,800 from the motor vehicle parking account), \$900 from the water fund, and \$300 from the sanitary sewage works fund (6): *Pro-*

1 *vided, That \$2,457,000 of this appropriation shall remain*
 2 *available until September 30, 1968, for the purpose of con-*
 3 *ducting a summer program for children and youth.*

4 **Public Safety**

5 For an additional amount for "Public safety", ~~(7)\$1,~~
 6 ~~611,076~~ \$8,237,076, of which \$700 shall be payable from
 7 the highway fund, \$200 from the water fund, and \$200
 8 from the sanitary sewage fund.

9 **Education**

10 For an additional amount for "Education", ~~(8)\$790,000~~
 11 ~~\$5,690,000~~: *Provided, That \$675,000 of this appropriation*
 12 *shall remain available until September 30, 1968, for the pur-*
 13 *pose of conducting summer programs for children and youth.*

14 **Health and Welfare**

15 For an additional amount for "Health and Welfare",
 16 ~~(9)\$2,214,000~~ \$2,222,000.

17 **(10)Highways and Traffic**

18 *For an additional amount for "Highways and Traffic",*
 19 *\$28,000, of which \$18,000 shall be payable from the high-*
 20 *way fund.*

(11) *Sanitary Engineering*

For an additional amount for "Sanitary engineering", \$75,000, of which \$6,000 shall be payable from the water fund, and \$4,000 from the sanitary sewage works fund.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$36,800.

Capital Outlay

~~(12) For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", to remain available until expended, \$847,000, of which \$77,000 shall be available for construction services by the Director of Buildings and Grounds or by contract for architectural engineering services, as may be determined by the Commissioner.~~

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", to remain available until expended, \$898,000, of which \$50,000 shall be payable from the highway fund: Provided, That \$77,000 of this appropriation shall be available for construction services by the Director of Buildings and Grounds or by

1 *contract for architectural engineering services, as may be*
2 *determined by the Commissioner.*

3 *Division of Expenses*

4 The sums appropriated herein for the District of Co-
5 lumbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
6 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia.

7 CHAPTER IV

8 FOREIGN OPERATIONS

9 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

10 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

11 MILITARY ASSISTANCE

12 For an additional amount for "Military assistance",
13 \$100,000,000.

14 (13) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

15 RYUKYU ISLANDS, ARMY

16 ADMINISTRATION

17 For an additional amount for "Administration", \$5,-
18 500,000.

19 CHAPTER V

20 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

21 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

22 ANNUITIES UNDER SPECIAL ACTS

23 For an additional amount for "Annuities under special
24 acts", \$78,000.

1 **(14) GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

2 *REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES*

3 *CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS*

4 *For an additional amount for "Construction, public*
5 *buildings projects" for construction of Federal Office Build-*
6 *ing Numbered 5, District of Columbia, \$3,100,000, to remain*
7 *available until expended: Provided, That, in addition, sav-*
8 *ings effected in other projects under the appropriation for*
9 *"Construction, public buildings projects" shall be available*
10 *for the foregoing project but in an amount not to exceed 10*
11 *per centum of the amount appropriated herein.*

12 **SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM**

13 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$6,720,000.

16 **VETERANS ADMINISTRATION**

17 **COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS**

18 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
19 sions", \$47,500,000, to remain available until expended.

20 **GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES**

21 For an additional amount for "General operating
22 expenses", \$6,000,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN

2 DEVELOPMENT

3 RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE

4 LOW RENT PUBLIC HOUSING ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

5 For additional amounts for "Annual contributions",
6 \$6,042,000 for the fiscal year 1967, and \$20,000,000 for the
7 fiscal year 1968.

8 CHAPTER VI

9 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

10 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

11 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

12 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
13 and resources", \$9,733,000.

14 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

15 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

16 For an additional amount for "Education and welfare
17 services", ~~(15)\$3,107,000~~ \$6,099,000.

18 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

19 For an additional amount for "Resources management",
20 ~~(16)\$2,172,000~~ \$1,972,000.

21 ~~(17)~~OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

22 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

23 For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the
24 Pacific Islands", \$6,900,000.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", ~~(18)\$4,046,000~~ \$4,182,000.

(19)CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", to remain available until expended, \$560,000, to be derived by transfer from balances remaining unobligated on June 30, 1968, in annual appropriations to the Department of the Interior.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

PROTOTYPE DESALTING PLANT

For participation in the construction, operation, and maintenance of a large prototype desalting plant in Southern California, as authorized by the Act of May 19, 1967 (Public Law 90-18), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For an additional amount for "Forest protection and utilization", for "Forest land management", \$38,975,000, of which the following amounts shall be derived by transfer from amounts reserved, pursuant to Public Law 90-218,

1 under appropriations available to the Department of Agri-
2 culture, as follows:

3 "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research
4 Service, \$2,546,000;

5 "Payments and expenses", Cooperative State Re-
6 search Service, \$4,155,000;

7 "Cooperative extension work, payments and ex-
8 penses", Extension Service, \$3,114,000;

9 "School lunch program", Consumer and Market-
10 ing Service, \$1,578,000;

11 "Salaries and expenses", Foreign Agricultural Serv-
12 ice, \$987,000;

13 "Cropland conversion program", Agricultural Sta-
14 bilization and Conservation Service, \$272,000; and

15 "Rural water and waste disposal grants", Farmers
16 Home Administration, \$2,000,000;

17 *Provided*, That in addition, not to exceed \$6,477,000 shall
18 be available from the amount reserved, under the appropria-
19 tion "Forest protection and utilization", pursuant to Public
20 Law 90-218, for such increased pay costs and expenses of
21 fighting forest fires as may be necessary in the subappropri-
22 ations under such appropriation.

23 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

24 Not to exceed \$1,382,000 shall be available for increased
25 pay costs from the amount reserved, under the contract

1 authorization granted under this head, pursuant to Public
2 Law 90-218.

3 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
4 WELFARE

5 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

6 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

7 For an additional amount for "Indian Health Activities",
8 \$2,857,000, to be derived by transfer from the amounts
9 reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218, under appropria-
10 tions available to the Public Health Service, as follows:

11 "Communicable diseases", \$419,000;

12 "National Institute of Neurological Diseases and
13 Blindness", \$1,677,000;

14 "National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Dis-
15 eases", \$180,000; and

16 "Mental health research and services", \$581,000.

17 **(20)** *HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL*

18 *COMMISSIONS*

19 *AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION*

20 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

21 *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the*
22 *Act of July 4, 1966 (Public Law 89-491), as amended,*
23 *establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commis-*
24 *sion, \$225,000, to remain available until expended.*

CHAPTER VII

(21) DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of section 102 of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended, \$75,000,000, to remain available until August 31, 1968.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

SCHOOL ASSISTANCE IN FEDERALLY AFFECTED AREAS

For an additional amount for payments to local educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools as authorized by title I of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 874, Eighty-first Congress), as amended, \$90,965,000(22), to remain available until July 31, 1968.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS FOR REHABILITATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for grants for State planning for the development of comprehensive vocational rehabilitation programs under section 4 (a) (2) (B) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, not to exceed \$1,900,000 to be derived from amounts heretofore appropriated for other vocational rehabilitation activities, excluding funds for reha-

1 bilitation services under section 2 of the Vocational Reha-
2 bilitation Act, as amended, and notwithstanding specific
3 limitations set forth in the Department of Health, Education,
4 and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1968, for the various activi-
5 ties authorized by the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as
6 amended: *Provided*, That the foregoing amount, together
7 with amounts heretofore appropriated for grants under such
8 section 4 (a) (2) (B), shall remain available until June 30,
9 1969.

10 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

11 AIR POLLUTION

12 For an additional amount for "Air pollution", \$355,000,
13 to be derived from the amount reserved, under the appro-
14 priation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law
15 90-218.

16 COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

17 For an additional amount for "Community health serv-
18 ices", \$324,000, to be derived from the amount reserved,
19 under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant
20 to Public Law 90-218.

21 COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING AND SERVICES

22 (23) For an additional amount for "Comprehensive health
23 planning and services", \$60,000, to be derived by transfer
24 from the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted
25 under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

1 For an additional amount for “Comprehensive health
 2 planning and services”, \$10,187,000, to be derived by trans-
 3 fer from the amounts reserved, pursuant to Public Law
 4 90-218, under the appropriation for “Elementary and sec-
 5 ondary educational activities”, which together with not to
 6 exceed \$2,873,000 of the amount reserved under the appro-
 7 priation granted under this head, pursuant to said public law,
 8 shall be available for the purpose of such appropriation.

9 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

10 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for “Limitation on salaries and
 12 expenses”, Social Security Administration, ~~(24)~~\$84,928,000
 13 \$83,828,000, to be expended, as authorized by section 201
 14 (g) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, from any
 15 one or all of the trust funds referred to therein.

16 PAYMENT TO TRUST FUNDS FOR HEALTH INSURANCE FOR 17 THE AGED

18 For an additional amount for “Payment to trust funds
 19 for health insurance for the aged”, \$373,028,000.

20 WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

21 WORK INCENTIVE ACTIVITIES

22 For carrying out a work incentive program, as author-
 23 ized by Part C of Title IV of the Social Security Act, and
 24 for related child-care services, as authorized by Part A of
 25 Title IV of the Act, \$10,000,000, to be derived by transfer

1 from the amounts reserved, pursuant to Public Law 90-218,
2 under appropriations available to the Office of Education, as
3 follows:

4 "School assistance in federally affected areas",
5 \$500,000; and

6 "Elementary and secondary educational activities",
7 \$9,500,000;

8 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$9,000,000 of the sum avail-
9 able herein shall be transferred to the Secretary of Labor, as
10 authorized by section 431 of the Act.

11 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

12 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
13 public assistance", \$1,135,000,000.

14 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 Not to exceed \$36,000 shall be available for increased
17 pay costs and referee expenses from the amount reserved,
18 under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to
19 Public Law 90-218.

20 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

21 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and
23 expenses", \$1,300,000, of which \$1,285,000 shall be de-
24 rived from the "Railroad Retirement account", and \$15,000
25 shall be derived from the "Railroad Retirement supplemental

1 account", as authorized by the Act of October 30, 1966
 2 (Public Law 89-699).

3 **(25)EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**

4 **OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY**

5 **ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM**

6 *For an additional amount for expenses necessary to*
 7 *carry out Headstart programs provided for by law pur-*
 8 *suant to section 222(a)(1) of the Economic Opportunity*
 9 *Act of 1964, as amended, \$25,000,000, to remain available*
 10 *until August 31, 1968.*

11 **CHAPTER VIII**

12 **LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**

13 **(26)SENATE**

14 *For payment to Ethel Kennedy, widow of Robert F.*
 15 *Kennedy, late a Senator from the State of New York,*
 16 *\$30,000.*

17 **(27)CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE**

18 **INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS**

19 *For an additional amount for "Inquiries and Investi-*
 20 *gations," fiscal year 1968, \$365,000.*

21 **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

22 **SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES**

23 **Committee Employees**

24 *For an additional amount for "Committee employees",*
 25 *\$125,000.*

1 MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE

2 For an additional amount for "Members' clerk hire",
3 \$600,000.

4 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

5 Miscellaneous Items

6 For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",
7 \$650,000.

8 The provisions of House Resolutions 161, 464, 506, and
9 1003, Ninetieth Congress, shall be the permanent law with
10 respect thereto.

11 CHAPTER IX

12 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

13 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

14 ALIEN PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

15 Limitation on General Administrative Expenses

16 In addition to the amount made available under this head
17 for general administrative expenses for the current fiscal
18 year, \$86,000 shall be available for transfer to the appro-
19 priation for "Salaries and expenses, General legal activities",
20 for such administrative expenses.

21 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
24 \$5,738,000.

1 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

2 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

3 For an additional amount for "Support of United States
4 prisoners", \$1,300,000.

5 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

6 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

7 DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES

8 The appropriation granted under this head in the Depart-
9 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1968, shall be avail-
10 able for supplements to Federal grant-in-aid programs, as
11 authorized by Title V of the Public Works and Economic
12 Development Act of 1965, as amended (79 Stat. 565; 81
13 Stat. 266).

14 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
17 \$1,000,000, of which \$769,000 shall remain available for
18 international trade promotions until June 30, 1969.

19 THE JUDICIARY

20 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

21 JUDICIAL SERVICES

22 SALARIES OF JUDGES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",
24 \$180,000.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$350,000.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Judicial Center, including travel, advertising, and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$40,000.

RELATED AGENCIES

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

For an additional amount for "Special international exhibitions", for United States participation in the World Exposition to be held in Osaka, Japan, in 1970, as authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), including not to exceed \$15,000 for official reception and representation expenses, to remain available until expended, ~~(28)\$9,307,000~~ \$13,307,000, of which \$1,431,000 shall be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under the appropriation available to the United States Information Agency for "Salaries and expenses", pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That not less than fifty per centum of the amount appropriated herein shall be paid in Japanese yen accrued under the

1 Settlement on Post War Economic Assistance between the
2 United States and Japan, dated January 9, 1962: *Provided*
3 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available without
4 regard to 5 U.S.C. 3108.

5 CHAPTER X

6 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

7 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
10 \$5,138,000, and release of \$12,000 pursuant to Public Law
11 90-218.

12 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$837,000, and release of \$2,163,000 pursuant to Public Law
16 90-218.

17 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$88,000, and release of \$203,000 pursuant to Public Law
21 90-218.

22 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

23 ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

24 For an additional amount for "Administering the public
25 debt", \$455,000, and release of \$260,000 pursuant to Pub-
26 lic Law 90-218.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Release of \$559,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

REVENUE ACCOUNTING AND PROCESSING

For an additional amount for "Revenue accounting and processing", \$2,314,000, and in addition \$77,000 to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Internal Revenue Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218 and release of \$2,668,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

COMPLIANCE

For an additional amount for "Compliance", \$1,990,000, and release of \$12,935,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", ~~(29)\$200,000~~ \$350,000, and release of \$516,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of Postal Fund)

SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Supplies and services", \$3,000,000, and in addition, \$2,800,000 to be derived by transfer from "Transportation."

1 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

2 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 Release of \$28,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

5 INDEPENDENT AGENCY

6 ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For necessary expenses of the Administrative Confer-
9 ence of the United States, established by the Administrative
10 Conference Act (78 Stat. 615), \$67,000, to be available
11 from January 8, 1968.

12 CHAPTER XI

13 CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

14 For payment of claims settled and determined by de-
15 partments and agencies in accord with law and judgments
16 rendered against the United States by the United States
17 Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth
18 in House Document Numbered 317, Ninetieth Congress,
19 \$16,687,049, together with such amounts as may be neces-
20 sary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judg-
21 ments or provided by law) and such additional sums due
22 to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to
23 pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment
24 herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become
25 final and conclusive against the United States by failure of

1 the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That
 2 unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judg-
 3 ment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein
 4 shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date
 5 of approval of the Act.

6 TITLE II

7 INCREASED PAY COSTS

8 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal
 9 year 1968, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant
 10 to law, as follows:

11 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

12 (30) SENATE

13 *Compensation of the Vice President and Senators,*
 14 *\$1,305.*

15 *Salaries, officers and employees, \$315,689.*

16 *Office of the Legislative Counsel, \$10,955.*

17 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

18 *Senate policy committees, \$13,240.*

19 *Automobiles and maintenance, \$1,200.*

20 *Inquiries and investigations, \$174,990, including \$6,020*
 21 *for the Committee on Appropriations.*

22 *Folding documents, \$1,105.*

23 *Miscellaneous items, \$38,090, including \$6,000 for pay-*
 24 *ment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with sec-*
 25 *tion 4 of Public Law 87-82, approved July 1, 1961.*

1 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

2 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

3 "Office of the Speaker", \$4,485.

4 "Office of the Parliamentarian", \$3,930.

5 "Compilation of precedents", \$405.

6 "Office of the Chaplain", \$540.

7 "Office of the Postmaster", \$18,570.

8 "Committee employees", \$231,340.

9 "Minority employees", \$4,230.

10 "Democratic steering committee", \$1,615.

11 Special and minority employees:

12 "Republican conference", \$1,615;

13 "Majority leader", \$3,465;

14 "Minority leader", \$3,145;

15 "Majority whip", \$2,330;

16 "Minority whip", \$2,330;

17 "Printing clerks", \$575; and

18 "Technical assistant in the office of the attending
19 physician", \$510.

20 "Official reporters of debates", \$9,355.

21 "Official reporters to committees", \$9,250.

22 "Appropriations committee", \$25,315.

23 MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE

24 "Members' clerk hire", \$1,217,700.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

“Special and select committees”, \$131,625.

“Revision of the laws”, \$945.

“Speaker’s automobile”, \$440.

“Majority leader’s automobile”, \$440.

“Minority leader’s automobile”, \$440.

JOINT ITEMS

“Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures”, \$1,310, to remain available until expended.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

“Joint Economic Committee”, \$11,645.

“Joint Committee on Atomic Energy”, \$10,340.

“Joint Committee on Printing”, \$6,330.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

“Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation”,
\$16,200.

“Joint Committee on Defense Production”, \$2,955.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Office of the Architect of the Capitol: “Salaries”,
\$20,000;

Capitol buildings and grounds:

“Capitol buildings”, \$23,000;

“Capitol grounds”, \$19,500;

1 (31)“Senate garage”, \$2,000.

2 “Capitol power plant”, \$10,000;

3 Library buildings and grounds: “Structural and mechan-
4 ical care”, \$22,000;

5 BOTANIC GARDEN

6 “Salaries and expenses”, \$13,000;

7 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

8 “Salaries and expenses”: Not to exceed \$156,000 of the
9 amount allocated for rental of space under this heading, fiscal
10 year 1968, may be used for increased pay costs.

11 Copyright Office, “Salaries and expenses”, \$81,032, to
12 be derived by transfer from the appropriation “Salaries and
13 expenses”, Library of Congress, fiscal year 1968.

14 Legislative Reference Service, “Salaries and expenses”,
15 \$110,323, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
16 “Salaries and expenses”, Books for the blind and physically
17 handicapped, fiscal year 1968.

18 “Collection and distribution of library materials (special
19 foreign currency program)”, \$6,443, to be derived by trans-
20 fer from the appropriation “Salaries and expenses”, Books
21 for the blind and physically handicapped, fiscal year 1968.

22 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

23 Office of Superintendent of Documents, “Salaries and
24 expenses”, \$110,000, and, in addition, not to exceed \$25,000

1 of the \$200,000 reserve fund under this head for the current
2 fiscal year may be used for increased pay costs.

3 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

4 "Salaries and expenses", \$1,559,000.

5 THE JUDICIARY

6 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

7 "Care of the building and grounds", \$6,900.

8 COURT OF CLAIMS

9 "Salaries and expenses", \$20,000.

10 COURT OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

11 JUDICIAL SERVICES

12 "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$660,000.

13 "Expenses of referees", \$60,000, to be derived from the

14 "Referees salary and expense fund".

15 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

16 EXECUTIVE MANSION

17 "Operating expenses, Executive Mansion": (Release of
18 \$23,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

19 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

20 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$152,000 pur-
21 suant to Public Law 90-218).

22 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

23 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$5,000 pursuant
24 to Public Law 90-218).

1 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGI-
2 NEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON MARINE
3 SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES

4 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$10,000 pursuant
5 to Public Law 90-218).

6 NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

7 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$17,000 pursuant
8 to Public Law 90-218).

9 OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

10 "Salaries and expenses", \$133,000, of which \$15,000
11 shall be derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses,
12 Telecommunications", fiscal year 1968, and \$118,000 shall
13 be derived by transfer from "State and local preparedness".

14 "Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Fed-
15 eral agencies", \$102,000.

16 SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

17 "Salaries and expenses", \$11,000.

18 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

19 ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

20 "Administrative expenses", Agency for International
21 Development, \$1,065,000, to be derived by transfer from
22 appropriations for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1968;

23 "Administrative and other expenses", Department of
24 State, \$60,000, to be derived by transfer from appropriations
25 for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1968.

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

3 "Payments and expenses": (Release of \$45,000 pur-
4 suant to Public Law 90-218, for such increased pay costs as
5 may be necessary in the subappropriations under such
6 appropriation) ;

7 FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

8 "Salaries and expenses", \$37,000, to be derived by
9 transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and
10 expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public
11 Law 90-218;

12 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

13 "Conservation operations", \$1,475,000, to be derived by
14 transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and
15 expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Pub-
16 lic Law 90-218; (and release of \$2,025,000 pursuant to
17 Public Law 90-218) ;

18 "Watershed planning", \$192,000, to be derived by
19 transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and
20 expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Pub-
21 lic Law 90-218; (and release of \$4,000 pursuant to Public
22 Law 90-218) ;

23 "Watershed protection": (Release of \$1,071,000 pur-
24 suant to Public Law 90-218) ;

1 “Flood prevention”: (Release of \$309,000 pursuant to
2 Public Law 90-218) ;

3 “Great plains conservation program”: (Release of
4 \$117,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) ;

5 “Resource conservation and development”, \$120,000, to
6 be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under
7 “Salaries and expenses”, Agricultural Research Service, pur-
8 suant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$3,000 pur-
9 suant to Public Law 90-218) ;

10 CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

11 “School lunch program”: (Release of \$53,000 pursuant
12 to Public Law 90-218) ;

13 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

14 “Salaries and expenses”, \$248,000, to be derived by
15 transfer from the amount reserved under “Cropland conver-
16 sion program”, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation
17 Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of
18 \$6,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) ;

19 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

20 “Salaries and expenses”, \$37,000, to be derived by
21 transfer from the amount reserved under “Salaries and ex-
22 penses”, Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public
23 Law 90-218; (and release of \$1,000 pursuant to Public Law
24 90-218) .

1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

3 "Salaries and expenses", \$150,000.

4 OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

5 "Salaries and expenses", \$80,000.

6 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

7 "Salaries and expenses", \$400,000.

8 "Preparation for nineteenth decennial census": (Release

9 of \$201,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

10 "1967 economic census": (Release of \$207,000 pur-

11 suant to Public Law 90-218).

12 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

13 "Operations and administration", \$225,000.

14 BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

15 "Salaries and expenses", \$143,000.

16 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

17 "Export control", \$104,000.

18 OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

19 "Salaries and expenses", \$98,000.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

21 "Salaries and expenses", \$2,200,000.

22 "Research and development", \$400,000.

23 PATENT OFFICE

24 "Salaries and expenses", \$800,000.

1 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

2 "Research and technical services", \$700,000.

3 MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

4 "Maritime training", \$100,000.

5 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

6 MILITARY PERSONNEL

7 "Military personnel, Army", ~~(32)\$90,000,000~~ \$65,-
8 000,000; (and release of \$59,900,000 pursuant to Public
9 Law 90-218).

10 "Military personnel, Navy", ~~(33)\$110,000,000~~ \$105,-
11 000,000.

12 "Military personnel, Marine Corps", \$33,700,000, of
13 which \$14,145,000 shall be derived by transfer from
14 amounts reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the
15 appropriation "Reserve personnel, Army", and \$19,555,000
16 shall be derived by transfer from amounts reserved pursuant
17 to Public Law 90-218 under the appropriation "National
18 Guard personnel, Army".

19 Military personnel, Air Force" ~~(34)\$70,000,000~~ \$65,-
20 000,000; (and release of \$15,500,000 pursuant to Public
21 Law 90-218).

22 "Reserve personnel, Navy", \$3,880,000, of which \$3,-
23 200,000 shall be derived by transfer from amounts re-
24 served pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appro-
25 priation "National Guard personnel, Air Force", and \$680,-

1 000 shall be derived by transfer from amounts reserved
 2 pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appropriation
 3 "Reserve personnel, Air Force".

4 "Reserve personnel, Air Force", (release of \$1,000,-
 5 000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

6 "National Guard personnel, Army", (release of \$10,-
 7 127,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

8 "National Guard personnel, Air Force", (release of
 9 \$1,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

10 "Retired pay, Defense", \$75,000,000.

11 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

12 "Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard",
 13 \$1,828,000 to be derived by transfer from the amount re-
 14 served under "National Guard personnel, Army" pursuant
 15 to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$1,300,000 pursuant
 16 to Public Law 90-218).

17 "Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard", (re-
 18 lease of \$1,723,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

19 "Court of Military Appeals", \$15,000.

20 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

21 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

22 Corps of Engineers—Civil:

23 "Operation and maintenance, general", \$3,000,000,

24 "General expenses", \$565,000.

25 Ryukyu Islands, Army: "Administration", \$122,000.

1 United States Soldiers' Home: "Operation and maintenance", \$190,000, to be paid from the Soldiers Home permanent fund.

4 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
5 WELFARE

6 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

7 "Salaries and expenses", (release of \$2,054,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

9 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

10 "School assistance in federally affected areas": (Release of \$18,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

12 "Higher educational activities": (Release of \$86,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

14 "Salaries and expenses", \$194,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Elementary and secondary educational activities", Office of Education, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$666,000 reserved under "Salaries and expenses" pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

20 "Civil rights educational activities": (Release of \$29,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

22 VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

23 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$50,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Health manpower: "Health manpower education and utilization": (Release of \$270,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

Disease prevention and environmental control:

"Chronic diseases": (Release of \$393,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218);

"Communicable diseases": (Release of \$1,024,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218);

"Urban and industrial health": (Release of \$390,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218); and

"Radiological health": (Release of \$325,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

HEALTH SERVICES

"Hospitals and medical care", \$1,844,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "National Heart Institute", National Institutes of Health, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$82,000 reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Hospital construction activities": (Release of \$152,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Emergency health activities": (Release of \$133,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

1 NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

2 "Biological standards": (Release of \$115,000 pursuant
3 to Public Law 90-218).

4 "National Cancer Institute": (Release of \$726,000
5 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

6 "National Heart Institute": (Release of \$380,000 pur-
7 suant to Public Law 90-218).

8 "National Institute of Dental Research": (Release of
9 \$143,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

10 "National Institute of Child Health and Human Devel-
11 opment": (Release of \$127,000 pursuant to Public Law
12 90-218).

13 "National health statistics": (Release of \$174,000 pur-
14 suant to Public Law 90-218).

15 "National Library of Medicine": (Release of \$184,000
16 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

17 "Office of the Surgeon General, salaries and expenses",
18 \$47,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved
19 under "Health manpower education and utilization", Public
20 Health Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and re-
21 lease of \$262,000 reserved under "Office of the Surgeon
22 General, salaries and expenses" pursuant to Public Law
23 90-218).

24 "Salaries and expenses", \$980,000, to be derived by
25 transfer from the amount reserved under "Mental health

1 research and services", National Institute of Mental Health,
2 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

3 WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

4 "Bureau of Family Services, salaries and expenses":
5 (Release of \$92,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

6 "Children's Bureau, salaries and expenses": (Release of
7 \$82,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

8 "Office of the Commissioner, salaries and expenses":
9 (Release of \$40,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

10 "Assistance to Refugees in the United States": (Release
11 of \$28,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

12 ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

13 "Coordination and development of programs for the
14 aging": (Release of \$35,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-
15 218).

16 SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

17 "Gallaudet College, salaries and expenses", \$41,000, to
18 be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under
19 "Higher educational activities", Office of Education, pursuant
20 to Public Law 90-218.

21 "Howard University, salaries and expenses", \$234,000,
22 to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under
23 "Higher educational activities", Office of Education, pursu-
24 ant to Public Law 90-218.

25 "Freedmen's Hospital, salaries and expenses", \$237,-

1 000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved
2 under "Higher educational activities", Office of Education,
3 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$166,000 pur-
6 suant to Public Law 90-218).

7 "Office of Field Coordination, salaries and expenses":
8 (Release of \$101,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

9 "Office of the Comptroller, salaries and expenses": (Re-
10 lease of \$233,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

11 "Office of Administration, salaries and expenses": (Re-
12 lease of \$65,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

13 "Surplus property utilization", \$39,000, to be derived
14 by transfer from the amount reserved under "Office of Field
15 Coordination, salaries and expenses", pursuant to Public Law
16 90-218.

17 "Office of the General Counsel, salaries and expenses":
18 (Release of \$16,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

19 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN

20 DEVELOPMENT

21 RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE

22 "Salaries and expenses", \$853,600.

23 "Limitation on administrative expenses, college housing
24 loans" (Increase of \$75,000 in the limitation for administra-
25 tive expenses).

1 “Limitation on administrative expenses, housing for the
2 elderly or handicapped” (Increase of \$40,000 in the limita-
3 tion for administrative expenses).

4 METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT

5 “Salaries and expenses”, \$189,200.

6 “Limitation on administrative expenses, public facility
7 loans” (Increase of \$40,000 in the limitation for administra-
8 tive expenses).

9 Demonstrations and intergovernmental relations: “Sal-
10 aries and expenses”, \$41,300, together with an additional
11 amount of \$80,000, to be derived from the appropriation
12 for “Model cities programs”.

13 Mortgage credit: “Limitation on administrative ex-
14 penses, Federal National Mortgage Association” (Increase
15 of \$200,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses).

16 DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

17 “General administration”, \$131,000.

18 “Regional management and services”, \$155,200.

19 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

20 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

21 “Construction and maintenance”: (Release of \$37,000
22 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

23 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

24 “General administrative expenses”, \$125,000.

1 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

2 “Salaries and expenses”, \$95,000.

3 “Land and water conservation”: (Release of \$188,000
4 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

5 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

6 “Administration of territories”: (Release of \$37,000
7 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

8 “Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands”: (Release of
9 \$123,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

10 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

11 “Surveys, investigations, and research”, \$1,420,000;
12 (and release of \$577,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

13 BUREAU OF MINES

14 “Conservation and development of mineral resources”,
15 \$645,000; (and release of \$100,000 pursuant to Public Law
16 90-218).

17 “Health and safety”, \$61,000; (and release of \$200,000
18 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

19 “Solid waste disposal”: (Release of \$33,000 pursuant
20 to Public Law 90-218).

21 “General administrative expenses”, \$41,000.

22 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

23 “Salaries and expenses”, \$23,000, to be derived by
24 transfer from the amount reserved under “Water supply and

1 water pollution control", Federal Water Pollution Control
2 Administration, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

3 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

4 "Management and investigations of resources": (Re-
5 lease of \$435,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

6 "Construction of fishing vessels", \$2,500, to be derived
7 by transfer from the amount reserved under "Anadromous
8 and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", Bureau of Commer-
9 cial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

10 "Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and devel-
11 opment", \$5,500, to be derived by transfer from the amount
12 reserved under "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries con-
13 servation", Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Pub-
14 lic Law 90-218.

15 "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation":
16 (Release of \$5,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

17 "General administrative expenses", \$27,000, to be de-
18 rived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Anadro-
19 mous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", Bureau of
20 Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

21 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan
22 fund" (Increase of \$8,200 in the limitation for administra-
23 tive expenses).

1 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

2 "Management and investigations of resources", \$709,-
3 000, together with \$10,000 to be derived by transfer from the
4 amount reserved under "Anadromous and Great Lakes
5 fisheries conservation", Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pur-
6 suant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$332,000 from
7 the amount reserved under "Management and investigations
8 of resources" pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

9 "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation",
10 \$5,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved
11 under "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation",
12 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law
13 90-218.

14 "General administrative expenses", \$45,000, to be de-
15 rived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Anad-
16 romous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", Bureau of
17 Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

18 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

19 "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities",
20 \$506,000.

21 "General administrative expenses", \$75,000.

22 "Preservation of historic properties", \$13,000.

23 "Construction": (Release of \$134,000 pursuant to Pub-
24 lic Law 90-218).

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

“General investigations”, including \$16,000 for investigations of programs in Alaska, and \$11,000 for transfer to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for studies, investigations, and reports, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under “Operation and maintenance”, Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, \$207,000; (and release of \$92,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“Construction and rehabilitation”: (Release of \$1,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

“Operation and maintenance”: (Release of \$1,380,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) : *Provided*, That the amount made available to the appropriation granted under this head for fiscal year 1968, from the Colorado River Dam fund is increased by “\$17,000”.

“Upper Colorado River Storage Project”: (Release of \$448,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) of which \$21,000 is for activities authorized by section 8 of the Act of April 11, 1956.

“General administrative expenses”, \$327,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under the reclamation fund portion of “Operation and maintenance”, Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, and to

1 be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945
2 (43 U.S.C. 377).

3 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

4 "Operation and maintenance": (Release of \$200,000
5 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

6 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

7 "Operation and maintenance". \$26,000, to be derived
8 by transfer from the amount reserved under "Construction",
9 Southwestern Power Administration, pursuant to Public Law
10 90-218.

11 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

12 "Salaries and expenses", \$144,000, to be derived by
13 transfer from the amount reserved under "Water supply and
14 water pollution control", Federal Water Pollution Control
15 Administration, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

16 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

17 "Salaries and expenses", \$233,000, to be derived by
18 transfer from the amount reserved under "Water supply and
19 water pollution control", Federal Water Pollution Control
20 Administration, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

21 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

22 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

23 "Salaries and expenses, general administration",
24 \$178,000.

1 "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities",
2 \$616,000.

3 "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$200,000.

4 "Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and
5 Marshals", \$1,442,000.

6 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

7 "Salaries and expenses", \$8,412,000.

8 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

9 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$1,451,000.

10 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

11 LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

12 "Labor-Management Services Administration, salaries
13 and expenses", \$25,000, to be derived by transfer from
14 "Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses",
15 fiscal year 1968; (and release of \$232,000 under "Labor-
16 Management Services Administration, salaries and expenses",
17 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

18 WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS

19 "Wage and Hour Division, salaries and expenses", (Re-
20 lease of \$580,000 under "Wage and Hour Division, salaries
21 and expenses", pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

22 "Women's Bureau, salaries and expenses", \$9,000, to be
23 derived by transfer from "Office of Manpower Administrator,
24 salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1968; (and release of

1 \$19,000 for increased pay under "Women's Bureau, salaries
2 and expenses", pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

3 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

4 "Salaries and expenses", (Release of \$81,000 under
5 "Salaries and expenses", pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

6 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

7 "Salaries and expenses", \$54,000, to be derived by
8 transfer from "Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries
9 and expenses", fiscal year 1968; (and release of \$487,000
10 under "Salaries and expenses", pursuant to Public Law 90-
11 218).

12 BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS

13 "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$38,000 pursuant
14 to Public Law 90-218).

15 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

16 "Salaries and expenses", (Release of \$134,000 under
17 "Salaries and expenses", pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 "Salaries and expenses", \$45,000, to be derived by
20 transfer from "Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries
21 and expenses", fiscal year 1968, (and release of \$103,000
22 under "Salaries and expenses", pursuant to Public Law 90-
23 218).

24 "Federal contract compliance and civil rights program",
25 \$3,000, to be derived by transfer from "Office of Manpower

1 Administrator, salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1968, (and
 2 release of \$26,000 under "Federal contract compliance and
 3 civil rights program", pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

4 "President's Committee on Consumer Interests", \$8,000.

5 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

6 (OUT OF POSTAL FUND)

7 "Administration and regional operation", ~~(35)\$3,000,-~~
 8 ~~000~~ \$2,000,000.

9 "Operations", ~~(36)\$110,000,000~~ \$89,000,000, and in
 10 addition, ~~(37)\$25,000,000~~ \$34,000,000 to be derived by
 11 transfer from "Transportation"; (and release of \$49,181,000
 12 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

13 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

14 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

15 "Salaries and expenses", \$2,059,000, to be derived by
 16 transfer from amounts reserved in other appropriations pur-
 17 suant to Public Law 90-218, as follows:

18 "Missions to international organizations", fiscal year
 19 1968, \$54,000;

20 "International conferences and contingencies", fiscal
 21 year 1968, \$163,000;

22 "Operation and maintenance, International Bound-
 23 ary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico",
 24 fiscal year 1968, \$50,000;

1 “American sections, international commissions”,
2 fiscal year 1968, \$20,000;

3 “International fisheries commissions”, fiscal year
4 1968, \$110,000;

5 “Mutual educational and cultural exchange activi-
6 ties”, fiscal year 1968, \$875,000;

7 “Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Be-
8 tween East and West”, fiscal year 1968, \$580,000;

9 “Migration and refugee assistance”, fiscal year 1968,
10 \$7,000; and

11 “Rama Road, Nicaragua”, \$200,000; (and release
12 of \$1,911,000 reserved under “Salaries and expenses”,
13 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

14 “Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings
15 abroad”: (Release of \$61,000 pursuant to Public Law
16 90-218).

17 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

18 “Missions to international organizations”: (Release of
19 \$85,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

20 “International conferences and contingencies”: (Release
21 of \$5,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

22 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

23 International Boundary and Water Commission, United
24 States and Mexico:

25 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$23,000 pur-
26 suant to Public Law 90-218) ;

“Operation and maintenance”: (Release of \$20,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) ;

“Construction”: (Release of \$19,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) ; and

“Chamizal settlement”: (Release of \$7,600 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) .

“American sections, international commissions”: (Release of \$18,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) .

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

“Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities”: (Release of \$263,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) .

“Migration and refugee assistance”: (Release of \$12,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) .

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

“Salaries and expenses”, \$75,000.

COAST GUARD

“Operating expenses”, \$4,700,000 (and release of \$1,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) .

“Retired Pay”, \$199,000.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

“Operations”, ~~(38)\$10,000,000~~ \$12,000,000 (and release of \$2,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) .

“Operation and maintenance, National Capital Airports”, \$215,000.

1 FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

2 “Motor Carrier Safety”, \$53,000.

3 NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

4 “Salaries and expenses”, \$57,000.

5 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

6 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

7 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$232,000 pur-
8 suant to Public law 90-218).

9 BUREAU OF THE MINT

10 “Salaries and expenses”, \$200,000 (and release of
11 \$23,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

12 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

13 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$160,000 pur-
14 suant to Public Law 90-218).

15 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

16 “Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service”, \$2,-
17 215,000.18 “Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service”, \$1,096,-
19 000.20 “Operating expenses, National Archives and Records
21 Service”, \$307,000.22 “Operating expenses, Transportation and Communica-
23 tions Service”, \$145,000.

1 “Operating expenses, Property Management and Dis-
2 posal Service”, \$272,000.

3 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator”, \$46,-
4 000.

5 “Allowances and office facilities for former Presidents”,
6 \$16,000.

7 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

8 “Medical administration and miscellaneous operating ex-
9 penses”: (Release of \$311,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-
10 218).

11 “Medical and prosthetic research”: (Release of \$1,077,-
12 000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

13 “Medical care”, \$4,300,000; (and release of \$28,082,-
14 000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

15 OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

16 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

17 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$16,000 pursuant
18 to Public Law 90-218).

19 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

20 “Salaries and expenses”, \$99,000; (and release of
21 \$175,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

22 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

23 “Salaries and expenses”, \$910,000.

1 EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

2 “Salaries and expenses”, \$155,000.

3 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

4 “Limitation on administrative expenses” (Increase of
5 \$58,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses).

6 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

7 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$1,600 pursuant
8 to Public Law 90-218).

9 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

10 “Salaries and expenses”, \$70,000: (and release of
11 \$462,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

12 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

13 “Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative
14 expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board” (Increase of
15 \$50,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses).

16 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

17 “Salaries and expenses”, \$26,000; (and release of
18 \$184,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

19 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

20 “Salaries and expenses”, \$440,000.

21 FEDERAL RADIATION COUNCIL

22 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$2,200 pursuant
23 to Public Law 90-218).

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

“Salaries and expenses”, \$131,000; (and release of \$329,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

“Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$34,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

“Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$15,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL

RELATIONS

“Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$13,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

“Salaries and expenses”, \$386,000; (and release of \$317,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

(39) NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE

HUMANITIES

“Salaries and expenses”, \$5,000.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

“Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$911,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

1 RENEGOTIATION BOARD

2 “Salaries and expenses”, \$51,000; (and release of
3 \$30,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

4 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

5 "Salaries and expenses", \$380,000; (and release of
6 \$125,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

7 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

8 “Salaries and expenses”, \$427,000.

9 "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art", \$28,-
10 000.

11 TARIFF COMMISSION

12 “Salaries and expenses”, \$64,000; (and release of \$6,-
13 400 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

14 PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

15 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$20,000 pursuant
16 to Public Law 90-218).

17 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

18 “Salaries and expenses”: (Release of \$1,682,000 pur-
19 suant to Public Law 90-218).

20 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

21 (Out of District of Columbia funds)

22 “Parks and recreation”, \$353,000.

23 “Highways and traffic”, \$62,100, of which \$32,100
24 shall be payable from the highway fund.

1 “Sanitary engineering”, \$709,430, of which \$204,650
2 shall be payable from the water fund, \$126,740 from the
3 sanitary sewage works fund, and \$1,500 from the metro-
4 politan area sanitary sewage works fund.

5 Division of Expenses

6 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of
7 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
8 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia as
9 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1968.

10 TITLE III

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 301. Except where specifically increased or de-
13 creased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained with-
14 in appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations or
15 other funds, available during the fiscal year 1968, limiting
16 the amounts which may be expended for personal services,
17 or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which
18 may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations
19 available for or involving such services, are hereby increased
20 to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized
21 by or pursuant to law.

22 SEC. 302. Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967
23 (Public Law 90-218), shall not apply to the obligational
24 authority provided in this Act.

1 SEC. 303. (a) Any appropriation for the fiscal year
2 1969 required to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679
3 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, may be apportioned
4 on a basis indicating the need (to the extent any such in-
5 creases cannot be absorbed within available appropriations)
6 for a supplemental or deficiency estimate of appropriation to
7 the extent necessary to permit payment of such pay increases
8 as may be granted to civilian employees under the provisions
9 of section 212 of Public Law 90-206, and to military per-
10 sonnel under the provisions of section 8 of Public Law 90-
11 207. Each such apportionment shall otherwise be subject to
12 the requirements of section 3679, Revised Statutes, as
13 amended.

14 (b) The amounts of all temporary appropriations here-
15 after made for continuing projects or activities in the fiscal
16 year 1969 in advance of final enactment of appropriations
17 therefor, are authorized to be increased to the extent neces-
18 sary to permit payment of salaries at rates authorized pur-
19 suant to section 212 of Public Law 90-206 and section 8 of
20 Public Law 90-207.

1 SEC. 304. No part of any appropriation contained in this
2 Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current
3 fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

Passed the House of Representatives June 11, 1968.

Attest: W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 26, 1968.

Attest: FRANCIS R. VALEO,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 26, 1968

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

PRESENTATION OF AWARD TO PROF. HOWARD MARRARO

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, we all share a sincere concern and belief in the ideals of education and in the ideals of international peace, and it is a notable event therefore when a distinguished citizen is cited for his work in their behalf. Last year Prof. Howard Marraro, professor emeritus of Italian at Columbia University, was honored for his devotion to these ideals and for his outstanding contributions in the field of education and in the promotion of international peace.

Professor Marraro has distinguished himself in the past as "an outstanding educator, a citizen, a member of various educational institutions and societies, and a leader in his community." I am delighted that Professor Marraro received this special recognition for his efforts as an educator and as a humanitarian.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the proceedings of the ceremony at which Professor Marraro was awarded the Grand Cross and the accompanying diploma of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama, an award which many distinguished Senators have also been honored to receive.

There being no objection, the proceedings were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CEREMONY HELD AT THE PRESENTATION OF THE GRAND CROSS OF THE ELOY ALFARO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA TO PROF. HOWARD R. MARRARO, PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF ITALIAN AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

On Monday, May 29, 1967, at a brief ceremony held at the New York Office of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation, of the Republic of Panama, Professor Howard R. Marraro was presented with the Grand Cross and the accompanying diploma of the Foundation. The presentation was made by Dr. Herman A. Bayern, the American Provost of the Foundation. The purpose of the Foundation is to perpetuate the principles of justice, truth, and friendship among the peoples and nations and seeks to promote moral values with personal integrity. Professor Marraro received the award for distinguished services to education and the promotion of international relations and understanding among peoples.

In delivering the Invocation, Dr. L. Lester Beacher, stated: "I welcome you all at this gathering to honor one of the educators of this country. Before proceeding I invite you to rise and evoke the blessings of our Lord. Our most holy and glorious Lord God, great architect of the universe, we ask Thee to send Thy blessings upon us all, especially upon our guest of honor who merited this through hard labor in human and public service. We ask Thee these blessings in Thy holy name. Amen."

Dr. BEACHER. At this point I should like to present an individual who has labored hard to maintain the glory and reputation of the name of General Eloy Alfaro, twice President of Ecuador. In his memory the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama has been established. In order that we may all have a better understanding of the workings of this Foundation and the reasons why we are honoring certain individuals of outstanding personality, I should like to present to you a gentleman who will tell us about the work of this great Foundation. It is my great pleasure and privilege to present Dr. Herman A. Bayern, the American

Provost of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama—Dr. Bayern.

Dr. BAYERN. Thank you, Dr. Beacher. Ladies and gentlemen, and distinguished Professor Marraro. We are gathered here this morning in the City of New York, to honor a very outstanding and distinguished educator, Dr. Howard R. Marraro and present to him the highest honor of this Foundation, namely, the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross Award and diploma. We are here this morning, to honor you, Dr. Marraro, in testimony first of our faith in the ideals of American democracy; secondly, in our devotion to the cause of universal education as the bulwark of these ideals; and thirdly, because of our confidence in the cooperation of all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere and in the preservation of human freedom and peace among all the peoples of the world. Such was the patent of the life of our immortal Eloy Alfaro, the great democrat of Ecuador. As President of Ecuador, at the turn of the century, he expanded and furthered educational institutions in his own country. He appealed to the Spanish monarch to establish peace and to grant the people of Cuba the freedom for which he yearned and bled. Now those same people of Cuba pray once more that somehow, by Divine guidance, they will again see their freedom restored, the freedom that Dr. Castro and the Soviet Union wrested from them in direct violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

The Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama encourages the dissemination of permanent political and moral values of the Americas. Eloy Alfaro was the most outstanding Ecuadorian in the Western hemisphere. The action he exerted at the service of his country was instrumental in spreading the highest aspirations of half of the globe, namely: to spread education among his countrymen, to banish the exploitation of man by man, to act for the defence of liberty, regardless of frontiers; and to enact American public laws for the betterment of mankind. It is interesting to note that this great Ecuadorian statesman was responsible for the separation of Church and State which a later administration enacted into law so that in Ecuador there is today the same separation of Church and State as we have in our beloved country.

The Eloy Alfaro International Foundation has neither political nor lucrative purposes. Its sole purpose is to pay tribute to the memory of Eloy Alfaro and make available all knowledge of his life and works as a statesman and liberator.

Our guest of honor, Dr. Marraro, has been awarded the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma by unanimous vote of the Board of Dignitaries in recognition of his distinguished contribution to culture and humanity and of his outstanding merit in the field of education, and of his activities on behalf of worthwhile endeavors and the further recognition of his efforts toward the establishment and promotion of international peace. Eloy Alfaro was a citizen not only of his native Ecuador, but of all the Americas. His personal integrity, his unwavering defence of the principles of truth and justice and of friendship among nations, his self-control and self-sacrifice that were marked by a quarter of century of unflinching service to his fellow men—these qualities extended way beyond the confines of his own beloved country—Ecuador.

He was a rebel and a conspirator, but his rebellion and conspiracy were directed against hatred, injustice, discord, and tyranny. He was the leader of a generation fired with the hope and desire that responsible political action would enhance the prosperity of his country and the welfare of his people.

It is most fitting, therefore, for us this morning, that we of the Eloy Alfaro Inter-

national Foundation, that in honoring our distinguished guest of honor, we are honoring ourselves, for we have selected to receive this highest award a great American humanitarian and educator. No one can doubt the limitless faith of Dr. Marraro in the ideals of democracy and in his belief that it was not from human hands, but from the great Creator, that every man, woman, and child derives the inherent rights of human liberty and happiness and to equal opportunities for education. These have been the principles which have guided the life of our distinguished educator, Dr. Marraro. It is this opportunity alone, a priceless possession of truth, that can make man free. No one can ever be unaware of the indefatigable services of Dr. Marraro to the cause of peace in this hemisphere and throughout the world.

It is fortunate that these vital factors in the life of our distinguished guest of honor are recorded for the entire world to witness in a life-time of service as an outstanding educator, a citizen, a member of various educational institutions and societies, and a leader in his community. We know of no one who, by his dedicated services to mankind and to the cause of international peace, has more fully and brilliantly earned this great honor. You know, my dear Dr. Marraro, that you now join the very select and distinguished group of Americans who have been similarly honored in the past. They include the late presidents John F. Kennedy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Herbert Hoover, Dwight Eisenhower, Harry S. Truman, President Lyndon Johnson, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, and other dignitaries, such as F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover, former Governor W. Averell Harriman, the late General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, Senators Mansfield, Dirksen, Kennedy, Javits, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, the Hon. Charles J. Tobin Jr., the United States Commissioner of Education, the Honorable James E. Allen Jr., the Hon. Albert Conway, and others. These great citizens typify the caliber of men who hold this high honor. It now gives me great pleasure and it is an honor and privilege for me to call on my distinguished American Deputy Provost, Dr. L. Lester Beacher, an outstanding scientist, to carry out the determination of the Board of Dignitaries to invest you, Dr. Marraro, with the Grand Cross and the Diploma of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation. Dr. Beacher.

Dr. BEACHER. Dr. Howard R. Marraro, please step forward, and with the permission of the American Provost, Dr. Bayern, I shall ask Dr. Domenick Ierardo of the Faculty of the University of Connecticut to assist me in investing Dr. Marraro with the jewel of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation. It gives us pleasure to present to you, by virtue of the authority invested in us, the Grand Cross of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation with all the rights and privileges thereto appertaining. God bless you, and congratulations.

Now we will call on another American Deputy Provost, a very distinguished man in the field of psychology, to translate the Diploma from Spanish into English, Dr. Gessmann.

TRANSLATION OF THE DIPLOMA

Dr. GESSMANN. "Thus one goes to the Stars. The Eloy Alfaro International Foundation, in recognition of the special services rendered by Dr. Howard R. Marraro in support of the objectives of this Institution, has awarded to him its Grand Cross. In witness whereof, this Diploma, with the seal of the Foundation, is presented in the City of Panama, in the Republic of Panama, on the 28th day of January 1967. Signed by the President, Director General, and Secretary of the Foundation."

Dr. BEACHER. Thank you, Dr. Gessmann. And now it gives me great pleasure to call

on our distinguished educator and humanitarian, Dr. Marraro, to say a few words.

Dr. MARRARO. Dr. Bayern, Dr. Beacher, Dr. Gessmann, Dr. Ierardo, and my colleague Professor Anthony Tudisco: I accept with a deep sense of humility the high honor that you have bestowed upon me: the Grand Cross and Diploma of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama. I am truly overwhelmed with joy. I desire to express my profound gratitude to all those who have deemed me worthy of this honor. In a very special manner, I am grateful to you, Dr. Bayern, for the pleasure you have given me in conferring this top honor on me in person. When I was first invited to submit my *curriculum vitae* to the Board of Dignitaries of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation, so that it could determine my qualifications for the award, I desisted from doing so, because I did not then, nor do I now, consider myself worthy of this great honor, which has also been conferred upon really great Americans and which, therefore, in a sense, places me in the company of the select and elite group of distinguished American citizens who have been so honored before me. I am, in all sincerity, Dr. Bayern, deeply touched.

This tribute to my modest, very modest, achievements in the field of education and in fostering good-will and understanding among the nations of the world, will serve as an incentive and inspiration to intensify my work and to dedicate my life to carry out the principles and ideals of Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama, namely, the perpetuation of principles of justice, truth, and friendship among all peoples and nations of the world and the promotion of moral values with personal integrity.

Since I am being honored for the work I have done in education and international relations, I must acknowledge that in all I have done, I have been constantly supported by the untiring efforts and selfless devotion and dedication of my good and dear wife Helen Haley Marraro. She has been, Dr. Bayern, and this is no exaggeration as my colleagues from Columbia know so well, an ideal and exemplary life companion.

Again, Dr. Bayern, I wish to thank you and my colleagues here, for the part each of you had in bestowing this award upon me. It is my fervent hope and prayer that we may all help in restoring peace and goodwill in our very troubled world today. Thank you very much.

Dr. GESSMANN. Thank you for the very inspiring acceptance speech. I just want to call attention to the fact that I received this honor which Judge Conway bestowed upon me at the Hotel Astor, in the presence of 250 distinguished personalities from all over the world, in recognition of my efforts to promote world peace through prayer. In other words, all my life, I've taken my inspiration from the old and the new Testament and the sermon on the Mountain preached by Christ. And, therefore, to conclude this dignified and outstanding ceremony, I call on our Deputy American Provost to recite a prayer and a benediction.

Dr. BEACHER. May the Lord bless us all and lift His countenance upon us and cause His face to shine upon us and may the Lord grant throughout the world peace, especially today in this troubled world where many are trying to upset the normal sense of life. May Thou, oh Lord, grant them wisdom and understanding that they too can carry out Thy holy work, peacefully and understandably, and bless our guest of honor, Dr. Howard R. Marraro, and his dear wife, and all of us, and guide our footsteps safely back to our homes in peace. Amen.

PRESENTATION OF HENRY MEDAL TO FRANK AUGUSTUS TAYLOR

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I invite the attention of the Senate to the career and achievements of Mr. Frank Augustus Taylor, who has taken major responsibility for the development of the Smithsonian Museum of History and Technology, the first of its kind in America.

"Mr. Museum," as he is called, has been instrumental in making the Smithsonian Institution what it is now. Mr. Taylor has been in the service of the Smithsonian for the past 46 years, and has during that time worked toward transforming the Institution from a "nation's attic" into the finest and most complete repository of national history in the United States today.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the article entitled "Smithsonian's Mr. Museum," which was published in the Evening Star on the occasion of the presentation of the Henry Medal to Mr. Taylor.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, June 4, 1968]

SMITHSONIAN'S MR. MUSEUM—HE KNEW IT WHEN

(By Herman Schaden)

It has been half a century or more since a Washington boy named Frank Augustus Taylor first visited the Smithsonian Institution, not to explore its museums, but to pedal his bicycle over the labyrinth of paths that beguiled youths of that day.

The youngster must have pedaled to the right place. Tomorrow the Smithsonian honors Taylor with its highest award, the Henry Medal, for 46 years of service during which he rose from a laboratory apprentice to director of the U.S. National Museum.

Named for the Smithsonian's first secretary, Joseph Henry, the medal is being conferred on a Smithsonian personality for the first time. The presentation will be made at 4 p.m. by Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., in the Great Hall of the Old Castle.

REALLY WAS ATTIC

Slender and dapper at a youngish 65, endowed with vocal chords pitched an octave lower than Cesare Siepl's, Taylor has earned the soubriquet of "Mr. Museum" for a number of accomplishments.

The public probably will remember him longest for the Museum of History and Technology, which he envisioned and saw through from conception to realization. But he also had a major hand in transforming the Smithsonian from an institution without an exhibits staff to one noted for its attractive displays.

"When I came here in 1922 the Arts and Industries Building really was the Nation's Attic—the First Ladies' Gowns packed in with the airplanes and military equipment," Taylor recalled. "It was the neighborhood museum of its day, a place for the Southwest people fighting their way up from poverty."

"At that time the center of interest was natural history. But Carl Mitman, whom I succeeded as head curator in engineering, thought there should be a museum of science and industry."

After Mitman left, Taylor began a long fight to put substance into the dream for a Museum of History and Technology, the

first of its kind in America. It was nearly 10 years from his first proposal until Congress saw the light in June 1955. He got up booklets picturing the deplorable condition of the Nation's Attic and sketching the bright hope of the future.

A BELIEVER IN LUCK

"I'm a believer in luck and I must say everything was just right the day we finally got on the right track. It was a beautiful April day and a couple of staff people from the House Public Works Committee decided to see for themselves what the building site was like."

"They succeeded in interesting the committee chairman, who just happened to be a Civil War buff, which did not hurt either. He at first was reported as seeing no chance for the bill, but reported it out anyway, and the next session of Congress appropriated \$36 million."

Most of another 10 years found Taylor immersed in the detailed planning of the handsome marble building. Before its doors opened in January 1964, he could recite chapter and verse of everything that was to go into its 48 halls.

Taylor also saw to it that the edifice contained more than the physical evidence of America's civil and technological progress. Recognizing a glaring gap in the history of science and technology, he recruited curators and research scholars who have been contributing to a growing catalog of attractive, scholarly publications.

A leader in the International Council of Museums, Taylor has devoted much of his energies in recent years to aiding the establishment and improvement of other museums. In addition to 1,000 requests for help in this country each year, the Smithsonian staff has a worldwide commitment.

Taylor's trouble-shooting has taken him to Korea, Iran, Mexico, India and other countries to share with developing museums his practical experience.

BORN ON CAPITOL HILL

Born in a home his grandfather built on Capitol Hill, since usurped by a Senate parking lot, Taylor went through old McKinley Manual Training High, where his physics teacher required that students take a Bureau of Standards mechanical engineering exam.

Taylor must have done all right. The Smithsonian asked if he wanted a job, he accepted and has been there ever since while taking engineering and law degrees from George Washington, MIT and Georgetown.

For one year he taught mechanical engineering at Catholic University. One of his students, as coincidence would have it, was James C. Bradley.

"Thirty years later the Smithsonian was looking me over as a possible assistant secretary," Bradley recalled. "I heard this deep bass voice and asked the source of it—'Didn't you teach at Catholic in 1928?'"

That's how Mr. Museum and the Smithsonian's present first assistant secretary were reunited after three decades.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is there further morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1968

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The BILL CLERK. A bill (H.R. 17734) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On whose time?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Both sides.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] such time as he may need, not to exceed 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia is recognized for not to exceed 10 minutes.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. I thank the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. President, I feel that the Defense Department budget is not sacrosanct.

I have voted to reduce spending by the Department of Defense by some \$1 billion so far this year, and I expect that I probably will vote for more reductions in the Defense Department.

Now we come to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin, which would have the effect of reducing the amount of bombing that could be done in South Vietnam, or in regard to the Vietnamese war, by B-52 aircraft.

What are the facts?

Mr. President, the fact is that we are in a major war.

The fact is that we have more than 500,000 Americans in Vietnam.

The fact is that we have suffered 181,000 casualties in Vietnam.

The fact is that during the past 5 months one-third of all those casualties have occurred.

The fact is that American casualties there are still mounting.

The fact is that infiltration from the North is up sharply.

Our special envoy to the negotiations in Paris announced today that infiltration from the North to South Vietnam was 29,000 during the month of May. That compares with an average, over a period of time, of somewhere around 8,000.

The fact is that our Defense Department estimates that during the months of June, July, and August there will be a tremendous increase in infiltration from the North.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. I wonder if the Senator knows or has at his fingertips the number of troops the United States sent to South Vietnam during those same periods.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. I do not know the number of new troops we sent in that period. The number of troops currently in South Vietnam is, roughly, 525,000 to 530,000. At the end of last year, as I recall, the total U.S. troops were around 500,000.

Mr. GORE. Does the Senator know how many North Vietnamese troops there are in South Vietnam?

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. I am not certain enough to quote a figure, particularly because the amount of infiltration has increased so sharply in the last few months. As I mentioned a moment ago, the May figure—which I did not have until a moment ago—is estimated at 29,000 infiltrators from the North into the South.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, so I may clarify the point?

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. With reference to the particular question asked by the Senator from Tennessee, I can inform him that we presently have in South Vietnam 533,000 American servicemen. Following the Tet offensive in January, there was an additional deployment of 24,500, which are included in the figure of 533,000 that I just stated.

Does that answer the question?

Mr. GORE. Yes. The point I was really trying to make was that when North Vietnam sends combat troops into South Vietnam, whether they are replacements or new troops, we seem to have a way of calling that infiltration; but when the United States sends an equal or a much larger number, we do not call it infiltration. I do not call it infiltration. The matter of definition, however, is something of interest.

Mr. PASTORE. It all depends. From my point of view—and there are those who might disagree with me—I think it is clear that it is not the American objective to increase or accelerate the war. It is our objective to deescalate, if we possibly can, and bring about a ceasefire. But the Tet offensive was not the initiative of the United States, nor was the siege of Khesanh the initiative of the United States. It is because of those two factors that we are brought to the point today where we must oppose this particular amendment.

The point I make here is that if the North Vietnamese and Vietcong would only slow down a little bit—and we have been prayerfully waiting for that moment—it would be possible to bring some of these 533,000 Americans home.

I realize that there have been additional deployments on the part of the United States, but it has only been responsive to the unilateral initiative on the part of North Vietnam.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Virginia yield for a reply?

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. GORE. I, too, intend to vote against the amendment, but I rose only to raise the question of definition of numbers and of infiltrators. While, as the able Senator from Rhode Island says, the United States has 533,000 troops in South Vietnam, I believe the record will show that North Vietnam has—I believe that was the last official estimate I saw—85,000 troops in South Vietnam. So I hope the designation of "infiltrators" and "in-

filtration" will not in any way prejudice the peace talks in Paris. We are sending additional troops into South Vietnam, and so are the North Vietnamese.

Mr. PASTORE. That is right.

Mr. GORE. I think it would be well if both sides would stop.

Mr. PASTORE. I say "amen" to that. If we could only do it, I would say "hallelujah."

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, the point I was trying to raise was that our men there are in greater jeopardy today than they were last month. They are in greater jeopardy today than they were the month before. They are in greater jeopardy today than they were last January. It is the American soldiers in Vietnam that I am so deeply concerned about.

I suggest, Mr. President, that the American soldier in Vietnam is becoming the forgotten man. All I can do is make a feeble speech every once in a while on the floor of the Senate; but with what little I can do, I am going to try to focus attention on the fact that the American soldier in Vietnam is in a more difficult position today and our casualties are greater today than they have ever been since that long war began—the longest war, incidentally, in which this Nation has been involved.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. I merely want to make the observation, in compliment to the Senator from Virginia, that his is not a little voice on the floor of the Senate. It is a worthy blast from the trumpet of Gabriel.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. I thank the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island. I appreciate his comment.

May I say also, in connection with the problems which our Nation faces in Vietnam, that free world shipping going into Haiphong is running at a rate double what it was last year. And may I say also, Mr. President, that Soviet shipping going into Haiphong is running at a rate 50 percent greater than it was last year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's 10 minutes have expired.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Will the Senator from Rhode Island yield me 4 additional minutes?

Mr. PASTORE. I give the Senator 5 minutes.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. I thank the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. President, in regard to the pending amendment, none of us knows—certainly the Senator from Virginia does not know—how much bombing is needed to protect the 533,000 Americans in South Vietnam. I do not believe any Member of the Senate can say how much bombing is necessary to protect those men.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. I concur in the sentiment the Senator has just expressed. I ask him, is that not in fact a tactical question?

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I was just getting around to making that observation. I think it is a matter of tactics. It is not a question of policy.

I believe the Senate needs to concern itself more with policy. One of my great complaints against the Senate and Congress is that we have abdicated to the Chief Executive in matters pertaining to policy—foreign policy and other policy matters as well.

But this is a matter of tactics; and it seems to me we would be utterly wrong to attempt, on the floor of the Senate, to say what tactics should be used in Vietnam. The point raised by the distinguished Senator from Tennessee is, I think, an excellent point, and one which I am glad he raised, because I believe it dramatizes the whole point of the pending amendment, which is whether or not the Senate wishes to get into what tactics we shall use in Vietnam, and how much bombing we shall do in a particular case, in attempting to protect our men and do whatever is necessary to be done.

Mr. GORE. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I am grateful for the able speech the Senator is making. I join him in opposing the amendment.

With respect to policy, as the able senior Senator from Virginia is aware, I have resisted this country's policy in Vietnam. I have questioned it over a period of years. I believe in so doing I was within the proper function of a U.S. Senator.

But the men who are there are there in consequence of a policy which, though I disapprove it, has nevertheless been the policy of the Government. The soldiers are there, not by their wish, but at the command of their Government, and I do not wish to withhold bombs, ammunition, artillery, weapons, equipment, or whatever they need to execute this mission, erroneous as it may have been as a matter of policy. It is a mission assigned to them, and I wish to see them execute it with maximum efficiency and with maximum safety to themselves.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. The Senator from Tennessee states the case so much better than I could that I should like to adopt his words as my own.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. I wish the Senator from Tennessee had been here yesterday to hear the point I tried to make. I, too, have had my qualms about Vietnam, and whether or not we should have been involved there in the first place. But the Senator has put his finger right on the problem. I think it would be a tragic mistake for us to try to make the Senate of the United States a war room, to attempt to decide what kind of strategy we are going to follow.

I think if Senators believe our policy ought to be changed, they should do whatever they can about changing the policy; but as long as our boys are there, we should not do anything which will serve in any way to demoralize our troops. We must promote their safety and do everything we possibly can to assist them while they are there. As the Senator from Tennessee has pointed out, they are not there by their own choice, and most of them would rather be at home.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's 5 additional minutes have expired.

Mr. PASTORE. Does the Senator from Virginia wish more time?

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. One minute.

The Senator from Rhode Island has summed up the case so well that I shall not proceed further, other than to express the hope that the Senate will not take any action which can be construed as further serving to make those men in Vietnam the forgotten men.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, and ask unanimous consent that the time for the quorum call be taken out of both sides.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I understand that under the unanimous-consent agreement we will vote on the pending amendment no later than 2 o'clock.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. PASTORE. I further understand that the time is to be equally divided between the opponents and proponents of the pending amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, thus far only the opponents of the pending amendment have debated the measure. How much time have we consumed and how much time is remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The opponents of the amendment have 26 minutes remaining, and the proponents have 42 minutes remaining.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I hope that my colleagues will take note of that fact.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. The time may be taken out of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield me 10 minutes?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I yield 10 minutes to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I shall support the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin to cut a significant amount of money, \$268 million, from the supple-

mental appropriation to escalate the bombing of Vietnam.

As I have made abundantly clear on other occasions, I am opposed to further escalation of all kinds of the war in Vietnam. I strongly support the effort to cut the total military budget of \$82 billion by at least 10 percent.

I point out again that at the end of World War II our military budget totaled \$15 billion. At the height of the Korean war, it totaled \$50 billion. It now totals \$82 billion. Of that amount \$30 billion is for the war in Vietnam. And, to me, under the present circumstances this is too much.

If I thought that there was any significant support in the Senate for an amendment to strike all of the extra money for Vietnam, I would introduce it. But I know full well that my colleagues are not yet—although I hope they soon will be—in a mood to support such an amendment.

The next best thing is to vote for the Proxmire amendment to make it abundantly clear that I at least am opposed to any escalation of the war in Vietnam and think, on the contrary, that our efforts there should be deescalated in the interest of reaching a diplomatic or a political solution rather than pursuing this folly of continuing to escalate the war in the vain hope that we can win a military victory.

I was really shocked the other day, after the peace negotiations began, to find that the generals in Saigon were mounting an operation entitled "Operation Complete Victory." Obviously, the operation now having been over for 3 weeks or more, it failed of its objective.

I believe it is high time, Mr. President, that we call the generals and the admirals and the Pentagon to task and tell them that our primary mission in Vietnam at the moment is to do what we can to hold on to what we have, to cease these search-and-destroy missions, and to hold our expenditures in lives and in fortune over there to an absolute minimum. For that reason, I shall support the Proxmire amendment.

But I also believe that our military budget should be cut in many other ways, too. And I should like publicly now to support the position taken on the floor of the Senate yesterday by Senator MANSFIELD and Senator SYMINGTON, who asked for a troop cut in Europe. We presently have 3,400,000 men under arms, and only 560,000 of them are in Vietnam. Where, one may ask, are the other approximately 2.8 million men, and what are they doing?

I would hope very much that when the appropriations bills come before the Senate, we will cut very substantially from our troop size the men under arms and the enormous numbers—well over a million men—in civilian personnel who are supporting our Armed Forces.

So I commend Senator MANSFIELD and Senator SYMINGTON for the position they took yesterday in asking for a troop cut in Europe, for the very good reasons which they gave at the time and which I shall not attempt to elaborate.

On an allied subject, Mr. President, I was gravely disappointed that the day before yesterday we were unable to defeat the efforts of the military-industrial

complex, with its congressional allies and its Pentagon allies, and were unable to put a stop to the deployment of the anti-ballistic missile. To be sure, we lost that vote, and lost it by a not insignificant margin. But I am confident that, in the end, the American people are going to turn against the folly of this spending for a system which is really no good, as practically every knowledgeable scientist—including the five major able scientists whose statement I placed in the RECORD just before the vote on the anti-ballistic missile system—has concluded. The conclusion is clear: The anti-ballistic missile system is no good and is a waste of money. Accordingly, I regret that the vote went as it did.

I was happy to see in the New York Times this morning an editorial entitled "Billions for Insecurity," which I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BILLIONS FOR INSECURITY

In the name of security, the Senate has voted to inaugurate a missile defense system that will entail an eventual cost of \$40 to \$100 billion and can serve only to increase the insecurity of Americans.

The Administration's decision to line up with Congressional proponents of the anti-ballistic missile program and with the powerful defense lobby marks a shameful surrender to political expediency—a betrayal of its own better judgment.

Former Defense Secretary McNamara and leading scientists have said that the Sentinel antiballistic missile system cannot prevent a devastating Soviet nuclear attack. Its sole effect is to heighten the risks and the cost of the balance of terror. And, certainly, common sense argues that Sentinel is not needed now—if ever—to deter a vastly inferior and recently retarded Chinese nuclear threat.

This major new escalation of the nuclear arms race squares poorly with President Johnson's fervent plea for strict gun controls at home and his recent pledges to the United Nations to "search for an agreement that will not only avoid another costly and futile escalation of the arms race, but will de-escalate it."

How can a government that rashly wastes resources on such a perilous military boondoggle hope to persuade its own citizens and other nations to limit their arms acquisitions?

The decision to throw away precious billions for such delusive protection is doubly unfortunate in a period when the poor, evicted from Resurrection City, are being told that the need for governmental economy forces delay in programs of easing urban and rural poverty.

Such topsy-turvy priorities also result in curtailed American aid for the overseas development programs that are the world's best hope for peace and stability.

In the name of sanity, no start up this new nuclear ladder should be made without more effort to engage the Soviet Union in a mutual moratorium on such nondefense systems. Moscow's rebuffs to recent overtures by President Johnson must not be accepted as proof that the only course left is one of aggravated danger to both nations and the world.

Mr. CLARK. I shall quote one paragraph from the editorial:

The decision to throw away precious billions for such delusive protection is doubly unfortunate in a period when the poor, evicted from Resurrection City, are being told that the need for governmental economy

forces delay in programs for easing urban and rural poverty.

The editorial then refers to our "topsy-turvy priorities"—a good phrase for a condition which I deplore and to which I have frequently referred on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. President, our priorities are out of gear; they are out of kilter; they are driving America to disaster; and unless Congress awakens, and awakens soon, to the critical condition in which we find ourselves, I fear, indeed, for the safety and well being of our country.

I yield back the remainder of my time, and I thank the Senator from Wisconsin for his courtesy.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania for his remarks.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, the time to be taken out of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McIntyre in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from South Carolina.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the amendment (No. 856) to H.R. 17734, proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin, would reduce the funds available in the supplemental appropriations which are applicable to the "emergency fund Southeast Asia."

The specific effect of this amendment would reduce the amount of support and operating funds that can be used for our B-52 sorties in South Vietnam. An experienced Air Force general has called this action something similar to sending soldiers into combat without rifles or ammunition.

Let me quote some statistics on the B-52 performance to show how valuable these sorties are to the allied efforts against the enemy south of the DMZ. The effectiveness of these B-52 sorties was recently evaluated in a JCS study conducted during May 1968. The study showed that while there is insufficient evidence to estimate the total enemy killed in action, at Khe Sanh alone, there were at least 7,000 enemy killed and approximately 10,000 men wounded. The study members pointed out that it was very difficult to penetrate the jungles to actually observe even greater effects which they believe occurred.

During an 18-month period of B-52 sorties they have proven their value particularly during bad weather and night operations when other aircraft are grounded. Since January 1, 1967 there have been 10,000 secondary explosions observed during the B-52 strikes. This is another excellent evaluation of the effectiveness of the B-52 bombing. Furthermore during this time there have been only 10 instances of "short rounds" into friendly areas.

The JCS study members concluded that the present sortie level of B-52's is the maximum sustainable under present funding, and the number is insufficient to provide the heavy strike power needed to extend the battle area to all lucrative targets south of the DMZ.

It is interesting to note that General Westmoreland stated, before he left South Vietnam, that it would have been impossible to accomplish what his forces did accomplish on the Vietnam battlefields without the important support of the Strategic Air Command. He went on to say:

The B-52 strikes have contributed far more than is appreciated. Even the SAC commanders are not fully aware of the value of their important contributions.

He estimated that the B-52 attacks against the North Vietnamese had saved "many thousands of lives of American soldiers and marines."

Mr. President, in view of this JCS evaluation to which I have referred and to testimony of General Westmoreland, the commander, MACV, I urge that we kill this amendment and give our fighting men what they need to fight the war in Vietnam.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the will of the Senate?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I yield myself such time as I may require.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the distinguished senior Senator from South Carolina just said that the adoption of this amendment would be like sending our soldiers into combat without rifles or ammunition. The figures overwhelmingly show how inaccurate that statement is.

The fact is that if the amendment is agreed to we will have this situation. We had in 1966 \$1.9 billion appropriated for air launched ordnance; that is, primarily gravity dropped bombs, and some guided missiles. In 1967 that figure was increased to \$2.5 billion. In 1968 it went to \$3.1 billion. The foregoing figure is for the current year.

The House of Representatives is now considering and the Senate is going to act shortly—we expect it to be next month—on the Defense appropriation bill. That bill provides for \$3.5 billion for bombing. If we pass this supplemental bill it would set up the amount to \$3.768 billion.

As I pointed out yesterday, we have already, even at the past level of bombing, dropped enough bombs on North Vietnam and South Vietnam so that we have dropped more bombs on Vietnam than we dropped in all theaters in World War II, including Europe, Africa, Asia, and all of the theaters.

Mr. President, my amendment would not cut back the bombing. As a matter of fact, if I said at any time that it would limit the bombing to last year's level, I was wrong. It would simply limit the escalation in the bombing, so that the argument that passage of the amendment would be like sending men into combat without rifles and ammunition is ridiculous.

One of the most effective arguments made by General Wheeler, Secretary

Nitze, and the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island, has been that this is needed to help us in a situation like Khesanh, where we were able to deliver a real Sunday punch with B-52 bombing. The Senator from South Carolina, a few minutes ago, said that we were able to kill 7,000 North Vietnamese at a minimum, and probably more than that, and that we were able to deliver Khesanh from siege. We did it at a level of \$3.1 billion of air ordnance appropriated and available. Now we are going to have \$3.5 billion available and thus, I submit, certainly we will have plenty to meet a similar situation that might develop during the coming year.

What concerns me, and concerns me very deeply, is that if we put on no limits whatsoever, if we say the sky is the limit, and give a blank check to the Air Force to use however it wishes, which is what we will be doing if we refuse to question the amount they ask, then it seems to me, in the pursuit of what may seem to them to be a legitimate military objection, we will deliver such a tonnage of bombs on South Vietnam that we will destroy so many homes, so many farms, so many rice paddies, that the stability of South Vietnam and the possibility that the support of the peasants in South Vietnam who will be upholding our position, who will be non-Communist, who will favor an independent government, who will favor the kind of stability we support and for which our men have been fighting and dying, will evaporate.

This is not an amendment to limit military action, so that we lose. It is an amendment to attempt to put on a limit, so that we can win.

I submit that we cannot win if we drop such a tonnage of bombs that we destroy the possibility of developing a viable country in South Vietnam.

The Vice President of the United States, in an interview in the New York Times, said that the whole purpose of military action in Vietnam is to create a situation in which we can have constructive, political negotiations and engineer a political settlement.

I submit that what we will be doing by not limiting the bombing will create a situation where we cannot have that kind of settlement.

Almost obscured in any kind of debate on national defense is the amount to be made available. I am not ashamed to say that we should try to save money wherever we can, including national defense where we can do so; \$268 million is not a trivial amount. We have debated proposals many times on the floor of the Senate in the past providing for far less than that.

Two hundred sixty eight million dollars is a tremendous amount of money. As I pointed out, it is almost as much as we appropriate for Head Start, for 678,000 young people in the entire country. It is a very large amount of money.

I think this is most appropriate in the light of the remarks made by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Long] yesterday, the majority whip, when he said that, after all, we are not dropping these bombs in populated places, that many of the bombs are being

dropped to take out some bridge or a jungle trail where we think there may be Vietcong.

This is sheer waste. I think it is perfectly proper for Congress to attempt to take appropriate measures which can save money, including the Department of Defense, and including the Air Force, to make them as efficient as possible, and recognize that this enormous amount of money, the billions and billions of dollars we make available for bombing, should be used in some kind of reasonable and sensible fashion.

The principal point I make today is that the amendment would help to arrest the self-defeating policy in Vietnam. It would also help to begin to stop us from destroying a country we are trying—and I think nobly—to save.

Let me reiterate that I do not consider myself to be a dove. Certainly my critics, if anything, have labeled me a hawk. I have supported the administration on the war. I debated the distinguished Senator from Oregon three times, once in Oregon, and twice in Wisconsin, on the subject of the war, in which I defended the administration and he opposed it.

I do not believe in the enclave theory. I believe we have military power and that we must use it. That is the name of the game. But there comes a time when we should recognize what we are doing with that military power. This is not simply a tactical decision, certainly not entirely, not the implications of it. It is a policy decision. It is a policy decision because if we say we can go on with unlimited bombing in a country we are trying to save, we must recognize that the consequences will be to destroy the possibility of having the kind of stable situation which is essential if we are going to have a peaceful, possibly independent, possibly a non-Communist—we hope—South Vietnam.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, in voting upon the amendment now before the Senate, my judgment will be resolved in favor of making certain that our men in South Vietnam shall have the full benefit and protection of the mechanical military equipment in our possession, excepting use of the nuclear bomb at this time.

In other words, I will resolve my doubts in favor of providing the moneys needed to buy the mechanical equipment which will spare some of the lives of our American boys in Vietnam.

If the amendment had come before the Senate prior to the Paris conference, at which our hopes were awakened that progress would be made towards the achievement of peace, I would join the Senator from Wisconsin in advocating the adoption of his amendment.

But, we have the sad spectacle of news coming out of the Paris peace conference, that we have deescalated but the North Vietnamese have escalated.

For 3 years, I have been listening to

arguments on the floor of the Senate, that if the United States would deescalate its military operations, North Vietnam would look favorably upon it and peace would be achieved.

The very contrary has happened.

The movement of our planes into North Vietnam has been materially reduced. We have indicated clearly our purpose to achieve a political settlement of the dispute.

However, instead of getting a favorable response from the North Vietnamese, we have provided North Vietnam with the stimulus to escalate its efforts, a stimulus to send more men in from North Vietnam against our men.

This morning, as I was coming downtown by automobile, I listened to the radio. The announcement was made that from 7,500 to 15,000 North Vietnamese are in movement toward Saigon. We have reduced our efforts. North Vietnam has increased theirs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. LAUSCHE. May I have 1 more minute?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield 1 minute to the Senator.

Mr. LAUSCHE. We can suffer that condition for a time, but I respectfully submit to my associates in the Senate that, in fairness to our men, we cannot allow the North Vietnamese to increase their attacks while we indicate, by congressional action, our purpose not to fully use the mechanical military equipment in our possession.

I want to repeat that if this amendment had come before the Senate prior to the Paris Conference, I would have voted for it, but the voice is clear from North Vietnam to every reasonable minded inhabitant of the United States: "While you deescalate we will escalate. While you reduce your supply of Air Force attacks North Vietnam will increase its supply of men, of equipment obtained from Russia and of military forces provided by the North Vietnamese."

Deescalation by the United States and escalation by North Vietnam can only lead to disaster.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I just want to add this one point, with as much emphasis as possible. In my opinion, the adoption of the amendment would undermine and stagnate, and finally destroy, the peace conference negotiations. I do not believe there is any doubt about this. This would be a clear signal that we are pulling down and eventually would be pulling out.

I do not believe we will ever make any progress at the conference table until we are more than holding our own on the battlefield. The side that is winning with arms, it will be winning at the peace table; and if we are losing in arms, we are going to be losing at the peace table.

Like it or not, we must stick to our guns and not desert our efforts while we are at the peace table. We must resort to everything that proves necessary and desirable for the maintenance of our

position. As long as we are in battle, we must not withdraw the battle weapons.

I thank the Senator for yielding.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. PASTORE. How much time is left to each side?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island has 14 minutes. The Senator from Wisconsin has 13 minutes.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, let me begin by saying that I agree thoroughly with what the Senator from Mississippi has just said. If the Senate seriously wants to knock the Paris peace negotiations in the head, it can do it on the forthcoming rollcall. I just ask any of you, as serious minded, realistic men, what would you do if you were the Hanoi negotiator and suddenly your adversary announced to the world, and voted in the U.S. Senate, that we were going to deny whatever ammunition is required to protect the men we now have fighting in Vietnam?

I think the Senate should consider this matter in all its ramifications very seriously, because I honestly believe that if we adopted this amendment we would be making one of the greatest blunders in the entire history of congressional action.

Once before, during the Civil War, they talked about having a congressional committee on the conduct of the war. This is the first time since those sorry days that Senators are seriously considering such a move again. There is not any more certain, positive, or direct way to waste lives and money and the chances of victory in any war than to have a committee of nonmilitary legislators trying to tell the military experts how to fight and when to fight, and certainly no more definite way to lose the conflict than to tell them they can shoot only so many bullets per month or drop so many bombs per month or to limit their activities to certain financial limits in terms of their military requirements. That would be a cruel stab in the back of every American serviceman in Vietnam while this war is underway.

For heaven's sake, if we want to give up in Vietnam, if we want to say we have lost, let us say so and bring out our men and get out of Vietnam entirely. But let us not adopt an act which makes 500,000 American men in uniform hostages because the Congress thinks our field commanders ought to drop only so many bombs a month or shoot only so many bullets a week to protect the lives of our fighting forces in Vietnam.

I can understand that there are those who get discouraged and have a defeatist attitude and want to give them a Communist victory in Vietnam. We always have had people in every war who are concerned about the ability of this country to win. We are always going to have some.

I can also understand those who have completely lost confidence in the John-

son-Humphrey administration to the point that they do not believe in anything they are doing; that they think they are incompetent to win the war or choose the right people or make the right decisions—even on how much they require to survive. So, in complete defeatism, they say, since we cannot immediately change the administration or those running the war, let us shut off money from them. I do not go along with that, although I think I can understand the reason why some of our colleagues feel that way.

I can also understand those people who think there is an inconsistent policy in the Johnson-Humphrey administration by its encouragement of the shipment of supplies to our enemies who are killing our boys, because all the missiles killing our boys come from Russia, and this administration is encouraging the sending of additional supplies to Russia and satellite nations in time of war.

I cannot understand such a rationale. I think it is a cruel hoax on the American public. It is a policy which has needlessly prolonged this cruel war. But because of that, I am not going to vote to make hostages of 500,000 American boys and deny them the weapons they need and the protection they deserve.

The only way they have to defend themselves against Russian missiles and Communist weapons shooting at them in Saigon and other areas of South Vietnam is to identify them, and then move in with planes and bombs to knock them out. What in the world would those who support the amendment have us do? Would they have us send our ground forces to certain death by crawling through the jungles, after they have identified the enemy missiles and launching areas to try to knock them out? So we have to do it by bombing. Of course that takes many planes and bombs and costs money but it saves a lot of American lives.

Let me point out that 25,656 sorties have been flown by B-52's dropping bombs. Only 1,711 of them have been north of the DMZ from the time we started peace talks until June 22.

It is for us to defend and support the young men whom we draft to send to Vietnam. How, in good conscience, can anybody say, "I will not take any action to help them get back home safely"?

All we are doing by the Proxmire amendment is to deny the officers charged with the responsibility of protecting and directing the activities of these men the money and weapons needed to protect them. I shudder to think what would happen in this world if this amendment were to be adopted, or to get a substantial vote, because it would be a clear-cut signal to our enemy gathered around the peace tables in Paris that they should stay tough; that they must not retreat; that they should be intransigent; that we are going to retreat and hand them a complete victory because the Senate is already shutting down on the supplies required to remain strong in Vietnam.

This is a serious vote, and I think the honor, prudence, and sound judgment of the Senate will be measured by it for all

time of history. I hope the amendment is defeated overwhelmingly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, the time to be changed to the time controlled by me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I have on my desk this morning a copy of a news release issued by the office of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE], who is the sponsor of the pending amendment, an amendment which would delete \$268 million from the appropriation for our effort in Vietnam. This \$268 million is a supplemental request which would increase the number of B-52 sorties per month to 1,800, as against the planning, in January, of 1,200 sorties a month.

The committee has gone into this item exhaustively and with extreme care and has recommended that the sum of \$268 million be included in the bill in order to increase our B-52 capability.

We are talking about capability. No one is saying at this time that we will have 1,800 sorties a month. All we are saying is that we intend to give our commanders the capability of having 1,800 sorties a month if they find it necessary in order to carry out their military tactics.

Why has this become necessary? The answer is very simple. The Senator from Wisconsin keeps saying, "The sky is the limit." The sky is not the limit. We are increasing the number of sorties from 1,200 to 1,800 for the obvious reason that the need came about because of the siege of Khesanh. Senators will remember that Khesanh was supposed to be the American Dienbienphu, in that if the North Vietnamese took us in Khesanh, we would have to pull out, as the French did at Dienbienphu.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. Was not the kind of bombing that these funds would make available what saved the situation there?

Mr. PASTORE. I agree. The French lost Dienbienphu because they did not have the necessary airpower.

Mr. MUNDT. And we did not lose Khesanh because we did have it.

Mr. PASTORE. We won Khesanh because we had the airpower.

Mr. MUNDT. Maybe some Chamber of Deputies Communist cut them out of ammunition; I do not know.

Mr. PASTORE. The idea of handicapping commanding officers who are responsible for the lives of 533,000 American boys does not make much sense to me.

We have heard much talk about killing civilians. I would remind Senators that we have not been bombing Hanoi,

but that North Vietnam has been bombing Saigon. We did not start the Tet offensive. North Vietnam did, in the latter part of January, after we had prepared for the siege of Khesanh.

In response to all the talk about bombs falling indiscriminately, let me tell the Senate where the bombs have fallen.

A Vietcong base camp. Is that hitting civilians?

Vietcong-North Vietnamese troop concentrations. Is that hitting women and children?

A bunker complex and supply and storage area. Is not that a military target?

A major line of communication transshipment point. Is that hitting civilians?

Fortifications and automatic weapons positions; a bunker system and major troop staging area; a large underground ammunition storage area and distribution point; truck parts and a storage area; a training and resupply area for a Vietcong regiment; a base camp and command center; mortar positions and elements of a North Vietnamese division; antiaircraft artillery positions; and vehicle and troop concentrations.

Are we killing women and children? Are we dropping bombs on women and children? As a matter of fact, as the Senator from South Dakota has already said, the number of bombings north of the DMZ are infinitesimal compared with the bombings of concentration points in the South.

We have had to do it. Why? Because the American boys need an umbrella of protection. Take away the Air Force from Vietnam, and what would we be compelled to do? We would be compelled to fight a guerrilla war, the way the enemy wants us to fight it.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I have only a couple of minutes remaining.

Mr. MURPHY. Two minutes.

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. MURPHY. One point, I think, has not been made. Having had some experience with four wars in my lifetime, I think I may say there has never been as great caution applied to our bombing as now. One of the things that is bothering the military more than anything else is that there are four airfields north of the 19th parallel that our boys kept out of commission, and the cessation of bombing by our aircraft has now made it possible for those runways to be rebuilt. They are being staffed and filled with new MIGs and new medium bombers; and if we continue the cessation of the bombing, and permit the enemy to rebuild and get into action, it will result in the unnecessary killing of thousands of American boys.

Mr. PASTORE. That is precisely the point. Not only that; we will demoralize our forces.

Senators keep talking about an escalation of the war. This is not escalation. This is an adjustment to meet the offensive on the part of the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong; that is all it is. It is a military strategic adjustment to protect our boys. Since January, we have deployed another 24,500 American boys.

The umbrella of protection has accordingly been increased. If we have another Khesanh, we want to make sure that our boys get out of the hole, as they did last time.

The idea that if we knock the \$268 million off this bill we will thereby deescalate the war is false. We will not be deescalating the war. I dislike to use the expression, but we will be crucifying our boys who are fighting for us there.

This is not the time or the place to begin to act like members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This is a matter that involves military tactics. No political question is involved. We are not talking, I repeat, about deescalation. What we are talking about is adjusting ourselves to a situation for which we are not responsible.

The President has said, "We will stop all bombing north of the 20th parallel. We will not bomb any industrial centers. We will not bomb Hanoi. There will only be bombing north of the DMZ, in border to break off the North Vietnamese communications and their penetrations of the South."

And the President added, "in order to prove that I am sincere, I will give up the Presidency of the United States."

What has happened since then? The negotiators have been talking about who should talk first in Paris; they have been talking about everything except peace; and they have told us, right to our teeth, "We want you to stop all bombing before we will talk about anything."

What they are actually saying is, "We want to kill your boys before you talk."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Rhode Island has expired. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield back the remainder of his time?

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I understood that the Senator from Wisconsin would take his 7 minutes and grant me a part of it.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PASTORE. And I am giving him the privilege of speaking last.

Mr. President, this is serious business. We can be as academic as we want to be. We can be as philosophical as we want to be. But that little poor boy, that American boy in a hole in Vietnam that needs a little protection, cannot be academic or philosophical. To him, it is a question of life and death. And to us the question is, What are we going to do about it?

I say to my colleagues that they may have their own ideas about Vietnam. Certainly I have. They may have their own qualms about Vietnam. Certainly I have. I said yesterday afternoon that I do not think we should have gone there in the first place. And I think that we should have gotten out when they assassinated Diem. We should have gotten out when the monks laid themselves on the ground and stopped our tanks. But we did not do it. To talk about that now is to talk about spilt milk.

What I am saying today is that we are in Vietnam. We have 533,000 American boys there. If we do not want to give them the protection they need, we should bring them home.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I point out that the Secretary of Defense told us that by June, July, and August of this year, the projected number of North Vietnamese coming down to South Vietnam to shoot our boys will be 20,000 North Vietnamese Communist soldiers per month.

How will we protect them if we do not give the Air Force the planes, bombs, the ammunition, and the authority to do it?

I cannot understand what motivates people who say that we should not be there and that perhaps we can save a couple of hundred million dollars and change the course of history. All we could do by doing that would be to increase the casualties of American boys.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, what puzzles me about the debate thus far is that the Senators who are opposed to the pending amendment have not considered all the facts. They assume that the amendment would cut back the number of B-52 bombings, or that it would limit the number of B-52 bombings to the 1968 level.

Far from it. My amendment would permit massive escalation of B-52 bombings. However, I am trying to set an upper limit to that escalation of B-52 bombings.

In 1968, this past year, we had \$3.1 billion available for air launched ordnance, primarily gravity dropped bombs.

In 1969 \$3.5 billion will be available. We should not increase that \$3.5 billion to \$3.768 billion and this is what my amendment would prevent. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] said that he would not support nuclear bombing in Vietnam. We should recognize that at present levels there is a heavy, massive bombing of Vietnam, a bombing that is far more concentrated in this little country than was the bombing in all of Europe and Asia during World War II.

We are dropping the mathematical and tactical equivalent of nuclear bombs. The bomb dropped on Hiroshima was the equivalent of 20,000 tons of TNT. Last Sunday we dropped bombs equivalent to far more than that in the vicinity of Saigon.

Of course, we should give the boys in the field what they need, and this amendment permits that. However, we should draw the line somewhere.

Mr. President, the Senator from South Dakota argued that we ought to take cognizance of what is going on at the peace conference in Paris. I think that we should also. I think that when we consider the viewpoint of Hanoi—and the Senator from South Dakota suggested that we ought to put ourselves in the position of the negotiators from Hanoi—we should consider their attitude on what is happening now in the bombing of Vietnam.

All right, let us do that.

We are not bombing above the 20th parallel. We are not bombing most of North Vietnam today, but we are bombing the country that we are trying to defend, South Vietnam, very, very heavily.

If I were a negotiator in Paris for North Vietnam, I would consider the fact that this increasingly heavy bombing of

South Vietnam is bound to have a serious and deteriorating effect upon the morale of the South Vietnamese.

Consider the effect on the morale of those people when they see literally hundreds and thousands of these large bombs rip into their homes, their villages, and their rice paddies day after day, week after week, and month after month. They see their beautiful country smashed over and over again. Surely our intention is right. We are fighting the North Vietnamese, the enemy of a free South Vietnam. Many of the South Vietnamese thank us for this. Some do not. However, certainly a vast, growing number of South Vietnamese must suffer grave doubts when they see the damage our bombing inflicts upon their country.

Many of them must be crying out as they see us blast their country, rip their homes into smithereens, and kill loyal South Vietnamese in the process.

They must increasingly wonder whether it is worth it.

I do not think the amendment is a stab in the back for our boys in Vietnam. I believe exactly the reverse.

What is the purpose of our presence in Vietnam now? The purpose, as the Vice President said the other day, is to create a political situation in which we can have constructive negotiations.

General Wheeler told the Appropriations Committee that we are not trying to kill every North Vietnamese soldier. The purpose of our military effort in Vietnam is to help create a political situation from which we can negotiate. Therefore, does it not make sense for the Senate to recognize that purpose? Does it not make sense to realize what the overall blank check B-52 bombing is doing to our political purpose in being in Vietnam?

Mr. President, I do hope that Senators in voting on the pending amendment will vote strictly on the facts and recognize that if the pending amendment is agreed to—and I am about to conclude—we are still going to increase the amount we appropriate in the regular Defense appropriation bill.

In all probability, the bill will pass the Senate in a few weeks. It is in the House now. There will be an increase of from \$3.1 billion to \$3.5 billion, mostly for gravity dropped bombs.

All that the pending amendment would do is to say, "Let us have some limit. Let us recognize in the Senate today that we do have a sense of responsibility to the people of South Vietnam. Let us not destroy the country we are trying to save."

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, when we discussed this matter in the Appropriations Committee, one point which I raised—and which I would like to submit to the Senator and to the Senate—is the question of the Tonkin Gulf joint resolution under which we are operating in that country.

Can the Senator see any other way in which the Senate can exercise any judgment in respect of what is going on in Vietnam other than by either repealing

the Tonkin Gulf joint resolution—which we know to be an impossibility and something that we would not do—or by doing something about the supplementary appropriations, such as in the present case?

Mr. PROXMIRE. The Senator is absolutely correct. The Senate can say that we are helpless. The legislative branch can do nothing. It is entirely up to the executive branch. The President can do what he wants to do no matter how much we disagree. The President has the power of the sword, and we have the power of the purse.

If we do not vote for an amendment of this kind, we are saying that we are impotent, we are helpless, and that it is entirely up to the President. We are saying that whatever the President wants to do he can do, no matter whether we disagree with him or not.

I thank the Senator.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I point out that if the pending amendment is agreed to, it will not in any way prevent us from defending our troops in a situation like Khesanh over and over again in the future.

We will provide much more money for B-52 bombers, and we were able to defend Khesanh and defend it successfully this past year with less funds for bombing. We can defend it again. We will appropriate much more money and B-52 bombers will be in action.

It is not correct to use the Khesanh argument and say that a vote for the pending amendment is a vote against the American boys.

Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time having expired, the question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senators from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY and Mr. MONDALE], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MONTOYA], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] would each vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 10, nays 79, as follows:

[No. 199 Leg.]

YEAS—10

Clark	McGovern	Proxmire
Hart	Morse	Young, Ohio
Hatfield	Nelson	
Javits	Pell	

NAYS—79

Aiken	Fong	Morton
Allott	Gore	Moss
Anderson	Griffin	Mundt
Baker	Hansen	Murphy
Bayh	Harris	Muskie
Bennett	Hartke	Pastore
Bible	Hayden	Pearson
Boggs	Hickenlooper	Percy
Brewster	Hill	Prouty
Brooke	Holland	Randolph
Burdick	Hollings	Ribicoff
Byrd, Va.	Hruska	Russell
Byrd, W. Va.	Inouye	Scott
Cannon	Jackson	Smith
Carlson	Jordan, N.C.	Sparkman
Case	Jordan, Idaho	Spong
Church	Kuchel	Stennis
Cooper	Lausche	Symington
Cotton	Long, La.	Thurmond
Curtis	Magnuson	Tower
Dirksen	Mansfield	Tydings
Dodd	McClellan	Williams, N.J.
Dominick	McGee	Williams, Del.
Eastland	McIntyre	Yarborough
Ellender	Metcalfe	Young, N. Dak.
Ervin	Miller	
Fannin	Monroney	

NOT VOTING—10

Bartlett	Long, Mo.	Smathers
Fulbright	McCarthy	Talmadge
Gruening	Mondale	
Kennedy	Montoya	

So Mr. PROXMIRE's amendment (No. 856) was rejected.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HARTKE in the chair). The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 17734) was read the third time.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement by the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT] in connection with the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR BARTLETT IN SUPPORT OF PUBLIC LAW 874 FUNDS

I urge that the Senate approve H.R. 17734, the Second Supplemental Appropriation bill, as reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Two items in this bill are of particular concern to me.

The first is an appropriation of about \$90 million which will provide full funding for the PL 874 program authorizing aid to federally impacted school districts.

The second item is \$367,000 which the Senate Committee added to offset completely the increased costs the Bureau of Indian Affairs met in providing welfare assistance to Alaska natives affected by the disastrous fishing season last summer.

Mr. President, Congress has indeed followed a tortuous path in securing the funds necessary to allow the Office of Education to pay full entitlements under the PL 874 program.

As a result of congressional action last session in the appropriation of funds and in passing House Joint Resolution 888, school

districts qualifying for PL 874 funds would have received only 80 percent of entitlements for the next fiscal year. The full extent of this cutback was not known until after H.R. 10196 was passed on November 8, 1967, and House Joint Resolution 888 was passed on December 18, 1967.

I happen to believe that the PL 874 program is a most important form of federal aid to public education. However, whether or not there is complete agreement on the value of this program, I think everyone can appreciate the budgetary difficulties faced by school districts which, expecting, when they drew up their budgets the previous spring to receive full entitlements, learned well into the new school year that they would receive only 80 percent of what they had anticipated. Speaking only for Alaska school districts which receive these funds, I know that the cutback to 80 percent of full entitlement coming as far into the school year as it did raised many fears that important programs would have to be cut back or, in some cases, teachers would have to be let go before the end of the school year.

It is for these reasons that I joined with several other senators in taking the lead to restore to the PL 874 program the necessary funds to provide for full entitlements.

Alaska is entitled to \$12,162,490 in PL 874 funds. After House Joint Resolution 888 was approved, Alaska's allocation would have been \$9,762,046, a reduction of about \$2.4 million.

In considering the Urgent Supplemental Appropriations bill last March, the Senate added the \$91 million required to match full payments to all districts. Unfortunately, the House did not include this item when it approved the Urgent Supplemental bill. The House, by a close vote, accepted a conference committee compromise providing an additional \$20 million for the PL 874 program, with the instructions that the funds would be used only to pay entitlements for students of federally employed parents living on federal reservations.

Under this compromise, Alaska would have received all but \$500,000 of its full entitlement. However, because the school districts excluded from the compromise needed their full entitlements just as much as the districts included in the compromise, I joined in the successful efforts to defeat the conference report.

Subsequently, the other body accepted the Senate's position on this question and restored the necessary funds in the Second Supplemental Appropriations bill.

Inasmuch as the Senate has already included the item in a different bill, I am confident that it will do so again when it votes on H.R. 17734.

I suspect that Congress will be faced with a similar problem next year in deciding whether or not the PL 874 program can be funded fully. I have asked the Alaska Commissioner of Education to inform those school districts which receive PL 874 funds that they may not receive full entitlement next year. Needless to say, I shall again seek the fully authorized level of appropriations for this program.

Turning to my second item, because of the disastrous fishing season in Alaska last year, welfare assistance payments to Alaska native people made by the Bureau of Indian Affairs increased \$1,050,000 from what the Bureau had estimated in its fiscal year 1968 budget. The House Appropriations Committee, which evidently had some question about the authority the Bureau of Indian Affairs had to make these payments, only provided \$683,000 for this particular need.

At my urging, the Senate Appropriations Committee added \$367,000 so this contingency would be fully covered.

I have been informed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs that the average monthly assistance per person paid Alaska natives from these funds is \$34.60, hardly an exorbitant

figure anywhere in the country, but particularly in Alaska.

Inasmuch as the BIA is charged with the responsibility for providing welfare assistance to Alaska native people, inasmuch as the payments clearly were not exorbitant, and inasmuch as it would have been impossible to predict the effects of a poor fishing season almost a year in advance, I believe that the Bureau is justified in seeking an appropriation to cover the entire deficiency.

I therefore urge the Senate to accept this amendment to H.R. 17734.

Also, I urge the Senate to accept amendments this body approved in passing the Urgent Supplemental Appropriation bill providing \$25 million for the Head Start program and an additional \$75 million for the summer employment program.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I rise in support of the pending legislation, H.R. 17734, the second supplemental appropriations bill of 1968. In this very important piece of legislation the Senate Appropriations Committee is recommending new obligational authority totaling some \$6.4 billion. As a member of that committee, it has been my pleasure to be a part of the deliberations on this bill and to serve under the very capable leadership of the distinguished chairman from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE].

In this appropriation there are provisions for three programs for which I have fought especially hard during the past few months. The first of these is a provision to provide \$91 million to pay full entitlement to local, federally affected school districts which qualify for aid under Public Law 874.

As I have noted in previous arguments for this appropriation, this \$91 million is money to which these school districts are entitled and for which they already have budgeted. In my own State of Texas, there are over 250 local school districts which qualify for this aid and depend on it to educate the children enrolled in their schools. Federally affected school districts in Texas are entitled to \$26 million in 1968, but the cutback has left them with only \$21 million—a \$5 million shortage.

Mr. President, along with many of my colleagues here in the Senate, I have worked hard and long to help develop this Government's commitment to assist financially these schools that are federally affected. During the past few months I have fought here on the Senate floor and in the Appropriations Committee to honor this Government's commitment to these schools and to provide all of the money to which they are entitled.

This is no mere question of budgeting and financing; it is a question of children and their education.

The second provision of special concern to me is the amendment adding \$25 million for our very successful Headstart program. In fiscal year 1967 Headstart was funded at a level of \$352 million. The OEO appropriation bill, passed in December of 1967, cut this level to \$327 million—a \$25 million reduction that cut 10,600 children from participation in Headstart and that forced the curtailment of many other Headstart programs across America. This amend-

ment would restore the \$25 million to Headstart, allowing the reenrollment of these thousands of needy children who had been forced out of the program.

None of our efforts to lift people from the misery and degradation of poverty have been more successful or are more worthy of our continuing support than is the Headstart program. This educational effort for the children of poverty has produced remarkable rewards all across our land. With the cooperation of my friend and colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], it was my privilege to sponsor in the Appropriations Committee this amendment to fund Headstart at its 1968 level. I am pleased that the Appropriations Committee has seen fit to agree to my amendment and to recommend that these badly needed funds be restored.

A third provision in the pending bill to which I have devoted my legislative efforts is the amendment providing \$75 million for summer jobs under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. This money can provide a significant boost, materially and spiritually, for those trapped in the stifling ghettos of America. During committee consideration of this bill, I appreciated the opportunity to work alongside Senator Javits for the inclusion of this money.

In the past 3 months the Senate has twice affirmed its commitments to all three of these important, national programs. On March 11 the Senate accepted three different floor amendments to add these funds for these programs. Along with the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], I participated in a Senate fight to obtain the full \$91 million for our federally impacted schools. On that same day I joined with the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK] and the distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] in their efforts to obtain the \$25 million for Headstart and the \$75 million for summer jobs.

It was a great disappointment to us when the House conferees were unwilling to accept the Senate amendments and chose instead to cut impacted aid entitlement to \$21 million and to eliminate entirely the added funds for Headstart and summer jobs.

Subsequent to this action, I again joined with Senator CLARK and Senator JAVITS to lead an attempt on the floor of the Senate to reject the conference report. By a vote of 54 to 24, the Senate rejected that conference report and again affirmed its stand for these three programs.

Again, however, the House conferees were immovable. As a result, the urgent supplemental appropriation of 1968 is still in conference and is effectively dead.

Today the Senate once again is presented the opportunity to approve the badly needed money for these important and worthy programs. The second supplemental appropriation of 1968, H.R. 17734, contains the three provisions for impacted aid, Headstart, and summer jobs. I urge my colleagues to accept the recommendations of the Appropriations Committee and again approve these funds.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on final passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senate I shall be very brief.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York is recognized.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the bill contains two provisions which have not been challenged and which relate to the question which has been deadlocked in conference.

Mr. President, may I have the attention of the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York will suspend until the Senate is in order. The Senate will be in order.

The Senator from New York may proceed.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the bill contains two provisions which have not been challenged, both of which have been the subject of considerable struggle between this body and the other body. I refer to the provision for summer jobs for youth, which carries \$75 million in this bill, and the provision for Headstart, which carries an added \$25 million. These matters have been deadlocked in conference for several months.

Mr. President, these items have been deadlocked since April in the conference which resulted from the urgent supplemental. The other body remained immovable. The Senate persisted in its attitude and on one occasion rejected a conference report. That conference has not been resolved. All that has happened is that it has been bypassed. Most of the items in the urgent supplemental have been taken care of either by separate supplemental appropriation or in this supplemental bill.

The Committee on Appropriations has sustained the attitude of the Senate with respect to the summer job question and Headstart by including the items in this bill.

One other item that was tied up in this way was the item for impacted school area. That item is found at page 20 of this bill in the full amount of 100 percent allowable for the impacted school area plan. Indeed, that is more than we did last year when we provided an allowability of 90 percent.

I am satisfied school districts need this support and I have not challenged that item although I did raise the question strongly in committee. I point out that the Members of the House of Representatives very easily voted themselves this \$90 million and paid no attention again, because the leadership there did not raise it and nobody else did, to the matter of summer jobs for youth and the Headstart program, a total package of \$100 million.

Mr. President, the point of my speaking now is that as this matter goes into conference again these facts should be borne in mind. I would say to the conferees I hope that in the very least some result can be accomplished; and I feel it my duty to oppose any conference report that does not accomplish that. The least that should be accomplished is that some

result should be obtained from these two items or, at the least, the House should vote on it. Members of the House of Representatives should be required to record themselves on these two items, as they took care of themselves—and I use that expression advisedly—to the tune of \$90 million for impacted area aid, doing better than they did in 1967 notwithstanding the big economy wave.

In every major city in the country, including New York, there have been material cut downs in summer employment.

They have come about through the length of time the young people are to be employed. They have come about through reduction in the payment per hour. It just happened in the city of New York. The most we were trying to accomplish by the \$75 million was at least to bring ourselves abreast of the same program we had in 1967, with such additions as time allows us. In some respects, we have been frustrated in this. The least we can do—and we saw the success of it last year—is to give the municipalities a chance to give their young people some employment.

Incidentally, this involves in every case a material contribution by the municipality itself. The purpose of my speaking now is really to address myself to the conferees, and point out the grave seriousness of the situation and the fact that the other body is also faced with three situations. It resolved one, entirely to please itself—to wit, the matter of the impacted school areas and, I will say also, to please many Senators. But that is a fact. It is taken care of better than in 1967. But, again, I fear that we will again face—I hope and pray that we do not, because the facts certainly demand that we should not—a deadlocked situation on the other two items.

I urge the conferees—I know the conferees will—to take seriously the actions of the Senate and the conference action on the Appropriations Committee, and consider the seriousness of what is involved and to insist upon it being given at least equal treatment in terms of consideration with what has been done in the impacted school area field and, at the very least, to be sure that Members must record themselves on so critical a matter which, in my judgment, will, if not worked out in conference, with some allowance for summer jobs, and Headstart, have most serious repercussions in the summer of 1968.

I speak at this time because I do not want it to be said that we did not understand our duty here, and that what had to be said was not said in respect of the context of the bill. It is one of the most shortsighted performances I have seen in a long time. I do not exculpate the administration here, which has monkeyed around with a lot of the figures on the subject—which one great newspaper in New York saw through and exploded editorially—and which has not sent up any budget request for this particular item but which has tried to cut and trim on various programs trying to piece together the appearance of—

Mr. PASTORE. Will the Senator from New York yield at that point?

Mr. JAVITS. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PASTORE. I am afraid that the distinguished Senator from New York is being just a little unfair here. After all, he was a conferee on the other supplemental. Meeting after meeting was held. Not one single Republican supported him from the House. This idea of throwing it at the threshold of the President of the United States is unfair.

He knows pretty much that I am responsible for this money getting into the particular bill. When I go to conference, I know my duty, and I will perform it. But the idea of making a political question here, the Senator from New York is going to lose me, if he keeps it up.

Mr. JAVITS. Let me say to the Senator from Rhode Island that I had no idea of injecting any political question here, but it is a fact that the House conferees said repeatedly that if there were any budget estimate sent up on this thing, they would act upon it affirmatively. We did our utmost to induce the Government departments to make their own presentation, as they did last year, on that section of the special request for \$75 million.

I submit to the Senator from Rhode Island that the way this is pieced together, it gives the appearance that the same number of slots were being provided for in 1968 as were being provided in 1967.

Mr. PASTORE. The fact still remains that we do not have a budget request now and we are up against the same situation. We will have the same trouble. I would hope that he would admonish his colleagues on the other side to go along, because that will make my job easy. If he can get the Republicans to go along, I will get him one or two Democrats to put it over.

Mr. JAVITS. I will do my utmost to do that. It did not always work out. The last time that happened between House and Senate, it was, I think, an impossible condition. I think the Senator knows that I am not partisan. It is very much out of character for me ever to be partisan about these matters. The administration is not going to stand or fall on what it does in this particular instance. But the facts are the facts. The facts are that the administration in 1967 did ask for \$75 million, and that this is a critical matter to cities and was so recognized by the Kerner Commission. We have had no similar request, indeed, no particular help, from the administration in 1968.

I repeat, the administration will not make or break on this particular issue. It is a fact. It is a fact that there was no support from the Republican members of the conference, any more than from the Democrats. So, if that is politics, make the most of it. That is a fact. That I deplore. But it is a terrible fact, in view of the exigencies, and I think I am speaking to it because I know that without the Senator from Rhode Island, it would not be in this bill.

Again, if that is a political fact for the administration, that is fine. If the Senator from Rhode Island had not been with me, these provisions would not be in this

bill and this thing would have been lost in committee. I am the first to say so. Other men of good will on the Democratic side feel that this is the right thing to do.

What I am trying to point out to the Senate are the dreadful exigencies involved. I am supposed to know something about life in the cities. I have said on this floor many times that a \$200 million package would give us at least something of an insurance policy with respect to tranquility in the cities. That would include summer jobs and Head Start. That would be \$100 million. It would include rat control, and money for starvation where there is such malnutrition as to be starvation. That is what this is all about. It is almost inconceivable to me that we cannot, in an exercise of reasonable statesmanship, get that much from the Congress which, in my judgment—and I say I think I should know—will go a very long way toward dealing with what really is a nettling problem in the cities which demagogues and others who do not wish us any good pick up and use as incendiary material for arguments to point up injustice, move people to anger and to feel that there is no hope for them coming from their Government, which results in riots. I have said this a dozen times, and consider it my duty to say it again before I sit down.

I wish to say that there will be no more indefatigable, devoted, convinced advocate of the effort to do something about this than the Senator from Rhode Island.

I thank my colleague.

Mr. MONROE. Mr. President, I sincerely hope that no other amendments will be added to the matter affecting aid for impacted school districts in the United States.

Let me encourage Senators, with all the earnestness at my command, that the item for federally impacted school districts must be funded to its full entitlement. I do not need to remind the Senate of the vital concern which has been shown to every man here by leaders in education in their State concerning these funds.

We are talking about contracts here, contracts with the school districts of all our States to provide them with the money that has been promised in order to assist in the education of their children. Those particularly and directly affected are those children of our servicemen who are constantly employed in the defense and safety of our country.

If the House had not added the almost \$10 million to this bill, many of our school districts and states would have been woefully underfunded. In Oklahoma it would have meant a loss of \$2.2 million. To realize the significance of this on a local basis, it would mean that Midwest City, which takes care of the Oklahoma City Air Materiel Command, would lose \$334,000. In Lawton, Okla., the reduction amounts to approximately \$345,000 and would seriously curtail a 9-month school program. In southwestern Oklahoma, which has seven school districts serving four military installations, the loss would have amounted to \$474,792.

We are simply not living up to our contract with the school districts unless we

give them their full entitlement. I strongly urge you to make every effort to have this bill so reflect our concern for the children of our States. It would be inequitable for us not to pay our fair share. Our military-based children have a right to the full resources available through education facilities properly funded, and I believe that it is our job to make the money available.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a list of the amounts that would be available to the 387 applicants in Oklahoma.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

387 applicants in Oklahoma, for a total of \$2,205,598

Lawton	\$345,661
Altus	83,895
Burns Flat	68,702
Anadarko	15,593
Total	513,851

Tulsa	154,503
McAlester	27,014
Muskogee	20,360
Total	201,877

Oklahoma City	257,085
Midwest City	328,450
Enid	46,088
Moore	41,151
Putnam City	40,074
Norman	37,544
Choctaw	31,210
Crooked Oak	21,485
Total	803,087

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I shall vote against the pending appropriation bill. I do it with heavy heart, for there is much in this bill of which I, of course, enthusiastically approve—appropriations for Agriculture, for the District of Columbia, Interior, Labor, and HEW, and some other items.

The Senate very well knows that for years I have held the view that we cannot justify appropriating money to kill American boys in Vietnam. We are going to keep right on killing them, in my judgment, and I am afraid in increasing numbers, as long as we appropriate money to kill them. I deny that these funds "support" our troops. They only assure that the war will continue and the deaths will continue.

As the Senate knows, I have argued many times for the exercise of the check of the purse strings provided for in the Constitution. Until we start denying the administration the money with which to kill American boys in Vietnam, we are going to keep right on killing them. As long as the war continues, we also run the danger of extending the war into the holocaust of a third world war in which the casualties would be infinitely greater.

Of course, the argument that is made is that "If you do not vote the money, you are letting down the boys in Vietnam." Of course, that is completely contrary to fact. If we do not vote the money this afternoon, it will be months before it would really be needed for those boys in Vietnam. With that exercise of the check of the purse strings, we will have those

months to get them out. That is what we ought to do—get them out of there. Exercise the check of the purse strings, and there will be forced upon the administration a change in its war policy in Asia.

Why did the constitutional fathers write that check into the Constitution? To enable the Congress to do it under the check and balance system. The President has the right to veto. If we cannot produce the votes to override the veto, then his point of view will prevail.

As important as are other sections of the bill, I believe the question of our foreign policy pales—all other issues into insignificance. We must stop the killing. We have already killed over 25,000 of our boys there. We have wounded seriously three to four times that number. There is a great danger that the peace overtures will come to naught. I think there is a danger, if they come to naught in Paris, that there will be the great temptation to expand the war at an escalating rate, producing more and more deaths.

As far as world opinion is concerned, I think the record is perfectly clear that we are losing world support week by week. We are becoming an isolated Nation in the world, because so many millions in the world are becoming frightened by the fruits of our foreign policy in Asia. They are beginning to wonder about U.S. policy everywhere.

To continue to vote money as we are voting on this bill will result in expanding our military policies around the world. We are moving at a rapid rate toward the building of an American military lifeline around the world that is bound to involve us in wars, and eventually is bound to crumble. It is bound, with the passage of time, to be destroyed. It may take decades, but I do not think it will take that long. I believe that if the United States continues its foreign policy we will become a half-rate country in less than half a century.

Mr. President, I know most politicians are thinking of the next election. It might be well if I thought more about it. But if thinking about it should dictate to me that I must change my course on foreign policy, I would not think of changing that course, because I am perfectly willing to let history be the judge. I do not, by any vote of mine, intend to put any of this blood on my hands. I think the probabilities of the Paris peace overtures failing are very, very great, because when all of the semantics of our negotiators in Paris are stripped from the American position, the ultimate of our proposal to North Vietnam is, "You stop sending men into South Vietnam, and we will stop bombing North Vietnam." And our Government is seeking to give the American people the impression that that is an equitable proposal.

Of course, that is completely unacceptable to the enemy, and we ought to understand why it is completely unacceptable to the enemy. In essence, what we are saying is, "If you will stop your infiltrating, then we will stop our bombing of you"—as far as the North Vietnamese are concerned—"which means you must abandon the Vietcong."

Of course, they are not going to do that. We are going to discover that most world opinion recognizes that they should not do that. Most world opinion recognizes what millions of Americans do not seem yet to have comprehended, and that is that we are supporting a tyrannical clique in Vietnam, most of whom were officers in the French military establishment when France ruled all of Indochina.

Of course, the Vietcong, and in fact many of the South Vietnamese who live under the tyranny of this junta for which we are killing American boys, know it also. Those quislings participated in the killing of thousands of their fellow countrymen, and now it is the United States for whom they work.

So of course the North Vietnamese are not going to accept that suggestion of the United States. They are not going to agree to leave the fate of the Vietcong to the tender mercies of the United States. All we are doing is building up more and more opposition to us in many parts of the world.

I have no right to criticize, and I never have in the 4 years of the historic debate in which I have been engaged, without suggesting what I think is an affirmative, constructive substitute proposal for what we have been doing.

DIRECTION WE SHOULD TAKE

I was filled with great elation on March 31 of this year, when, in that speech for the first time, the President moved in the direction of the position that the Senator from Alaska and I have taken from the very beginning of our opposition to this war, 4 years ago.

From the beginning, we have pleaded for deescalation. From the beginning, we have pleaded for the substitution of the military program of General Ridgeway and General Gavin, and for the recommendations of the authorities who appeared before the Committee on Foreign Relations urging deescalation, urging that we maintain just those defense positions that we could hold without escalating, which would stop most of the killing. For they contend, and I think there is no question about the verification of their proposal as being militarily sound, that we could set up those holding areas and stop the escalation and the enemy could not penetrate.

The second thing we have proposed from the beginning, from 4 years ago, has been multilateral settlement of the confrontation in Southeast Asia. We have proposed trying to reconvene the foreign ministers of SEATO, not to enlarge this war but to settle it. We have proposed trying to get the Geneva Conference reestablished and expanded in membership, to where we would have, not an International Control Commission of just three nations—India, Poland, and Canada—but at least five and possibly seven, bringing in the great powers such as the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and France.

Then we proposed that the United States should also try to get the matter put before the United Nations Security Council, accepting the jurisdiction of the Security Council—a point that the majority leader has made over and over

again. We have got to be willing to bind ourselves to the jurisdiction of the Security Council; and if they turn it down, then of the General Assembly. I do not think the General Assembly would refuse jurisdiction.

We have never, from the very beginning of this controversy, sent a meaningful resolution to the United Nations. As I once heard the majority leader point out, all we have done was send up a piece of paper with some writing on it.

No resolution asking the U.N. to take jurisdiction will be effective, Mr. President, unless the country offering the resolution is willing to bind itself to jurisdictional takeover by international bodies or tribunals such as those I have mentioned, and abides by the results thereof, provided that whatever body takes over jurisdiction, will carry out its commitment to enforce a peace and, second, will undertake to lead the parties to a fair and equitable settlement. That has been my purpose, Mr. President, from the very beginning.

But now let us assume—and I close with this point—that it will not work. That suggestion is all we have been able to get from this administration, although I must say, in fairness to the President of the United States, in the conferences in which I have been involved with him, he has displayed a very open mind with regard to the matter. He has repeatedly stated, "Well, I am told it will not work."

My answer to him has always been, "But, Mr. President, you will never know until you try." And we have never submitted a resolution in which we make the pledge that the Senator from Alaska and I have pleaded for these 4 long years, Mr. President.

In fairness to him, I also point out that in his speech of March 31, he called upon the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, in their capacities as cochairman of the Geneva conference and as permanent members of the Security Council "to do all they can" to move toward multilateral steps.

But as the major belligerent, we are the country that must do by far the most, if there is to be any multilateral jurisdiction leading to an end of the war.

But assuming they are not willing to take jurisdiction, what shall our course be then? Our course then, as I have stated so many times in this historic debate, Mr. President, should be to give the world 6 months' notice, and fall back immediately to positions we can hold without escalating, to proceed immediately to stop the escalation that is killing so many of our boys, and hold those positions, preparing for an orderly withdrawal. That will give us the time necessary to evacuate our hirelings, because of the probability of their being massacred the moment we withdraw our bayonets. One of the ugly realities of the situation is the fact that once we start withdrawing American bayonets over there, and leave unprotected the group we have been supporting, they will never be acceptable to the people, and they are going to be massacred; we have a moral obligation to seek to evacuate them during that period of 6 months.

Then, at the end of that 6 months, we must face up to the reality that we cannot win a peace in Vietnam, only military victories; and military victories will never give us peace. We may force a surrender, but that will not give us peace; it will only give us decades of further trouble in Asia, as the Asians dig in, with further hatred of the United States, until finally, in the decades ahead, they drive us out.

I believe that is as true today, applying now to the United States, as it was true at the time of Tehran, when Franklin Roosevelt warned the French against trying to stay in Indochina on a military basis. He urged France to join in his proposal for an international trusteeship for all of Indochina that would set up a system of economic betterment for the masses of the people and a literacy program, for through economic betterment and literacy men can be made free. They will never be made free by massive destruction. They will never be made free by war. There will only be more subjugation and more strife.

We ought to recognize, before it is too late, that war must be no more, that we have got to stop supporting war.

Mr. President, I shall vote against this appropriation bill today because of the money provided in it—more than \$3½ billion—to continue a war that ought to be stopped now. We must stop killing not only American boys, but other human beings as well, each one of whom, even though they might hold a political philosophy which I detest as much as it is detested by any of my colleagues in the Senate—the philosophy of communism—nevertheless, is also a child of God. If we are to pay due reverence to the Almighty, it is time for us in America to start practicing the moral tenets that we claim to support as a religious people, for they are also the only practical tenets of a long term foreign policy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I wish to extend my most sincere thanks to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], to the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], and all those on the Appropriations Committee who had a part in responding favorably to my request that \$32 million be added to the second supplemental appropriation bill (H.R. 17734) to provide funds for food services for children.

This sum will implement Public Law 90-302, signed into law on May 8, 1968, which authorized funds for Federal assistance to the States to enable them to operate food programs in child care institutions both for preschoolers and for

schoolage children on a year-round basis, or during the summer months.

This money is greatly needed and will be used to improve nutrition in programs for children in low-income families, children in areas with high concentrations of working mothers, and day-care centers for handicapped children.

The statistics dramatically underscore the need for this program. In March 1965, 4.5 million children under the age of 6 had working mothers, mothers of almost 6.5 million more children between the ages of 6 and 11 held jobs, 725,000 children under 6 were in families with less than \$5,000 annual income, almost 1 million more children in these lower income families were in the age group 6 through 11.

Where mothers must work to supplement meager incomes or are heads of households, the need for nutritionally sound food programs for day care centers is most acute. In addition, where the school lunch or breakfast is the only nutritional meal the school-age youngster can look forward to, food service programs must be instituted to fully utilize the school lunch facilities in the summer months. Recent congressional action has authorized the establishment of day care centers. The new food programs must parallel this effort.

As a condition of assistance, meal standards similar to those required by the school lunch and breakfast programs will be followed. In cases of severe need, the funds can be used to pay up to 80 percent of the operating costs of the program. The funds will be distributed to the States by a formula established by the ratio of children in families with incomes under \$3,000 to the total number of children in the State.

The funds will be used in a wide variety of situations. For example, many summer programs may run for 40 days, school term programs may last about 160 days, and full year programs will generally run for 260 days. However, with the funds requested, we could significantly aid the nutrition of at least 750,000 children.

The country will be the stronger for this action by the committee, and I hope you will be persuasive with the conferees from the other body.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senate, there will be a short colloquy here with reference to an item. It should take 3 or 4 minutes. And after that we will be ready for a vote.

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, I call to the attention of the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island an item contained in the bill which is of interest and concern to the distinguished Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] and the distinguished Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER].

The item has to do with a supplemental appropriation for air pollution and the Public Health Service. The item was called to my attention after third reading this afternoon. It is of some concern to me for reasons that I will try to state very briefly.

The item is for \$8 million for research into the effects on health of oxides of sulfur. Last year's Air Quality Act of 1967—which represented I think an important, recent departure in the fight on air pollution—included as a key provision a stepped-up program of research designed to roll back the technological limitation which at the present time makes it difficult to control some of the most serious pollutants.

One of the most serious air pollutants is the oxides of sulfur. This problem is of concern to the distinguished Senator from West Virginia because it involves coal. It is of concern to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky for the same reason. But it is of concern to all of us because this is one pollutant which we have not yet found the technological means to control effectively.

It is this pollutant which has been responsible for deaths from air pollution incidents in the little town of Donora, Pa., and in New York City.

As part of last year's act, we thought it was terribly important to include authorization for a stepped-up program of research aimed at pollutants of this seriousness.

I understand, of course, the reasons why this item was deleted. It is in a sense a new effort, and as we search for means to bring the budget within the limitations which we have imposed, it is natural to focus our attention upon these new programs.

May I say, recognizing that third reading has come and gone, that my purpose in raising the point now is in connection with the HEW appropriations bill which is today, I understand, pending on the floor of the House and will come before our Appropriations Committee soon for consideration.

I hope that by stressing the importance of this point to our colleagues on the floor this afternoon, we might focus the committee's attention on it more effectively as they consider the HEW appropriation bill.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I suggest that in addition, the Senator from Maine and the Senator from West Virginia should write a letter to the Honorable LISTER HILL, the chairman of the subcommittee. The committee is now holding hearings. I understand that they will be ready for a markup of the bill within 2 or 3 days.

I think that it would be an excellent idea to spell this matter out in the letter and ask that it be included in the bill. I suggest further that if the Senators wish to appear before the committee, they might ask for an invitation, and I think that they will accomplish their purpose.

Mr. MUSKIE. I thank the Senator. We will undertake to do that.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, I noted in connection with the requests for funds for the Public Health Service in this bill, that the House Appropriations Committee stated, due to the fact that the fiscal year is so near to an end, that

the committee will consider the need for a program expansion in connection with the regular Health, Education, and Welfare appropriations bill for 1969.

I think that we do have to confront the fact that the House committee cut approximately \$20 million from the bill. About 75 percent of that \$20 million would be applied to research and development activities connected with the Air Quality Act, with particular emphasis on pollution from fuels combustion and vehicles.

The requested funds would give us an improved and a very necessary program for the prevention and control of polluted air. Certainly \$8 million is a valid request.

I do know that the members of the Committee on Public Works and of the Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, chaired by the able Senator from Maine, [Mr. MUSKIE] are very conscious of their responsibility to the Senate and their responsibility to the American people concerning this problem of the cleansing of air, which is so vital to the health and welfare of our society.

My colleague, the able Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. COOPER] is knowledgeable on this point. I do not wish to detain the Senate, but perhaps the Senator from Kentucky could add something to the debate at this point. I am not suggesting that he speak if he does not care to do so. However, the Senator and I have discussed the matter before.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I do not want to detain the Senate. I join with the Senators from West Virginia and Maine in emphasizing the necessity of appropriations if any progress is to be made at all in the control of air pollution. It is one field in which, as the Senator from Maine and the Senator from West Virginia have noted, we have not as yet been able to define and find methods by which to eliminate the pollution of air by certain types of fuels, chiefly coal fuels.

This must be accomplished before any real progress can be made in this field.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the congressional committees agree that it would take an initial appropriation of \$8 million to make a start toward getting the equipment with which to perform the kinds of testing that must be performed.

As has been said, the House said with respect to this matter that because it is so near to July 1st, it would be useless to provide these funds in the pending bill.

They did say, however, that they would take the matter into account in the bill for 1969. Whether by oversight or otherwise, they have not done so. Unless this is done on the floor today, the last place in which it can be done is in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

I will not go further into the matter except to say that the distinguished Senator from Maine who, I think, initiated this program of air quality control which has been implemented in the committee chaired by the Senator from West Virginia, would agree that no progress can be made in this field unless the funds are provided with which to find a method by which sulfur oxide can be eliminated.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, the House has considered the item in the supplemental bill. Had it been brought to my attention, I would have recommended to my committee that they restore it and bring the matter back to conference. However, facing the facts of life as they are, I think we would have been in a less strategic position had I done that than if we were to bring it up in the regular bill.

The reason I say that is that the supplemental deficiency bill is intended only for emergency measures. Further if we are going to adjourn, as I hope, by August 3, we have 1 more month remaining. The regular appropriations bill is coming up. We will have a chance to obtain the money in the regular appropriations bill. We will have a much better chance then because there is a resentment on the part of those in the House, and I am afraid even on the part of members of the Senate subcommittee, to having the Senate subcommittee usurp their powers.

They would rather pass on these matters themselves, and I believe they have a reasonable reason for it. Personally, I would rather have them do it. I believe if the Senator sends the letter I suggested to Senator HILL and the latter considers the matter, and the interested Senators appear before his committee and urge it upon the committee, that procedure would have a better chance of succeeding than by attempting to restore it on the floor of the Senate. For that reason, I do not believe the Senator has lost anything by not having tried to restore it on the floor of the Senate.

Do I make my position clear?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank my distinguished colleague for indicating an appropriate method by which he believes we can bring this matter to the attention of the Appropriations Committee and we will do as he has suggested. The letter will be written and the appearances will be made before the committee.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I am the ranking minority member of the subcommittee to which the Senator will be writing. I have heard the colloquy. I can assure the Senator that I will call the matter to Senator Hill's attention and that we will give it every sympathetic consideration.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank the Senator from New York.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from New Mexico

[Mr. MONTOYA], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 87, nays 2, as follows:

[No. 200 Leg.]

YEAS—87

Aiken	Gore	Mondale
Allott	Griffin	Monroney
Anderson	Hansen	Morton
Baker	Harris	Moss
Bayh	Hart	Mundt
Bennett	Hartke	Murphy
Bible	Hatfield	Muskie
Boggs	Hayden	Pastore
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Pearson
Brooke	Hill	Pell
Burdick	Holland	Percy
Byrd, Va.	Hollings	Prouty
Byrd, W. Va.	Hruska	Proxmire
Cannon	Inouye	Randolph
Carlson	Jackson	Ribicoff
Case	Javits	Scott
Church	Jordan, N.C.	Smith
Clark	Jordan, Idaho	Sparkman
Cooper	Kuchel	Spong
Cotton	Lausche	Stennis
Curtis	Long, La.	Symington
Dirksen	Magnuson	Thurmond
Dodd	Mansfield	Tower
Dominick	McClellan	Tydings
Eastland	McGee	Williams, N.J.
Ellender	McGovern	Williams, Del.
Ervin	McIntyre	Yarborough
Fannin	Metcalf	Young, N. Dak.
Fong	Miller	Young, Ohio

NAYS—2

Morse

Nelson

NOT VOTING—10

Bartlett	Long, Mo.	Smathers
Fulbright	McCarthy	Talmadge
Gruening	Montoya	
Kennedy	Russell	

So the bill (H.R. 17734) was passed.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer (Mr. HARTKE in the chair) appointed Mr. PASTORE, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, and Mrs. SMITH conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to commend the Senator from [Mr. PASTORE] for the exemplary manner in which he handled the supplemental appropriations bill. Its near unanimous adoption by the Senate speaks abundantly for the strong advocacy he applied; advocacy that has characterized his many outstanding contributions.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the ranking minority member of the subcommittee also joined his strong support to this measure and we are grateful. We are grateful also for the contribution of the Senator from Wis-

consin [Mr. PROXMIRE]. His strong and sincere views are always welcomed.

The Senate may be proud of its swift action in disposing of this measure that provides badly needed additional funds.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY HEALTH CENTERS AND COMMUNITY PHARMACIES

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, a constituent of mine, Mr. Gordon H. Johnston, registered pharmacist, Joliet, Ill., has sent me a copy of the Pharmacy News, April-May 1968 issue, published especially for community pharmacies by the Smith, Kline & French Laboratories of Philadelphia, Pa. In this pamphlet the subject matter pertains to the Office of Economic Opportunity health centers and community pharmacies. The four subjects are: First, "The OEO Wants You"—community pharmacy involvement; second, "Beckley, W. Va.: Where OEO Said 'No'"; third, "Dilemma in Denver"; and, fourth, "OEO Is Here To Stay, So."

Since these subject matters are of current interest in several aspects of congressional study, I ask unanimous consent that these four articles be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OEO WANTS YOU

(NOTE.—A Washington official discusses new OEO guideline which invites community pharmacy's involvement.)

A memorandum distributed last October by the Office of Economic Opportunity called the attention of project directors at OEO-supported neighborhood health centers to an important new guideline.

In one sentence, the directive from Washington opened wide the door for community pharmacy's participation in neighborhood health care programs.

The OEO guideline stated:

"Interested professional associations must be consulted, and every effort made to establish a close working relationship with professional health personnel who are or will be serving the target neighborhood."

The memorandum further explained that representatives of local pharmacists or their associations are "certainly to be included" among health professionals serving as members of advisory boards which are consulted on OEO's health care projects.

Several weeks ago, Pharmacy News sent a reporter to Washington to ask OEO's Assistant Director for Health Affairs if community pharmacists are taking advantage of the opportunities opened to them. Joseph T. English, a personable 34-year-old M.D. who also serves as Senior Psychiatric Consultant to the Peace Corps, was eager to talk about the topic.

"Guidelines and memoranda from Washington can only do so much," Dr. English told PN. "How much is accomplished will depend on the pharmacists themselves. I think it is encouraging that national pharmacy organizations now are stressing the importance of local associations getting involved in neighborhood health care planning and that many community pharmacy groups are responding."

Dr. English said he feels that much of community pharmacy's concern about the long-range implications of OEO health centers developed during what he calls "the first two demonstration phases" when OEO programs like those in Denver and Boston were launched.

"At that time we didn't have a guideline making it mandatory for the project directors to consult with medical and pharmacy representatives during the planning stages," Dr. English pointed out. "But things have changed now. Experience has shown that it is useful for local pharmacists to sit on the professional advisory boards, if such exist. Today's major problem may be one of communication—making pharmacists aware that there is an important role for them in implementing the new philosophy of health care that is sweeping the country."

Dr. English coupled a compliment with a challenge in reflecting on community pharmacy's past and future in neighborhood health care.

"I think it's commendable that, in many cases, the community pharmacist was the one health professional who didn't move out when the neighborhood began to become poorer," he said. "His pharmacy remained in place as the familiar, well-respected, and accessible health facility—and I think this is all the more reason to do everything possible to keep him there."

"However, we cannot support him simply for his own sake, but for what his total contribution to the area's health care needs can be," Dr. English quickly added. "We cannot be expected to sacrifice high quality health care for any group that is not up to acceptable standards. We could not fund a program like that. We can only fund programs which guarantee the high quality, continuing health services that are needed to solve today's problems."

Recent amendments to the Economic Opportunity Act direct the administrator of the Small Business Administration to put particular emphasis on the preservation or establishment of small business concerns located in urban or rural areas with high proportions of unemployed or low income individuals. In such areas, community pharmacists now appear eligible to apply for Federal loans to upgrade their businesses to the higher standards sought in distressed neighborhoods.

"If community pharmacists approach the new neighborhood health care programs in a constructive way," Dr. English said, "it could really open the door to a much larger practice for them."

At this point, *PN* asked Dr. English about OEO's position on vendor programs under which community pharmacists supply pharmaceutical services to patients of neighborhood health centers. He replied that OEO guidelines will give the green light to such an arrangement if pharmacists can propose a plan that complies with the broad OEO criteria and wins the approval of community and professional advisory groups operating the center with an OEO grant.

"Our guidelines simply state that drugs may be provided through a pharmacy within the center, through the participation of community pharmacists, or through any other method which meets the criteria of reasonable cost, accessibility, continuity, guarantees of quality, and takes into consideration the needs and preferences of the people who are to be served," Dr. English explained.

Dr. English stressed that Title XIX patients treated at neighborhood health centers have the right to take prescriptions to pharmacies of their choice and, in this way, community pharmacies now share in OEO health programs. Directors of neighborhood health centers have been instructed to advise patients to this right.

When *PN* asked if OEO has found an on-site pharmacy more economical to operate than a vendor program, or vice versa, Dr. English answered:

"We haven't had enough experience to make a judgment on that question. But we don't want to measure everything in dollars and cents. We aren't obligated to run the cheapest program—but one which will serve

the people best. If individuals in an area feel they are served better by getting their prescriptions filled at local pharmacies—then certainly this is a consideration that can't be ignored."

OEO is looking for new, different, and better ways of accomplishing its goals, including continuing quality health care for the poor, Dr. English told *PN*.

Then he added:

"I think there are great opportunities for community pharmacy to help us do this."

BECKLEY: WHERE OEO SAID "No"

Last January 19, the New River Pharmaceutical Association successfully negotiated a choice-of-vendor contract with the new OEO health center in Beckley, West Virginia.

The contract made headlines in national and state professional publications. Around the country, concerned RPh's—worried about the competitive impact from on-site pharmacies at the Federally supported centers—hoped that the West Virginia breakthrough foretold of a thaw in chilled relations between community pharmacy and OEO's rapidly expanding health care programs.

The agreement would permit OEO patients to have their prescriptions filled at more than 20 pharmacies in a four-county area surrounding Beckley. Pharmacists would be reimbursed on the same markup basis as that used for state welfare Rx's. In Beckley, negotiators were content with terms of the contract.

But a funny thing happened while everyone was en route to his favorite pharmacy...

OEO administrators in Washington quickly served notice that the contract would not be approved. According to New River Pharmaceutical Association spokesman, OEO contended the contract lacked guarantees of "quality control... medication record-keeping... and retrieval." While NRPhA pondered about the setback, officials at the OEO health center—caught with thousands of patients and no pharmacy—hurriedly worked out another plan under which the Beckley Appalachian Regional Hospital would provide pharmaceutical services for an interim 90-day period.

Disheartened—but still hopeful—NRPhA leaders told *Pharmacy News* that another attempt will be made to develop a vendor plan acceptable to OEO. Regardless of what happens now, the New River group's experience can be enlightening to other associations interested in wooing pharmaceutical services away from OEO health centers.

ADMINISTRATIVE POTPOURRI

An OEO health center's administrative structure can be complex, and contractual chickens should not be counted until they are safely across the organizational superhighway.

For example, OEO's grant of nearly \$1 million in Federal funds for Beckley was made to (1) the Raleigh County Community Action Association, Inc., a nonprofit local group which, in turn, consigned money to (2) the Mountaineer Family Health Plan to operate (3) the Family Health Center for OEO. The Raleigh County CAA has a director; the Mountaineer FHP is run by a board of directors; and the Family Health Center is administered by a medical director.

Meanwhile, back in Washington...

The Director of the Office of Health Services, Community Action Program (OEO), maintains two teams of Program Analysts who review programs developed at the local level—and recommend approval or veto.

The New River Pharmaceutical Association negotiated its ill-fated vendor contract with the Mountaineer Family Health Plan's board of directors—the Beckley-based overseers for the OEO's health center. The board includes representatives of all the health professions. Pharmacy is represented by Isadore R. Wein, R.Ph., of Beckley.

MFHP Administrator Jack McVey, when asked by *Pharmacy News* if he feels the second attempt to negotiate a contract with the New River pharmacists will be successful, replied: "That can't be answered until we've seen the final plan. What we can be sure of, however, is that any proposal finally worked out will have technical assistance from OEO along the way and will be given a fair and objective review."

WHAT WASHINGTON WANTS

Donald Pugliese, staff director at OEO's Office for Health Affairs in Washington, spoke frankly as he told *PN* why the Beckley contract did not measure up to the Federal agency's standards.

"The proposal was completely inadequate in terms of what we're trying to accomplish in our community health care programs," Mr. Pugliese explained. "The proposed plan involved nothing more than the supplying of pharmaceuticals—and a commitment to dispense them on a generic name basis whenever possible. What OEO wants to see is a comprehensive plan for a complete range of pharmaceutical services, as well as some evidence of community involvement and the ability to carry out such a plan."

Pugliese said OEO's analysts study each proposed pharmacy vendor program to determine if it spells out how community pharmacists will set up and deliver such important services as medication record-keeping, patient counseling, community health and drug education programs, pharmacy-physician liaison, and dispensing of quality drugs at reasonable prices... "all in a context that respects the needs and preferences of the people served."

At the OEO health center in Beckley, Medical Director Sherl J. Winter, M.D., told *PN* that he was "caught in the middle" in the sequence of events as his clinic faced a February 1 deadline in contracting for pharmacy services. Since the health center lacked an on-site pharmacy, Dr. Winter either had to go for the vendor arrangement proposed by the New River pharmacists or dispense through the Beckley Appalachian Regional Hospital's pharmacy.

"It was recommended that we needed more than just the hospital pharmacy for our services," Dr. Winter pointed out. "The hospital pharmacy closes at five p.m. on weekdays, at one p.m. on Saturdays, and is shut Sundays and holidays. We felt the patients should have some other source, such as community pharmacies, for prescription filling."

Dr. Winter disclosed that approximately 4,000 persons now are registered for care at the Beckley center. They are treated by a staff which includes three physicians, a pediatrician, and two dentists. A survey currently being conducted among low income families in the area may show that 12,000 to 15,000 persons are eligible for care at the OEO facility, Dr. Winter said.

THE ASSOCIATION'S VIEWPOINT

Isadore Wein, who represents the New River Pharmaceutical Association on the Mountaineer Family Health Plan's board of directors, isn't ready to quit the fight for a vendor program.

"If the government wants on-site pharmacies at these new OEO health centers, then they're going to have them," Wein said philosophically. "But the OEO center here is contracting for pharmacy services with another vendor—the local hospital—and this is another matter altogether. If they are not going to have an on-site pharmacy, then we want a choice-of-vendor plan."

Wein contends that community pharmacists are at a disadvantage in trying to design extensive programs that comply with what he calls "nebulous, grand scale" pharmaceutical plans required by government experts.

"We apparently are being asked to come up with specifics in an area where no one is sure what the government wants, what OEO wants, or what the Mountaineer Family

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed continuing appropriations resolution. House Rules Committee cleared highway authorization and housing bills. House committee coted to report scenic rivers and nationwide trails bills. Senate committee voted to report road authorization.

HOUSE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Conferees were appointed on H. R. 17734, the second supplemental appropriations bill for 1968 (p. H5741). Senate conferees have been appointed.

Passed as reported H. J. Res. 1368, to make continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1969 (pp. H5711-14, H5719, H5720). Rep. Mahon said "This continuing resolution provides that the Government may operate through July 31-- for 1 month. It provides that nothing shall contravene the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 which was passed last week. Further, whatever expenditures take place in July under the resolution will have to be charged to the

appropriations eventually made by the Congress, so they may be reduced pursuant to the expenditure reduction legislation. Also, no new starts are permitted in this legislation." (p. H5713)

The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 18188, the Department of Transportation appropriation bill, 1969 (H. Rept. 1596). p. H5794

Conferees were appointed on H. R. 17354, the Department of Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, 1969 (includes Forest Service) (p. H5714). Senate conferees have been appointed.

Passed, 360-22, with amendments H. R. 18038, the legislative branch appropriation bill, 1969. pp. H5729-41

2. MANPOWER. The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendment H. R. 15045, to extend certain expiring provisions under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended (H. Rept. 1595). p. H5794
3. RESEARCH. Concurred in Senate amendments to H. R. 5404, to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 to make changes and improvements in the organization and operation of the Foundation. The Senate amendments would set up authorization for the National Science Foundation and would give to the Committee on Science and Astronautics the right to review annual requests for authorization legislation (pp. H5715-6). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. INFORMATION. Concurred in Senate amendments to H. R. 6279, to provide for the collection, compilation, critical evaluation, publication, and sale of standard reference data. Rep. Miller, Calif., stated "by adopting this bill today we are reducing the program almost a million dollars from the amount requested" in the President's budget (p. H5716). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. PUBLIC LAW 480. Conferees were appointed on S. 2986, to extend Public Law 480 for 3 years (p. H5717). Senate conferees have been appointed.
6. WILDLIFE. Concurred in Senate amendments to H. R. 15979, to amend the Act of August 1, 1958, in order to prevent or minimize injury to fish and wildlife from the use of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and pesticides. The bill would "continue the comprehensive continuing study of the effects of pesticides upon fish and wildlife resources...by authorizing annual appropriations under that act not to exceed \$3,500,000 in each of fiscal years 1969, 1970, and 1971" (p. H5742). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. TECHNICAL SERVICES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 16824, amended, to extend for an additional year the authorization of appropriations under the State Technical Services Act of 1965 (p. D614). Rep. Staggers announced that the committee will have until midnight Fri., June 28, to file the report (p. H5745).
8. SCENIC RIVERS; RECLAMATION; TRAILS; RIVER BASIN. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: a clean bill in lieu of H. R. 8416, to establish a system of national scenic rivers; H. R. 9362, amended, Mountain Park reclamation project; H. R.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 360, nays 22, not voting 50, as follows:

[Roll No. 214]
YEAS—360

Abernethy	Daniels	Hanna
Adair	Davis, Ga.	Hansen, Wash.
Adams	Davis, Wis.	Hardy
Addabbo	Dawson	Harrison
Albert	de la Garza	Harsha
Anderson,	Delaney	Harvey
Tenn.	Dellenback	Hathaway
Andrews, Ala.	Denney	Hawkins
Andrews,	Dickinson	Hechler, W. Va.
N. Dak.	Diggs	Heckler, Mass.
Annunzio	Dingell	Helstoski
Ashbrook	Donohue	Henderson
Ashley	Dorn	Hicks
Ashmore	Dowdy	Hollifield
Aspinall	Downing	Horton
Ayres	Dulski	Hosmer
Barrett	Duncan	Howard
Bates	Dwyer	Hull
Battin	Eckhardt	Hungate
Belcher	Edmondson	Hunt
Bell	Edwards, Ala.	Ichord
Bennett	Edwards, Calif.	Jacobs
Berry	Eilberg	Jarman
Betts	Erlenborn	Joelson
Blester	Esch	Johnson, Calif.
Bingham	Eshleman	Johnson, Pa.
Blackburn	Evans, Colo.	Jonas
Blanton	Everett	Jones, Ala.
Blatnik	Fallon	Jones, N.C.
Boggs	Farbstein	Karth
Boland	Fascell	Kastenmeier
Brademas	Feighan	Kazen
Brasco	Findley	Kee
Bray	Fisher	Keith
Brinkley	Flood	Kelly
Brock	Flynt	King, Calif.
Brooks	Foley	King, N.Y.
Broomfield	Ford, Gerald R.	Kirwan
Brotzman	Fountain	Kleppe
Brown, Calif.	Fraser	Kluczynski
Brown, Mich.	Frelinghuysen	Kupferman
Brown, Ohio	Friedel	Kuykendall
Broyhill, N.C.	Fulton, Pa.	Kyros
Broyhill, Va.	Fulton, Tenn.	Laddrum
Burke, Fla.	Fuqua	Langen
Burke, Mass.	Galifianakis	Latta
Burleson	Gallagher	Leggett
Burton, Calif.	Garmatz	Lennon
Bush	Gathings	Lipscomb
Button	Gettys	Lloyd
Byrne, Pa.	Gialmo	Long, La.
Byrnes, Wis.	Gibbons	Long, Md.
Cabell	Gilbert	Lukens
Carter	Gonzalez	McClary
Casey	Goodell	McCloskey
Cederberg	Gay	McClure
Chamberlain	Green, Oreg.	McCulloch
Clancy	Green, Pa.	McDade
Clark	Griffin	McDonald,
Clausen,	Griffiths	Mich.
Don H.	Gubser	McFall
Clawson, Del	Gude	McMillan
Cleveland	Gurney	Macdonald,
Cohelan	Hagan	Mass.
Colmer	Haley	MacGregor
Corable	Halleck	Machen
Conyers	Halpern	Madden
Corbett	Hamilton	MAHON
Cowger	Hammer-	Mailliard
Culver	schmidt	Marsh
Daddario	Hanley	Martin

Mathias, Calif.	Purcell	Steiger, Ariz.
Matsunaga	Quie	Steiger, Wis.
May	Quillen	Stephens
Meeds	Rallsback	Stratton
Meekill	Randall	Stubblefield
Michel	Rarick	Stuckey
Miller, Calif.	Rees	Taylor
Mills	Reid, Ill.	Teague, Calif.
Minish	Reid, N.Y.	Teague, Tex.
Mink	Reifel	Tenzer
Minshall	Reuss	Thompson, Ga.
Mize	Riegle	Thomson, Wis.
Monagan	Rivers	Tiernan
Montgomery	Roberts	Tuck
Moore	Robison	Tunney
Moorhead	Rodino	Udall
Morgan	Rogers, Colo.	Ullman
Morris, N. Mex.	Rogers, Fla.	Utt
Morton	Ronan	Van Deerlin
Mosher	Rosenthal	Vander Jagt
Moss	Rostenkowski	Vigorito
Murphy, Ill.	Roth	Waggonner
Murphy, N.Y.	Roudebush	Waldie
Myers	Roush	Walker
Natcher	Roybal	Wampler
Nelsen	Ruppe	Watson
Nichols	Ryan	Watts
Nix	St Germain	Whalen
O'Hara, Ill.	St. Onge	Whalley
O'Konski	Sandman	White
Olsen	Satterfield	Whitener
O'Neal, Ga.	Saylor	Whitten
O'Neill, Mass.	Schadeberg	Widnall
Ottlinger	Schneebeli	Wiggins
Passman	Schwengel	Williams, Pa.
Patman	Scott	Willis
Patten	Selden	Wilson, Bob
Pelly	Shipley	Wilson,
Pepper	Shriver	Charles H.
Perkins	Sikes	Winn
Pettis	Sisk	Wolf
Phillbin	Skubitz	Wright
Pickle	Slack	Wyatt
Pike	Smith, Calif.	Wylder
Pirnie	Smith, Iowa	Wylie
Poage	Smith, N.Y.	Wyman
Podell	Smith, Okla.	Yates
Poff	Snyder	Young
Price, Ill.	Stafford	Zablocki
Price, Tex.	Staggers	Zion
Pryor	Stanton	Zwach
Pucinski	Steed	

NAYS—22

Buchanan	Dole	Miller, Ohio
Cahill	Goodling	Pollock
Collier	Gross	Pool
Conte	Grover	Rumsfeld
Cunningham	Hall	Scherie
Curtis	Hutchinson	Springer
Derwinski	Kyl	
Devine	McEwen	

NOT VOTING—50

Abtitt	Fino	Morse, Mass.
Anderson, Ill.	Ford	Nedzi
Arends	William D.	O'Hara, Mich.
Baring	Gardner	Reinecke
Bevill	Hansen, Idaho	Resnick
Bolling	Hays	Rhodes, Ariz.
Bolton	Hébert	Rhodes, Pa.
Bow	Herlong	Rooney, N.Y.
Burton, Utah	Holland	Rooney, Pa.
Carey	Irwin	Scheuer
Celler	Jones, Mo.	Schweiker
Corman	Karsten	Sullivan
Cramer	Kornegay	Taft
Dent	Laird	Talcott
Dow	McCarthy	Thompson, N.J.
Edwards, La.	Mathias, Md.	Vanik
Evins, Tenn.	Mayne	Watkins

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Dent with Mr. Arends.	
Mr. Carey with Mr. Bow.	
Mr. Celler with Mr. Rhodes of Arizona.	
Mrs. Sullivan with Mrs. Bolton.	
Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Laird.	
Mr. O'Hara of Michigan with Mr. Cramer.	
Mr. Nedzi with Mr. Fino.	
Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Burton of Utah.	
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Morse of Massachusetts.	
Mr. Hays with Mr. Schweiker.	
Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Gardner.	
Mr. Herlong with Mr. Holland.	
Mr. Rhodes of Pennsylvania with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.	

Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania with Mr. Watkins.

Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr. Mathias of Maryland.

Mr. William D. Ford with Mr. Mayne.

Mr. Resnick with Mr. Taft.

Mr. Kornegay with Mr. Reinecke.

Mr. Vanik with Mr. Talcott.

Mr. Baring with Mr. Karsten.

Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Abbitt.

Mr. Bevill with Mr. Irwin.

Mr. Dow with Mr. Corman.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON
H.R. 17734, SUPPLEMENTAL AP-
PROPRIATIONS, 1968

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 17734) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MAHON, WHITTEN, SIKES, NATCHER, FLOOD, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, JONAS, LAIRD, LIPSCOMB, and LANGEN.

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO FILE
CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R.
17734, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRI-
ATIONS, 1968

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tomorrow, June 28, 1968, to file a conference report on the bill H.R. 17734 making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, can the distinguished gentleman from Texas tell us whether or not the conferees have, in fact, met with the Members of the other body? Is the report prepared and ready for filing?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Missouri will yield, the conferees have not met. They have just been appointed. We plan to meet tomorrow morning. However, it was thought that if agreement could be achieved tomorrow, that the report and statement of the managers on the part of the House could be made more readily available to the

Members of the House by being filed tomorrow night.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, when will the papers and the statement of the managers on the part of the House be available to Members with relation to the time that the conference report might be called up under this unanimous-consent request?

Mr. MAHON. If the conferees are able to agree, it would be printed in the next issue of the RECORD.

Mr. HALL. It would also be eligible to call it up on Monday, would it not?

Mr. MAHON. It could not be called up until after printing except by unanimous consent.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me at this point?

Mr. HALL. I yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. If the other body is in session tomorrow, it could be printed in their version of the RECORD tomorrow, so that there would be that possibility. But with the House not meeting on tomorrow it would not be in our RECORD. However, it would be in the RECORD for Monday. However, I do not know at this moment whether the other body is meeting.

Mr. HALL. The other body is not in session today and we will not be in session tomorrow.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, according to the statements heard, and our rights as individually elected Representatives, but full well knowing fiscal year 1968 ends next week, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 163

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill (H.R. 163) to prevent vessels built or rebuilt outside the United States or documented under foreign registry from carrying cargoes restricted to vessels of the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

TO AMEND THE ACT OF AUGUST 1, 1958—INJURY TO FISH AND WILDLIFE

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 15979) to amend the act of August 1, 1958, in order to prevent or minimize injury to fish and wildlife from the use of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and pesticides, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That section 2 of the Act of August 1, 1958 (72 Stat. 479), as amended (16 U.S.C. 742d-1 note), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. In order to carry out the provisions of this Act, there is authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$3,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for each of the two fiscal years immediately following such year. Such sums shall remain available until expended."

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to amend section 2 of the Act of August 1, 1958, as amended, in order to prevent or minimize injury to fish and wildlife from the use of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and other pesticides."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would ask the gentleman from Michigan whether the Senate amendments are germane to the bill?

Mr. DINGELL. If the gentleman will yield, I would say that all amendments are germane.

Mr. GROSS. How did the House come out financially?

Mr. DINGELL. If the gentleman will yield further, I will be most pleased to answer the gentleman from Iowa.

The House bill provided \$5 million over a period of 3 fiscal years. The Senate bill provided \$3.5 million over the same 3 fiscal years, which was a cut of \$1.5 million per fiscal year.

The Senate struck out the labeling requirements that had been inserted in the House. So that all that remains is the authorization to spend \$3.5 million a year for each of three fiscal years in extension of an existing program which passed this House in years past unanimously, without the labeling requirements which had been in the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan for his explanation, and withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON RULES TO FILE CERTAIN PRIVILEGED REPORTS UNTIL MIDNIGHT TOMORROW

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tomorrow, June 28, to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 1166, NATURAL GAS PIPELINE SAFETY ACT OF 1968

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1215 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1215

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 1166) to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to prescribe safety standards for the transportation of natural and other gas by pipeline, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed three hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce now printed in the bill, and such substitute shall be considered under the five-minute rule as an original bill for the purpose of amendment. At the conclusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California [Mr. SISK] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MARTIN] and, pending that, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be permitted to revise and extend their remarks on the rule for the consideration of the bill, S. 1166, the National Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 1215 provides an open rule with 3 hours of general debate for consideration of S. 1166. The resolution also provides that it shall be in order to consider the committee substitute as an original bill for the purpose of amendment.

Authority to improve the public safety now exists in the Department of Transportation. The Department now exercises safety regulation over flammable and other hazardous gases moving other than by pipeline, and safety regulation over pipeline movements of many other commodities including petroleum, but not of natural gas.

There are now over 800,000 miles of gas pipeline in the United States including approximately 63,000 miles of gathering lines, 224,000 miles of transmission lines, and 536,000 miles of distribution lines. These lines range in diameter from less than 1 inch to 42 inches with 48-inch lines under consideration. They vary in condition from old, unprotected lines to new, well-protected lines. They differ in function from low-pressure

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued July 2, 1968
For actions of July 1, 1968
90th-2nd; No. 113

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed school lunch bills and Cradle of Forestry bill. House committee voted to report FHA loan and dairy indemnity bills. House Rules Committee cleared housing bill. House received conference report on second supplemental appropriation bill. House debated road authorization bill. Rep. Madden spoke against extension of farm program. Senate passed scenic trails bill. Senate passed road authorization bill. Senate committee voted to report wilderness bills. Rep. May introduced and discussed food stamp bill. Sen. Talmadge introduced and discussed peanut marketing bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 17734, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1968 (H. Rept. 1608) (pp. H5806-8). The explanatory statement of the managers on the part of the House relative to items in disagreement contains the following statement: "The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the amendment with an amendment to appropriate \$10,000,000 for the school lunch program authorized by P. L. 90-302, instead of \$32,000,000 as proposed by the Senate." For other provisions see Digest 106.
2. SCHOOL LUNCHES. Passed, 274-78, under suspension of the rules H. R. 17872, to provide funds and authorities to the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of providing free or reduced meals to needy children not now being reached; and 352-0, under suspension of the rules H. R. 17873, to clarify responsibilities related to providing free and reduced-price lunches and preventing discrimination against children, to strengthen the nutrition training and education benefits of the program, and otherwise to strengthen school food service programs for children. pp. H5808-23
3. FORESTRY. Passed, 279-71, under suspension of the rules S. 2837, to establish within and as a part of the Pisgah National Forest, N. C., the Cradle of Forestry, to contain approximately 6800 acres, in order to preserve, develop, and make available to the public the birthplace of forestry and forestry education in America. pp. H5823-27
4. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 16703, the military construction authorization bill (includes CCC debt payment for prior years military family housing overseas). Senate conferees have been appointed. p. H5806
5. ALASKA LANDS. Passed without amendment S. 1059, to allow leases to be made under the Alaska Grazing Act for as much as 55 years instead of the present maximum of 20 years and thus assist and encourage the development of the livestock industry in Alaska. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. H5804-6
6. PERSONNEL. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 13844, to provide time off from duty without loss of pay or reduction in leave for employees of executive agencies to attend and make necessary arrangements in connection with the funerals of their sons or daughters in the U. S. Armed Forces overseas who died in or as a result of armed conflict with a hostile foreign force. pp. H5830-32
7. HIGHWAYS. Began debate on H. R. 17134, the 1970-71 highway authorization bill. pp. H5832-54
8. FHA LOANS; DAIRY INDEMNITY. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 18209, to provide for loans to supplement farm income and to provide for additional recreation loans, extend the period for

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1968

JULY 1, 1968.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MAHON, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 17734]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 17734) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 23, and 28.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 8, 16, 18, 24, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,750,-950,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: \$3,688,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,535,558; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,466,076; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,732,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: \$6,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 3, 6, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, and 26.

GEORGE MAHON,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,
WILLIAM H. NATCHER,
DANIEL J. FLOOD,
JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
CHARLES R. JONAS,
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB,
ROBERT H. MICHEL,
Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN O. PASTORE,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 17734) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I

CHAPTER I—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 1: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the amendment with an amendment to appropriate \$10,000,000 for the school lunch program authorized by Public Law 90-302, instead of \$32,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER II—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$3,750,950,000 for "Emergency fund, Southeast Asia," instead of \$3,791,100,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,710,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the amendment.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

The committee of conference is in agreement that the Department of Defense should proceed with the implementation of budgeting and accounting procedural improvements in accord with all of the restrictions imposed in House Report 1531, further restricted to the application of "reducibility" not below such major command levels as TAC, CONARC, etc. A slow and deliberate approach is encouraged, and, in collaboration with the General Accounting Office, perfecting actions should take precedence over expansion of the program.

CHAPTER III.—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$3,688,000 from Federal funds for loan to the District of Columbia instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

(District of Columbia Funds)

Amendment No. 5^o Appropriates \$1,535,558 for "General operating expenses," instead of \$535,558 as proposed by the House and \$2,992,558, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Reported as in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the amendment with an amendment to provide \$1,000,000 for a summer program for children and youth instead of \$2,457,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$6,466,076 for "Public safety" instead of \$1,611,076 as proposed by the House and \$8,237,076 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House amount provides \$4,426,000 for increased pay costs, police and firemen as authorized by Public Law 90-320; and \$429,000 for police overtime pay resulting from additional street patrols.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$5,690,000 for "Education" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$790,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$2,214,000 for "Health and welfare" as proposed by the House instead of \$2,222,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Deletes the Senate proposal to appropriate \$28,000 for "Highways and traffic."

Amendment No. 11: Deletes the Senate proposal to appropriate \$75,000 for "Sanitary engineering."

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$847,000 for "Capital outlay" as proposed by the House instead of \$898,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Appropriations for the estimated expenses resulting from the civil disorders have been deferred at this time.

CHAPTER IV—FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Amendment No. 13: Deletes the Senate proposal to appropriate \$5,500,000 for "Administration, Ryukyu Islands."

CHAPTER V—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 14: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the amendment with an amendment to appropriate \$3,000,000, instead of \$3,100,000 as proposed by the Senate, for "Construction, public buildings projects."

CHAPTER VI—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$5,732,000 for "Education and welfare," Bureau of Indian Affairs, instead of \$3,107,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,099,000 as proposed by the Senate. The additional amount allowed over the House amount is \$2,625,000 for blizzard costs in New Mexico last winter.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$1,972,000 for "Resources management," Bureau of Indian Affairs, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,172,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$6,200,000 for "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" instead of \$6,900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$4,182,000 for "Management and protection," National Park Service, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,046,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 19: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the amendment to make available \$560,000 for construction of a transcanyon waterline and trail at Grand Canyon National Park.

Amendment No. 20: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the amendment with an amendment to appropriate \$150,000 for salaries and expenses of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission instead of \$225,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VII—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 21: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment appropriating \$13,000,000 for manpower development and training activities instead of \$75,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 22: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment with additional language for the purpose of validating obligations made between June 30, 1968, and 5 days following approval of this act.

Amendment No. 23: Provides \$60,000 for "Comprehensive health planning and services" as proposed by the House instead of \$13,060,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Makes available \$83,828,000 for "Limitation on salaries and expenses," Social Security Administration as proposed by the Senate instead of \$84,928,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Amendment No. 25: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the amendment with an amendment to provide \$5,000,000 for the Head-start program instead of \$25,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VIII—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 26: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the amendment to provide payment to widow of deceased Senator.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$365,000 for "Inquiries and investigations," Senate.

CHAPTER IX—U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$9,307,000 for "Special international exhibitions," as proposed by the House instead of \$13,307,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER X—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$350,000 for "Salaries and expenses," U.S. Secret Service, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE II

INCREASED PAY COSTS

Amendments No. 30 and 31: Appropriate \$558,574 for various Senate items.

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$65,000,000 for "Military personnel, Army," as proposed by the Senate instead of \$90,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$105,000,000 for "Military personnel, Navy," as proposed by the Senate instead of \$110,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$65,000,000 for "Military personnel, Air Force," as proposed by the Senate instead of \$70,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$2,000,000 for "Administration and regional operation," Post Office Department, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$89,000,000 for "Operations," Post Office Department, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$110,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 37: Provides transfer of \$34,000,000 from "Transportation" to "Operations," Post Office Department as proposed by the Senate instead of \$25,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$12,000,000 for "Operations," Federal Aviation Administration as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 39: Deletes the House proposal to appropriate \$5,000 for "Salaries and expenses" National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

GEORGE MAHON,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,
WILLIAM H. NATCHER,
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GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB,
ROBERT H. MICHEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.



consideration to Consent Calendar No. 209, the bill (H.R. 13780) to provide for sale or exchange of isolated tracts of tribal lands on the Flathead Reservation, Mont.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I simply want to say that I have been advised now that the Bureau of the Budget had no intention, or at least now has no intention, to send up any supplementary report on this legislation. Therefore, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 13780

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, may dispose of or acquire tribal lands within the exterior boundaries of the reservation in trust on the conditions hereinafter set forth, which transactions may be accomplished by any combination of cash, terms, or exchange with or without the giving or receipt of boot.

SEC. 2. Said Confederated Tribes may dispose of lands beneficially owned by them and held by the United States in trust only as to the following lands:

Township 17 north, range 20 west, M.P.M., section 6, lots 2, 3, 4, containing 118.53 acres.

Township 18 north, range 21 west, M.P.M., section 20, north half north half northwest quarter southeast quarter, containing 10.00 acres.

Township 19 north, range 21 west, M.P.M., section 28 south half northeast quarter, containing 80.00 acres.

Township 20 north, range 21 west, M.P.M., section 1 northeast quarter southwest quarter, containing 40.00 acres.

Township 22 north, range 22 west, M.P.M., section 3 north half southeast quarter, containing 80.00 acres.

Township 19 north, range 23 west, M.P.M., section 5 northeast quarter southwest quarter, containing 40.00 acres; section 35 south half northeast quarter, southeast quarter northwest quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter, containing 160.00 acres.

Township 20 north, range 23 west, M.P.M., section 15 northeast quarter, southeast quarter northwest quarter, containing 200.00 acres; section 17 west half southwest quarter, containing 80.00 acres; section 18 southeast quarter northeast quarter, east half southeast quarter, containing 120.00 acres; section 29 northwest quarter southwest quarter, containing 40.00 acres; section 30 northeast quarter southeast quarter, containing 40.00 acres; section 29 west half southwest quarter southwest quarter southwest quarter, containing 5.00 acres; section 32 northwest quarter northwest quarter northwest quarter northwest quarter, containing 2.50 acres.

Township 22 north, range 23 west, M.P.M., section 9 southwest quarter northeast quarter, southeast quarter northwest quarter, east half southwest quarter, west half southeast quarter, containing 240.00 acres.

Township 23 north, range 23 west, M.P.M., section 3 southwest quarter northeast quarter, containing 40.00 acres; section 5 west half southeast quarter northwest quarter, southwest quarter northwest quarter, containing 60.00 acres; section 17 southeast quarter southeast quarter, containing 40.00 acres; section 19 lots 2 and 4, southeast

quarter northwest quarter, containing 103.21 acres.

Township 24 north, range 23 west, M.P.M., section 19, southwest quarter, northeast quarter, northeast quarter southwest quarter, east half southeast quarter, containing 160.00 acres; section 20, southwest quarter southwest quarter, containing 40.00 acres; section 30, northeast quarter northeast quarter, containing 40.00 acres.

Township 23 north, range 24 west, M.P.M., section 1, northeast quarter southwest quarter, containing 40.00 acres; section 3, northwest quarter southeast quarter, containing 40.00 acres; section 24, northeast quarter southeast quarter northeast quarter, south half southeast quarter northeast quarter, southeast quarter southeast quarter southeast quarter, containing 40.00 acres.

Township 24 north, range 24 west, M.P.M., section 1, lot 2, containing 26.10 acres; section 35, northwest quarter northeast quarter, containing 40.00 acres.

SEC. 3. Said Confederated Tribes may acquire Indian or non-Indian-owned lands in trust to hold for tribal use or for alienation to tribal members in trust. The authority herein contained is in addition to existing authority to acquire tribal lands.

SEC. 4. Any transfer of lands hereunder shall be subject to the prior approval of the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 3, strike out everything through page 2, line 2, and insert the following in lieu thereof:

"That upon request of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, acting through their governing body, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to dispose of the following described tribal lands within the exterior boundaries of the reservation by sale at not less than fair market value or by exchange: *Provided*, That the values of any lands so exchanged either shall be approximately equal in fair market value, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances requires:"

On page 4, after line 12, insert the following sentence: "The net proceeds from the sales or exchange of lands pursuant to this section shall be used to acquire within a reasonable time additional lands within the reservation boundaries in accordance with section 2 of this Act."

On page 4, lines 13 through 20, strike out all of sections 3 and 4 and insert the following in lieu thereof:

"SEC. 2. Upon request of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire Indian or non-Indian-owned lands within the reservation boundaries for such tribes, and such lands may be held for tribal use or for sale to tribal members. Title to lands acquired pursuant to this authority shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribes or the tribal member to whom the land is sold."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a similar Senate bill (S. 2701) to provide for sale or exchange of isolated tracts of tribal lands on the Flathead Reservation, Mont.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 2701

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon request of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, acting through their governing body, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to dispose of the following described tribal lands within the exterior boundaries of the reservation by sale at not less than fair market value or by exchange: *Provided*, That the values of any lands so exchanged either shall be approximately equal in fair market value, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require:*

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Township 19 north, range 21 west, M.P.M., section 28 south half northeast quarter, containing 80.00 acres.

Township 20 north, range 21 west, M.P.M., section 1 northeast quarter southwest quarter, containing 40.00 acres.

Township 22 north, range 22 west, M.P.M., section 3 north half of southeast quarter, containing 80.00 acres.

Township 19 north, range 23 west, M.P.M., section 5 northeast quarter southwest quarter, containing 40.00 acres;

section 35 south half northeast quarter, southeast quarter northwest quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter, containing 160.00 acres.

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section 17 west half southwest quarter, containing 80.00 acres;

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section 29 northwest quarter southwest quarter, containing 40.00 acres;

section 30 northeast quarter southeast quarter, containing 40.00 acres;

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section 20 southwest quarter southwest quarter, containing 40.00 acres;

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Township 24 north, range 24 west, M.P.M., section 1 lot 2, containing 26.10 acres;

section 35 northwest quarter northeast quarter, containing 40.00 acres.

Sec. 2. Upon request of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire or non-Indian-owned lands within the reservation boundaries for such tribes, and such lands may be held for tribal use or for sale to tribal members. Title to lands acquired pursuant to this authority shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribes or individual for whom the land is acquired.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ASPINALL

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ASPINALL: Strike out all after the enacting clause of S. 2701 and insert the provisions of H.R. 13780, as passed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 13780) was laid on the table.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO SIT DURING GENERAL DEBATE TODAY

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the District of Columbia may be permitted to sit today during general debate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION, COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE, TO SIT DURING GENERAL DEBATE TODAY

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Transportation of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may sit during general debate today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 16703, AUTHORIZING CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speak-

er's table the bill (H.R. 16703) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, together with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina? The Chair hears none, and, without objection, appoints the following conferees: Messrs. RIVERS, HARDY, ICHORD, IRWIN, MACHEN, BATES, GUESER, KING of New York, and DICKINSON.

There was no objection.

AMENDING FOOD STAMP ACT

(Mrs. MAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964.

This bill is being introduced at the direction of the full Committee on Agriculture, and it contains two sections.

Section 1 represents the administration's request submitted to the committee in February of this year. It provides for a \$20 million increase in the authorization for expenditures during fiscal year 1969 on the food stamp program. It is identical to the bill passed earlier this year by the other body and an earlier bill introduced by the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Section 2 reflects amendments adopted by the committee last week. The first deals with the eligibility of strikers for participation in the food stamp program. The second deals with students attending institutions of higher learning.

I have introduced this bill at the request of the committee in order to move this legislation to the House for prompt consideration.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR TO SIT TODAY DURING GENERAL DEBATE

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Education and Labor may sit today during general debate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has the gentleman cleared that with this side of the aisle?

Mr. PERKINS. I have talked with the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE] about it, and there is no objection on his part.

Mr. ARENDS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENCE DAY OF SOMALI REPUBLIC

(Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, It gives me great pleasure to extend, in my own name and in behalf of the Congress of the United States of America, to the President, to the Government, and to the people of the Somali Republic warm congratulations on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of their country's independence.

In March of this year we were privileged to host in America a distinguished delegation from Somalia led by Prime Minister Mohamed Ibrahim Egal. During this happy occasion we all recognized that our two peoples, Somalis and Americans, are dedicated to the same fundamental ideals. Somalis and Americans believe in democratic government, in the importance of the individual man, in freedom under law for all, and in a Supreme Being over all our affairs.

In the past year Somalia has followed policies initiated by President Abdirashid Ali Shermarke and Prime Minister Egal which are an inspiration to us all. Dedicated to progress in peace, Somalia in cooperation with neighboring Ethiopia and Kenya has worked to improve the well-being of all peoples in its part of the world. The success of these neighbors working together gives hope to other leaders of nations vexed by similar inherited problems. They have shown that men of good will by patient effort and mutual respect can make this a better world.

It is thus with especial feeling that we extend to President and to the Somali Ambassador to the United States. His Excellency Yusuf O. Azhari Shermarke of the Somali Republic our sincere and best wishes on the anniversary of Somalia's independence.

PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 17734, SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on H.R. 17734, the second supplemental appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1968.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1608)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 17734) "making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 23, and 28.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 8, 16, 18, 24, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33,

34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,750,950,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$3,688,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,535,558"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,466,076"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,732,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$6,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 3, 6, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25 and 26.

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ROBERT L. F. SIKES,
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GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB,
ROBERT H. MICHEL,

Managers on the Part of House.

JOHN O. PASTORE,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 17734) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I

CHAPTER I—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 1: Reported in technical disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the amendment with an amendment to appropriate \$10,000,000 for the school lunch program authorized by P.L. 90-302, instead of \$32,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER II—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE— MILITARY

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$3,750,950,000 for "Emergency Fund, Southeast Asia", instead of \$3,791,100,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,710,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Reported in technical disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the amendment.

Financial management improvement

The Committee of Conference is in agreement that the Department of Defense should proceed with the implementation of budgeting and accounting procedural improvements in accord with all of the restrictions imposed in H. Report 1531, further restricted to the application of "reducibility" not below such major command levels as TAC, CONARC, etc. A slow and deliberate approach is encouraged, and, in collaboration with the General Accounting Office, perfecting actions should take precedence over expansion of the program.

CHAPTER III—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$3,688,000 from federal funds for loan to the District of Columbia instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

District of Columbia funds

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$1,535,558 for "General operating expenses", instead of \$535,558 as proposed by the House and \$2,992,558 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Reported in technical disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the amendment with an amendment to provide \$1,000,000 for a summer program for children and youth instead of \$2,457,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$6,466,076 for "Public safety" instead of \$1,611,076 as proposed by the House and \$8,237,076 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House amount provides \$4,426,000 for increased pay costs, police and firemen as authorized by P.L. 90-320; and \$429,000 for police over-time pay resulting from additional street patrols.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$5,690,000 for "Education" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$790,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$2,214,000 for "Health and Welfare" as proposed by the House instead of \$2,222,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Deletes the Senate proposal to appropriate \$28,000 for "Highways and Traffic".

Amendment No. 11: Deletes the Senate proposal to appropriate \$75,000 for "Sanitary Engineering".

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$847,000 for "Capital Outlay" as proposed by the House instead of \$898,000 as proposed by the Senate.

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CHAPTER IV—FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Amendment No. 13: Deletes the Senate proposal to appropriate \$5,500,000 for "Administration, Ryukyu Islands".

CHAPTER V—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 14: Reported in technical disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the amendment with an amendment to appropriate \$3,000,000, instead of \$3,100,000 as proposed by the Senate, for "Construction, Public Buildings Projects".

CHAPTER VI—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$5,732,000 for "Education and Welfare", Bureau of In-

dian Affairs, instead of \$3,107,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,099,000 as proposed by the Senate. The additional amount allowed over the House amount is \$2,625,000 for blizzard costs in New Mexico last winter.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$1,972,000 for "Resources Management", Bureau of Indian Affairs, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,172,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$6,200,000 for "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" instead of \$6,900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$4,182,000 for "Management and Protection" National Park Service as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,046,000 as proposed by the House.

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Amendment No. 20: Reported in technical disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the amendment with an amendment to appropriate \$150,000 for salaries and expenses of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission instead of \$225,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VII

Department of Labor

Amendment No. 21: Reported in technical disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment appropriating \$13,000,000 for Manpower Development and Training Activities instead of \$75,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Amendment No. 22: Reported in technical disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment with additional language for the purpose of validating obligations made between June 30, 1968 and five days following approval of this Act.

Amendment No. 23: Provides \$60,000 for "Comprehensive health planning and services" as proposed by the House instead of \$13,060,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Makes available \$83,828,000 for "Limitation on salaries and expenses", Social Security Administration as proposed by the Senate instead of \$84,928,000 as proposed by the House.

Office of Economic Opportunity

Amendment No. 25: Reported in technical disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the amendment with an amendment to provide \$5,000,000 for the headstart program instead of \$25,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VIII—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 26: Reported in technical disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the amendment to provide payment to widow of deceased Senator.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$365,000 for "Inquiries and Investigations", Senate.

CHAPTER IX—U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$9,307,000 for "Special International Exhibitions" as proposed by the House instead of \$13,307,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER X—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$350,000 for "Salaries and expenses" United States Secret Service as proposed by the Senate instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

Amendments No. 30 & 31: Appropriate \$558,574 for various Senate items

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$65,000,000 for "Military Personnel, Army" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$90,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$105,000,000 for "Military Personnel, Navy" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$110,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$65,000,000 for "Military Personnel, Air Force" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$70,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$2,000,000 for "Administration and Regional Operation", Post Office Department as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$89,000,000 for "Operations", Post Office Department as proposed by the Senate instead of \$110,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 37: Provides transfer of \$34,000,000 from "Transportation" to "Operations", Post Office Department as proposed by the Senate instead of \$25,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$12,000,000 for "Operations", Federal Aviation Administration as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 39: Deletes the House proposal to appropriate \$5,000 for "Salaries and expenses" National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

GEORGE MAHON,

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,

ROBERT L. F. SIKES,

WILLIAM H. NATCHER,

DANIEL J. FLOOD,

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,

CHARLES R. JONAS,

MELVIN R. LAIRD,

GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB,

ROBERT H. MICHEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 215]

Adams	Eckhardt	Morris, N. Mex.
Anderson, Tenn.	Edwards, Ala.	Murphy, N.Y.
Andrews, N. Dak.	Edwards, La.	Myers
Ashley	Evins, Tenn.	Nichols
Ashmore	Farbstein	Nix
Baring	Fino	O'Hara, Mich.
Bell	Foley	Patman
Berry	Fulton, Tenn.	Purcell
Bevill	Gardner	Reinecke
Bingham	Gettys	Resnick
Blackburn	Griffiths, Mich.	Rosenthal
Blanton	Halleck	Ronsh
Blatnik	Hanna	Ruppe
Bow	Hansen, Idaho	Sikes
Brock	Holland	Snyder
Brown, Calif.	Ichord	Steed
Brown, Ohio	Jones, Mo.	Stephens
Burke, Fla.	Kornegay	Taft
Celler	Kupferman	Talcott
Clawson, Del.	Kuykendall	Teague, Tex.
Colmer	Lloyd	Tenzer
Conyers	Long, La.	Thompson, Ga.
Corbett	Long, Md.	Thompson, N.J.
Corman	Macdonald,	Udall
Culver	Mass.	Ullman
Cunningham	Mathias, Calif.	Van Deerlin
Daddario	Mathias, Md.	Walker
Diggs	Miller, Calif.	Whalley
	Minish	Wolf
	Montgomery	Wyder

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. ASPINALL). On this rollcall 349 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

TEMPORARY EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO PROVIDE NUTRITIOUS MEALS TO NEEDY CHILDREN

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 17872) to amend the National School Lunch Act, as amended, to provide funds and authorities to the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of providing free or reduced meals to needy children not now being reached, as amended.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 17872

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1752) is amended by adding at the end of the Act the following new section:

"TEMPORARY EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO PROVIDE NUTRITIOUS MEALS TO NEEDY CHILDREN IN SCHOOL AND IN OTHER GROUP ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE OF SCHOOL

"Sec. 14. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to use during the fiscal years 1969, 1970, and 1971 not to exceed \$100,000,000 per annum in funds from section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c), to formulate and carry out a program to improve the nutritional status of needy children in group situations away from home excluding situations where children are maintained in residence.

"(b) (1) Of the funds to be used for the purposes of subsection (a) for any fiscal year, the Secretary shall reserve 3 per centum for apportionment to Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall each be paid an amount which bears the same ratio to the total of such reserved funds as the number of children aged three to seventeen, inclusive, in each bears to the total number of children of such ages in all of them.

"(2) From the remainder of the funds available for any fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot to each State an amount which bears the same ratio to such remaining funds as (1) the number of children in that State aged three to seventeen, inclusive, in families with incomes of less than \$3,000 per annum, and (2) the number of children in that State aged three to seventeen, inclusive, in families receiving an annual income in excess of \$3,000 per annum from payments under the program of aid to families with dependent children under a State plan approved under title IV of the Social Security Act, bears to the total number of such children in all the States. For the purposes of this section, the Secretary shall determine the number of children aged three to seventeen, inclusive, of families having an annual income of less than \$3,000 on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data available from the Department of Commerce. At any time such data for a State are available in the Department of Commerce, such data shall be used in making calculations under this section. The Secretary shall determine from data which shall be supplied by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare the number of children of such ages from families receiving an annual income in excess of \$3,000 per annum from payments under the program of aid to families with dependent children under a

State plan approved under title IV of the Social Security Act, on the basis of the latest calendar or fiscal year data, whichever is later. For the purposes of this paragraph the term 'State' does not include Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

"(c) State agencies, or the Secretary as appropriate, shall use the funds to provide meals to children whose parents or guardians do not have the financial ability to provide for the adequate nutrition of their children and to children determined by local officials as in need of improved nutrition. The funds may be used to finance such children's participation in an eligible non-profit food service; to assist in financing the purchase of equipment needed to operate such programs, and not to exceed an amount equal to 2 per centum of the total funds used under subsection (a) in any fiscal year may be used in such fiscal year to defray part of the administrative costs of the Department of Agriculture and State agencies in carrying out this section.

"(d) The authority contained in this section is intended to supplement the authority and funds available for use under other sections of this Act and the Child Nutrition Act, as amended.

"(e) The Secretary of Agriculture shall issue regulations implementing the operation of this program including guidelines for the determination of the eligibility of children for free and reduced-price meals.

"(f) The withholding of funds for and disbursement to nonprofit private schools will be effected in accordance with section 10 of the National School Lunch Act, as amended, exclusive of the apportionment ratio and the matching provisions thereof.

"(g) The withholding of funds and disbursements to eligible service institutions will be effected in accordance with section 13(3) (d)."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the bill, and I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman from Minnesota opposed to the bill?

Mr. QUIE. No, Mr. Speaker, I am very strongly in favor of the bill.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the bill, and I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California demands a second.

Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A second has already been demanded, and granted.

Under the rules, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from California [Mr. SISK] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS].

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret the propaganda that is being circulated that we are undertaking to do something in this bill which will adversely affect the farm program. That is just not so. This bill will strengthen the farm program.

This bill is worthy of the support of every Member of this body. Presently we have 20 million children participating in

July 2, 1968

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13. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 17734, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1968, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. S8140-49, H5889-97). The House agreed to a motion to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment to appropriate \$10,000,000 for the school lunch program authorized by P.L. 90-302, instead of \$32,000,000 as proposed by the Senate (p. H5893). See Digest No. 106 for other provisions. This bill will now be sent to the President. *> (June 20, 1968)*
- Senate conferees on H. R. 15399, the urgent supplemental appropriation bill, were discharged from further service inasmuch as the items therein have been disposed of, with one exception, an item relating to the Farmers Home Administration which has been transferred to the annual Agriculture appropriation bill. p. S8148
14. CONSERVATION. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 1401, to provide that receipts from mineral leases on offshore lands be deposited in the land and water conservation fund (pp. S8162-64, H5898-99). As agreed to in conference, this bill would add to the land and water conservation fund for the next 5 years, \$200 million for each of those years. This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. RECLAMATION. Concurred in House amendments on S. 1251, to make certain reclamation project expenses nonreimbursable. The bill would relieve certain water users' organizations from the responsibility for the repayment to the Federal Government of severance pay to Bureau of Reclamation employees whose Federal employment is terminated as a result of the transfer of the responsibility for project operation from the Bureau to the water user agency (p. S8091). This bill will now be sent to the President.
16. WILDLIFE. Senate concurred in House amendment to S. 322, to encourage the transfer of acquired lands within the national wildlife refuge system (p. S8140). This bill will now be sent to the President.
17. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed with amendments S. 3710, to authorize the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control. pp. S8123-39, S8149-54
18. GRAINS. A subcommittee of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved for full committee consideration with amendments H. R. 15794, to amend the laws relating to the inspection and grading of grain. p. D632
- Sen. Dodd opposed the International Grains Arrangement of 1967 stating that "almost immediately after the treaty was ratified, the Secretary of Agriculture acted to impose an export tax on wheat and to reduce wheat allotments for 1969 by 13 percent." p. S8118
19. WATER QUALITY. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 3206, the proposed Water Quality Improvement Act. p. D633
- The Public Works Committee approved plans for works of improvement on watershed projects. p. D633
- The Public Works Committee approved the language of amendments adopted to S. 2525, to control pollution from vessels within navigable waters of the U. S. p. D633

20. REA. Received from REA information of the approval of certain loans for the financing of certain transmission facilities to the Central Electric Power Cooperative, Inc. p. S8067
21. PERSONNEL. Sen. Ervin inserted the text of his statement before the House Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Manpower and Civil Service on S. 1035, the employee privacy bill. pp. S8080-90
22. TAIWAN. Sen. Tower commended Taiwan's economic and social advancement from an agricultural culture to a representative, republican system. pp. S8120-22
23. POVERTY. Sen. Tower defended Congress and the Government against allegations that they are "indifferent" to the needs of the poor and stated that in an analysis of the 1968 budget "an estimated total of \$25.6 billion is going to programs assisting the poor." pp. S8109-10
24. FEDERAL AID. Sen. Hart criticized the "drastically reduced" Labor-HEW appropriation bill passed last week by the House. pp. S8110-11
25. CENSUS. Sen. Tower urged that Congress take legislative action which would instruct the Census Bureau to confine the scope and content of the decennial census. pp. S8112-3
26. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Metcalf criticized utilities as "tax collectors" not "tax payers." pp. S8113-5
27. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Thurmond inserted material discussing the nonmilitary uses of nuclear explosives, relating to the interoceanic canal. pp. S8158-62
28. ADJOURNMENT. ^{Both Houses} agreed to H. Con. Res. 792, that when the two Houses adjourn on Wed., July 3, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock Mon., July 8. pp. S8151
H5897

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

29. TREES. Rep. Reuss inserted an open letter to utility companies on the importance of preserving trees. pp. E6037-8
30. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. Rep. Landrum inserted several articles on vocational education and how it can help solve many of our economic and social problems. pp. E6039-44
31. WATER. Rep. Burton inserted an article on the efforts of two Colorado Congressmen to have a feasibility study done on new water resources for Northern Colorado. pp. E6049-50
32. FREIGHT RATES. Rep. Patman spoke on the need for legislation establishing a commission to study freight rates for farm products. pp. E6050-51
33. CONSUMER. Rep. Sullivan inserted her address before the International Organization of Consumers Unions on the problems of passing good consumers legislation in the House of Representatives. pp. E6062-4

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. It was not so intended, nor will it be so now. Even under this proposal there is no reason for that to occur, unless we assume that we will have sitting in the office of the Director of the Budget a man who would deliberately single this agency out and make a raid upon it. That can conceivably happen to any agency of the Government, regardless of what it is.

But if that should happen let us get a new Director of the Budget, because the argument that it is going to disrupt the services of this particular department because the Director of the Budget can, if he so elects, put more of the cuts under this agency than some other agency, can be made with equal validity as to any agency of the Government. If that is the argument, then go ahead and repeal the whole proposal contained in the Williams-Smathers amendment.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished Senator from Mississippi.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi is recognized.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Tennessee for making a very clear and concise statement and presentation on this relatively small problem in the entire picture of the operations. However, it is highly important in this particular field.

It has been my privilege to serve on the Appropriations Committee for a good number of years. Back in the old days, all funds for the Tennessee Valley Authority were appropriated funds. However, very properly, I think 5 or 10 years ago, the Tennessee Valley Authority was told, in effect, that they would have to stand on their own feet, produce their own revenue, issue their own bonds, and pay interest on those bonds as well as the return. That was for the power program.

Mr. BAKER. The Senator is entirely correct.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, the Senator's proposal here applies only, as I understand it, to those employees involved in the power program in the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. BAKER. The Senator is correct.

On page 118, section 209 of the committee report, we took, I think, great case to point out that this provision of the bill is to clarify the fact that the recently enacted Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968, which is the Williams-Smathers amendment, was intended to make a distinction between the power program and the parts of the Tennessee Valley Authority operations which are funded from general appropriations.

Mr. STENNIS. It is clear that the pending proposal would not apply to appropriated funds.

Mr. BAKER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. STENNIS. As one of the original backers of the Williams-Smathers amendment on the floor of the Senate, I thought the matter was made clear at that time. I thought it was clear that we were talking about appropriated money and were trying to reduce the appropriated funds and trying to get nearer a balanced budget. The measure had the tax feature included, too.

I would think it is contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of the Williams-Smathers amendment to reach out now in a revenue-producing area and try to talk about reducing appropriations. It just does not fit the situation.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the Senator from Mississippi. He has made a very clear and entirely accurate statement of the situation.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his presentation and for his fine knowledge of this problem.

I trust that under the guise of dealing with appropriations and concerning ourselves with the Williams-Smathers amendment—which I certainly want to see carried out, and we will all have to take our part of cuts wherever they hit—the Senate will not see fit to transgress into these other matters that were not intended to be reached.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, is it not true that the day the act was passed in 1959, the TVA owned and financed its own power program and turned money into the Treasury of the United States and amortized the investment which the Government had made in the past?

Mr. BAKER. The Senator from Alabama is entirely correct.

The Tennessee Valley Authority has always made a very substantial payment, indeed, into the Federal Treasury for general use.

The distinction is very important. We are not dealing here with a cut in appropriated funds to the Tennessee Valley Authority. We are dealing with money that the Tennessee Valley Authority earns and part of which it then pays to the Treasury of the United States as a dividend.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is exactly correct. It has nothing whatsoever to do with the appropriation of any money or funds out of the Treasury of the United States. It only has to do with funds that the Tennessee Valley Authority collects from the sale of the power. The Tennessee Valley Authority uses the money collected from the sale of this power for the operation of the power program and uses it also to pay the Federal Treasury and amortize the past investments made by the Federal Government.

Mr. BAKER. The Senator is entirely correct. I thank the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. President, I never intended—and I do not believe that the Senator from Delaware ever intended—that the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 should apply to funds which are not appropriated funds.

Unless the pending bill is passed as reported by the Committee on Public Works, there is a substantial danger that it will apply to nonappropriated funds and that it will, in effect, require a reduction in the level of expenditures of internal Tennessee Valley Authority funds. It would not improve the budgetary situation of the U.S. Government one bit. It would not make any difference one way or the other, because even if we were to roll back the Tennessee Valley Authority power expenditures, the money would not go into the Treasury of the United States. It would simply

accrue as a surplus in the treasury of the Tennessee Valley Authority resulting from the sale of electricity to the general public.

Mr. President, the purpose of this section of the pending bill as reported by the committee is not to create an exception, but rather to make it clear, so that there can be no doubt, that the Expenditure Control Act of 1968 does not apply to nonappropriated funds of the Tennessee Valley Authority, nor to the personnel paid from those funds which were earned from the sale of electricity and not from funds appropriated from the Treasury of the United States.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bill and joint resolution of the Senate, each with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 2701. An act to provide for sale or exchange of isolated tracts of tribal lands on the Flathead Reservation, Mont.; and

S.J. Res. 157. Joint resolution to supplement Public Law 87-734 and Public Law 87-735 which took title to certain lands in the Lower Brule and Crow Creek Indian Reservations.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 17734) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 19, and 26 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 6, 14, 20, 21, 22, and 25 to the bill, and concurred therein, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 792) providing for the adjournment of the two Houses from Wednesday, July 3, 1968 to July 8, 1968, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 13844. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide additional leave of absence for Federal employees in connection with the funerals of their immediate relatives who died while on duty with the Armed Forces and in connection with certain duty performed by such employees as members of the Armed Forces Reserve components or the National Guard, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14005. An act to authorize the disposition by the city of Hot Springs, Ark., or certain property heretofore conveyed to the city by the United States, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14205. An act to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Creek Nation of Indian Claims Commission docket No. 21, and for other purposes;

H.R. 16211. An act to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Creek Nation of Indians in Indian Claims Commission docket No. 276, and for other purposes;

H.R. 16402. An act to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Creek Nation of Indians in Indian Claims Commission docket No. 337, and for other purposes;

H.R. 17524. An act to amend section 502 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to construction-differential subsidies; and

H.R. 17873. An act to amend the National School Lunch Act to clarify responsibilities relating to providing free and reduced-price lunches and preventing discrimination against children, to revise the program matching requirements, to strengthen the nutrition, training and education benefits of the program, and otherwise to strengthen school food service programs for children.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled joint resolutions:

H.J. Res. 1111. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to certain additional powers conferred upon the Kansas City Area Transportation Authority by the States of Kansas and Missouri; and

H.J. Res. 1302. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the week of October 13, 1968, as "Salute to Eisenhower Week."

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H.R. 13844. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide additional leave of absence for Federal employees in connection with the funerals of their immediate relatives who died while on duty with the Armed Forces and in connection with certain duty performed by such employees as members of the Armed Forces Reserve components or the National Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 14005. An act to authorize the disposition by the city of Hot Springs, Ark., or certain property heretofore conveyed to the city by the United States, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14205. An act to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Creek Nation of Indians in Indian Claims Commission docket No. 21, and for other purposes;

H.R. 16211. An act to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Creek Nation of Indians in Indian Claims Commission docket No. 276, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 16402. An act to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Delaware Nation of Indians in Indian Claims Commission docket No. 337, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 17524. An act to amend section 502 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to construction-differential subsidies; to the Committee on Commerce.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagree-

ing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1401) to amend title I of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3639) to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to consolidate certain provisions assuring the safety and effectiveness of new animal drugs, and for other purposes.

RESTRICTION ON DISPOSITION OF LANDS UNDER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 322.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Spong in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 322) to restrict the disposition of lands acquired as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System, which was, on page 1, line 5, strike out all after "sentences:" over through and including "fund." on page 2, line 10, and insert:

No acquired lands which are or become a part of the System may be transferred or otherwise disposed of under any provision of law (except by exchange pursuant to subsection (b) (3) of this section) unless (1) the Secretary of the Interior determines after consultation with the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission that such lands are no longer needed for the purposes for which the System was established, and (2) such lands are transferred or otherwise disposed of for an amount not less than (A) the acquisition costs of such lands in the case of lands of the System which were purchased by the United States with funds from the migratory bird conservation fund, or (B) the fair market value of such lands (as determined by the Secretary as of the date of the transfer or disposal), in the case of lands of the System which were donated to the System. The Secretary shall pay into the migratory bird conservation fund the aggregate amount of the proceeds of any transfer or disposal referred to in the preceding sentence.

SEC. 2. The amendments made by the first section of this Act shall apply only with respect to transfers and disposals of land initiated and completed after the date of their enactment.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1968—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 17734) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Spong in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The assistant legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of July 1, 1968, pp. H5806-H5807, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, so that Senators will know that a new matter is before the Senate for consideration, I ask unanimous consent that I may suggest the absence of a quorum, without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island will state it.

Mr. PASTORE. What is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is the consideration of the conference report on H.R. 17734.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, the new obligational authority requested by the administration in this bill was \$6,738,000,000, and the final conference figure on new obligational authority is \$6,295,000,000. In addition, transfers and releases requested in this bill totaled \$2,979,000,000, and the final authority granted in this respect is \$2,723,000,000.

By far the largest items in the bill were in chapter II for Department of Defense military activities.

For manpower development and training activities under the Department of Labor, an appropriation of \$13 million has been agreed to in conference. This is one of the items which contributed to the delay in the urgent supplemental appropriation bill, which passed the Senate on March 11 and which, for all practical purposes, is now extinct, since the items in that bill have been disposed of in other bills.

Another item which contributed to the delay on the urgent supplemental bill was the Headstart program. The conference agreement on the present bill allows \$5 million additional to be available for the Headstart program this summer during the months of July and August.

Inasmuch as the bill provided funds for fiscal year 1968 and it is now fiscal year 1969, a validating clause was inserted in the bill in conference extending the availability therein for 5 days after the date of approval of this act by the President unless a longer period is specifically provided in the bill.

There are many items in the bill, and I shall be glad to answer any questions which any Senator may have with respect to them.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I am honored to yield to the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CLARK. I realize, at least as well as any other Member of this body, the valiant work the Senator from Rhode Island has done in attempting to come out with an acceptable compromise of the many difficult items contained in this supplemental appropriation bill.

I realize, too, that the bill is loaded down with appropriations for the military and that cuts have been made in essential programs for the poor, for the young, and for the disadvantaged men and women of America in the rural and urban slums.

From the very brief explanation the Senator has made, I deplore the cut in the Headstart program. I wonder what happened to the money for the special summer programs under the poverty setup.

Mr. PASTORE. Does the Senator mean food for the undernourished children in day camps?

Mr. CLARK. Yes.

Mr. PASTORE. On that item, the amount allowed was \$10 million.

Mr. CLARK. What was the amount requested by the Senator?

Mr. PASTORE. The amount in the bill as passed by the Senate was the full amount of the authorization of \$32 million.

Mr. CLARK. Could the Senator give me any overall idea of the extent to which the House conferees insisted—I understand they were completely adamant—on cutting back these various and differing programs for the underprivileged children and adults of America?

Mr. PASTORE. As a matter of fact, the Senator from Rhode Island was not only disappointed but also chagrined at the attitude on the part of the House conferees. They took a very stiff and strong position that there were no budget estimates on these three items, which, to me, was merely a play upon words and was merely a fiction; because, after all, the reality of the problem is here, and whether or not we have a budget request is of no consequence at all.

Mr. CLARK. For the record, will the Senator state the three items?

Mr. PASTORE. The three items are these: \$10 million for the expansion of the school lunch program, principally to provide food during the summer season for children who are in day camps.

Of course, this is a 1969 item, and I received a letter from the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART] asking me to consider the matter before our subcommittee, and we included the entire matter.

Mr. CLARK. Which was how much?

Mr. PASTORE. \$32 million. We put it in at \$32 million. Of course, this is not the final amount for fiscal year 1969. We have other bills coming forward, and the remaining \$22 million of the authorization can be picked up in one bill or another. I hope it will be.

But, in order to get this matter off the ground and to do what we need to do during the summer months for the undernourished children in day camps, I believe we can get started with the \$10 million. I would have preferred to see the entire \$32 million.

I suggested, when the debate became rather heated, that we would take half and they could consider the other half later. But the best figure I could get was \$10 million. That is on the school lunch program.

With reference to the neighborhood youth program, which is summer jobs, the amount we inserted in the bill was \$75 million. That was the original amount that went into the urgent supplemental bill, which languished in conference and is now extinct. Of course, our committee felt that could we at least achieve approximately \$52 million, we would have brought it more or less up to the level of last year. But the House could not see it that way, and we dickered back and forth. They would not even take it back in disagreement. I wanted them to take it back in disagreement and give it a test before the full membership of the House, and that became an impossibility.

Mr. CLARK. The end result was that none of the \$52 million was included?

Mr. PASTORE. No, we got \$13 million, which to me was a virtual victory. At least, we got something.

With respect to the Headstart program, the amount sought was \$25 million, which was the amount in the urgent supplemental bill, the bill that languished in conference. On that, we finally could reach a figure of only \$5 million.

I wish to make it abundantly clear that we did the best we could. We hit a stone wall. If anybody ever hit a stone wall, we did. There is no question about that.

But the Senator from Rhode Island is not completely pleased with this result. He feels refreshed and encouraged because we did get something, but it was my hope that we could have secured more.

Mr. CLARK. How much is there in this bill for Vietnam and other military affairs?

Mr. PASTORE. Almost \$4 billion for Southeast Asia. Our committee decided to cut out \$80.3 million for military construction in Vietnam; because we felt that a complete planning had not been instituted. We felt that there were some projects they could not even name, and there was a tremendous carryover of \$225 million.

There, again, the House was adamant in restoring the full amount. We hassled over that for a number of hours and finally reached a compromise in cutting it in half.

Mr. CLARK. Is it the opinion of the Senator from Rhode Island that if the Senate were to reject the conference report, we would go back to a stone wall in the House again and there would be no practical possibility of increasing these sums for the underprivileged and the disadvantaged children and adults of America?

Mr. PASTORE. Yes, I believe that sincerely.

Mr. CLARK. May I say to the Senator from Rhode Island that this is a bitter pill for me personally to take.

I wish to remain within the Senate rules. To me, the action of the House conferees reveals an attitude toward appropriate priorities for the United States

of America, in the summer of 1968, which shocks me.

On the other hand, if I had a champion I wanted to go to conference with the House in order to restore the amounts which have been cut with such an utter lack of compassion for Americans, I would choose the Senator from Rhode Island. If he cannot do it, I am sure nobody can. Therefore, I shall not oppose the conference report.

I thank the Senator for yielding to me.

Mr. PASTORE. I appreciate the very generous tribute of the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, we come today to the end of a long and very hard road.

I have heard with the greatest interest, the deepest affection, and the greatest sympathy the trials which the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island has gone through, and the deep aggravation of spirit endured by the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK].

The Senate should know that what is here brought in question is the same set of items which resulted in the rejection of the conference report—that has not been mentioned, and it is very important—on the urgent supplemental on April 10, 1968, and the return to conference of that bill with the Senate's disapproval of that conference report.

Since that time that conference report has remained completely hung up and we have been unable to agree. I was one of the conferees, thanks to the graciousness of the distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young], who waived seniority in respect to the conference on the bill.

It will be recalled that I made a fight also upon pieces of the urgent supplemental which were brought up here as separate bills, notably, the one related to claims against cities, and one for aid to highways. I moved the same amendments on that bill and they were tabled. I understood the reason, although I felt it my duty to press the amendments.

When the second supplemental came along I again pressed the amendments in committee and they were adopted in the committee and then agreed to in the Senate. This action was very much due to the leadership and deep conviction of the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island who felt so deeply, as I have, that all the priorities in terms of expenditures are completely topsy-turvy, considering the exigencies of order and tranquility in the United States.

We have come to the end of a long and frustrating road which started on February 21 of this year when the struggle began in an amendment to the second supplemental made on the floor of the Senate, which was successful, to add \$75 million for summer jobs.

The other body on the conference report now before us has voted 287 to 81 to sustain the compromise agreed upon between the Senator from Rhode Island's conferees and those of Chairman MAHON of the House of Representatives, and 265 to 105 on the Headstart items.

Mr. President, may we have order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. JAVITS. It is time to sum up what all of this means as we do stand at the end of the road and I wish nothing to depreciate from this statement.

However, I first wish to express my deep appreciation to the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island within the context of the problems he had to face, and I know because I was a conferee with precisely the same conferees on the House side. He performed a miracle due to his personal leadership and conviction. If he could not bring anything back in these areas it was not because his heart would not let him, although the entire Vietnam war was involved. This is a tremendous tribute to him as a man and a Senator. I feel very deeply about this matter.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me briefly?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Iowa for the purpose of asking for the yeas and nays.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the reduction from \$75 million to \$13 million in the appropriation for summer jobs—funds to be spent primarily to employ disadvantaged teenagers—provides shocking evidence of the failure to comprehend essential expenditure priorities.

Again, I wish to emphasize that there was involved not only the tremendously gifted leadership of the Senator from Rhode Island, but also the Senate conferees. Even though they voted against me, they stayed with me, and I refer to the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG]. I feel Senators behaved very well in this matter, but it reflects a situation in Congress which I feel must be called to the attention of the country.

No number of tricks with figures—engaged in even by the administration, and there was a flurry of that under the signature of one of the aides at the White House—can belie the fact that this summer's job program will be at least 20 percent less effective than in 1967. It is alleged that the number of summer jobs available this year is the same as last year. But the fact is that—in the hours worked, in the duration of the program, in the level of pay and in the diversion of funds from other important antipov-erty programs—this appropriation has depreciated the 1968 job program by at least 20 percent. I base this conclusion on the authority of the Secretary of Labor's own testimony.

It is inconceivable that at so critical a time—a time when our domestic tranquillity may well once more undergo a grave challenge—the message has still not clearly come through that summer jobs constitute a major part of the answer to tranquillity in the cities.

In that regard, I repeat what I said before: \$200 million, wisely appropriated in a rearrangement of priorities, would have given a thundering answer to those who would do rioting and violence in the cities, such as Headstart and summer jobs, \$100 million; the starvation program begun by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], \$25 million; rat

control, for which we thank the Senator from Rhode Island for getting some \$13 million.

Mr. PASTORE. No. We had to drop that.

Mr. JAVITS. It has to go in a future bill.

Mr. PASTORE. We were confronted with the argument that there is something in the other bill, and, again, I was disappointed.

Mr. JAVITS. Of course. The \$13 million would have done what this \$10 million would do for school lunches. This fiscal year starts July 1 and, therefore, it would do something for this summer.

Mr. PASTORE. We were told in the committee meeting that there were applications in under the rat control program to the extent of \$26 million. All we were asking for was a transfer of authority, money already available, and called attention to that. We presented that request and it was rejected. We put in \$13 million in transfer authority, making it one-half of the available application, to get the program off the ground before the other money could be used. Again, we hit a stone wall. Nothing could be done about it.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, I wish to give credit to the Senator from Rhode Island and the Senator from New York for prevailing in this matter. They did not get all of the money they wanted. They put in a 3-month battle. They were in the minority in the conference between the House and the Senate. I think it is remarkable that they were able to get any money at all.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator. I am deeply grateful to him for having made me a conferee, notwithstanding his seniority, because he wanted to be fair and to give me a chance to fight for what I believe in in conference.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. The Senator certainly believed in it.

Mr. JAVITS. The reason I worked so hard on the question of jobs is that we have to do everything we humanly can.

Congress is making a serious mistake because the jobless rate for Negro teenagers in the ghetto varies between 25 and 40 percent. This rate is at least 2½ times that of white teenagers. This is the area where tension and friction arises.

As the Secretary of Labor testified, at least 150,000 jobs more than the 294,000 jobs provided in 1967 are needed in 1968.

The fact is that the reduced appropriation leaves 82,700 young men and women who would otherwise be able to work in the summer of 1968 unable to do so.

The 17,300 jobs that the \$13 million will add, while helpful, falls far short of the critical need.

Mr. President, in addition, the fact is, the level of hours worked, the compensation, and the number of weeks of the summer job program will not be maintained at the 1967 level. It is too late for that now, even with \$13 million. The \$13 million will, therefore, probably be used for new jobs, which is all right. As the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Pas-

TORE] just stated, it is something, but it is a terrible disappointment, considering what we are up against in this very long, hot summer.

We voted \$250 million the other day for a hotly challenged anti-ballistic-missile system which promises eventually to cost the Nation between \$4 and \$5 billion and which easily could have been deferred for a year. The things I am arguing about are the priorities which we have in mind. I contend that the funding of the summer job program at an adequate and responsible level, which was \$75 million, set by the Senate, can be deferred only at the gravest peril to our domestic tranquility and internal security.

I deeply feel that we should worry about how many young men will turn to a summer of crime and violence because they were unable to find work. How many potentially productive lives will be ruined in the heat and the idleness of the ghetto because of these distorted priorities?

How long before the Congress faces the fact that the festering situation within our urban ghettos must be met with jobs and with hope if we are to avoid the kind of disturbances that shook our country last summer and the summer before and the summer before that?

I point out in that regard, Mr. President, that the National Alliance of Businessmen, the Urban Coalition, and many individual governmental leaders are doing enormously fine work, but we are racing the clock with this tremendous dissatisfaction going on in the country and the hunger for dignity which comes from work.

I can only conclude that this unfortunate result—the seeming inability as the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] says—as if it were a brick wall, in trying to arrive at the legislative priorities in expenditures—reflects, in my judgment the inherent difficulty and delay in transforming the legislative process from essentially a rural to an urban outlook so that Congress truly reflects the fact that 70 percent of all Americans now live in the cities. This is a monumental struggle which is in the people's hands to correct. I hope they will not wait until the march of time under the one-man, one-vote concept will correct the situation. I do not believe we have that much time to spare. I have already given the tragic history of this situation.

I began the effort to appropriate \$75 million for summer jobs on February 21, 1968 and the struggle has continued ever since that date. On April 10, the Senate sent the urgent supplemental bill to conference with the \$75 million for summer jobs included. But we met the most stubborn resistance among the conferees appointed by the House of Representatives. Furthermore, we had no help from the Executive Department, which failed in 1968 to do what it had done in 1967—namely, to request that \$75 million be made available for special summer job funds.

Today's result, although pitifully inadequate, is still \$13 million more than

the House conferees would have provided. I attribute this result—and I know Senators love to claim credit, and I am the party in interest to this one—to the talents of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], a gifted negotiator who managed to produce this compromise. But the resulting rearrangement of expenditure priorities reflects little generosity and less sense.

I thank my colleague for his indulgence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MCGOVERN], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MONTOYA], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MCGOVERN], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are necessarily absent.

cut [Mr. RIBICOFF], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] would each vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senators from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER and Mr. MORTON], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. FANNIN], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], and the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. PERCY] is detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. FANNIN], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. PERCY] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 64, nays 1, as follows:

[No. 204 Leg.]

YEAS—64

Alken	Hart	Murphy
Allott	Hartke	Muskie
Anderson	Hatfield	Pastore
Baker	Hayden	Pearson
Bayh	Hickenlooper	Prouty
Bennett	Hill	Proxmire
Boggs	Holland	Randolph
Brooke	Hollings	Scott
Byrd, Va.	Jackson	Smith
Byrd, W. Va.	Javits	Spong
Case	Jordan, N.C.	Stennis
Church	Jordan, Idaho	Symington
Clark	Mansfield	Talmadge
Cotton	McClellan	Thurmond
Curtis	McGee	Tower
Dirksen	McIntyre	Williams, N.J.
Dominick	Metcalf	Williams, Del.
Ellender	Miller	Yarborough
Griffin	Mondale	Young, N. Dak.
Gruening	Monroney	Young, Ohio
Hansen	Moss	
Harris	Mundt	

NAYS—1

Nelson

NOT VOTING—34

Bartlett	Fulbright	Montoya
Bible	Gore	Morse
Brewster	Hruska	Morton
Burdick	Inouye	Pell
Cannon	Kennedy	Percy
Carlson	Kuchel	Ribicoff
Cooper	Lausche	Russell
Dodd	Long, Mo.	Smathers
Eastland	Long, La.	Sparkman
Ervin	Magnuson	Tydings
Fannin	McCarthy	
Fong	McGovern	

So the conference report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendments in disagreement.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$10,000,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$1,000,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$3,000,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$150,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$13,000,000".

Resolved, That the House reced from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following: ", to remain available until July 31, 1968: *Provided*, That funds appropriated, or otherwise made available, by this Act for the fiscal year 1968, shall remain available for obligation for five days after the date of approval of this Act unless a longer period is specifically provided: *Provided further*, That all obligations incurred in anticipation of such appropriations and authority for the fiscal year 1968 as well as those for longer periods as set forth herein are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms hereof."

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$5,000,000".

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 6, 14, 20, 21, 22, and 25.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a tabulation on this bill giving the budget estimate figures, the House and Senate versions of the bill, and the final action in conference be included in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1968 (H.R. 17734)

H. Doc. or S. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House version of bill	Senate version of bill	Conference action
CHAPTER I					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
274	Agricultural Research Service: Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release).....	(\$5,132,000)	(\$5,000,000)	(\$5,000,000)	(\$5,000,000)
274	Extension Service: Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses (transfer and/or release).....	(273,000)	(273,000)	(273,000)	(273,000)
274	Economic Research Service: Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release).....	(375,000)	(375,000)	(375,000)	(375,000)
274	Statistical Reporting Service: Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release).....	(508,000)	(508,000)	(508,000)	(508,000)

2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1968 (H.R. 17734)—Continued

H. Doc. or S. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House version of bill	Senate version of bill	Conference action
CHAPTER I—Continued					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued					
274	Consumer and Marketing Service:				
	Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs (transfer and/or release) -----	(\$8,075,000)	(\$7,380,000)	(\$7,380,000)	(\$7,380,000)
	School lunch program -----			32,000,000	10,000,000
	Food stamp program (transfer and/or release) -----	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)
274	Foreign Agricultural Service:				
	Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release) -----	(267,000)	(267,000)	(267,000)	(267,000)
274	Commodity Exchange Authority:				
	Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release) -----	(94,000)	(69,000)	(69,000)	(69,000)
274	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:				
	Expenses, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (transfer and/or release) -----	(3,128,000)	(2,428,000)	(2,428,000)	(2,428,000)
274	Office of the Inspector General:				
	Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release) -----	(23,1000)	(159,000)	(159,000)	(159,000)
274	Packers and Stockyards Act (transfer and/or release) -----	(72,000)	(72,000)	(72,000)	(72,000)
274	Office of the General Counsel:				
	Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release) -----	(262,000)	(162,000)	(162,000)	(162,000)
274	National Agricultural Library:				
	Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release) -----	(31,000)	(31,000)	(31,000)	(31,000)
274	Office of Management Services:				
	Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release) -----	(81,000)	(81,000)	(81,000)	(81,000)
274	General Administration:				
	Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release) -----	(113,000)	(113,000)	(113,000)	(113,000)
274	Farmers Home Administration:				
	Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release) -----	(1,577,000)	(1,577,000)	(1,577,000)	(1,577,000)
274	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:				
	Administrative and operating expenses (transfer and/or release) -----	(285,000)	(285,000)	(285,000)	(285,000)
	Total, chapter I: New obligational authority -----			32,000,000	10,000,000
	(Transfer and releases) -----	(20,510,000)	(18,786,000)	(18,876,000)	(18,786,000)
CHAPTER II					
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY					
MILITARY PERSONNEL					
317	Military personnel, Army -----	11,000,000			
317	Military personnel, Navy -----	5,900,000			
317	Military personnel, Marine Corps -----	2,400,000			
317	Military personnel, Air Force -----	6,700,000			
317	Reserve, personnel, Navy -----	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE					
274	Operation and maintenance, Army -----	52,757,000	52,757,000	52,757,000	52,757,000
274	Operation and maintenance, Navy -----	38,941,000	38,941,000	38,941,000	38,941,000
274	Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps -----	1,950,000	1,950,000	1,950,000	1,950,000
274	Operation and maintenance, Air Force -----	42,685,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000
	(Transfer and/or release) -----		(6,600,000)	(6,600,000)	(6,600,000)
274	Operation and maintenance, Defense agencies -----	23,079,000	23,079,000	23,079,000	23,079,000
274	Claims, Defense -----	8,000,000			
	(Transfer) -----		(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)
EMERGENCY FUND, SOUTHEAST ASIA					
315	Emergency fund, Southeast Asia -----	3,900,000,000	3,791,100,000	3,710,800,000	3,750,950,000
	(Transfer and/or release) -----	¹ (2,629,600,000)	(2,345,000,000)	(2,345,000,000)	(2,345,000,000)
	Total, chapter II:				
	New budget (obligational) authority -----	4,095,412,000	3,945,827,000	3,865,527,000	3,905,677,000
	(Transfers and/or releases) -----	(2,629,600,000)	² (2,359,600,000)	² (2,359,600,000)	² (2,359,600,000)
CHAPTER III					
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
FEDERAL FUNDS					
274	Federal payment to the District of Columbia -----	6,020,800	6,020,800	6,020,800	6,020,800
S. Doc. 84	Loans to the District of Columbia for capital outlay -----	7,000,000		7,000,000	3,688,000
317	The Commission on Revision of the Criminal Laws of the District of Columbia -----	150,000			
	Total, chapter III, Federal funds, new budget (obligational) authority -----	13,170,800	6,020,800	13,020,800	9,708,800
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS					
Operating expenses:					
274	General operating expenses -----	(3,062,000)	(595,558)	(2,992,558)	(1,535,558)
274 and S. Doc. 84	Public safety -----	(8,305,000)	(1,611,076)	(3,257,076)	(6,466,076)
274 and S. Doc. 84	Education -----	(6,073,000)	(790,000)	(5,690,000)	(5,690,000)
S. Doc. 84	Health and welfare -----	(2,222,000)	(2,214,000)	(2,222,000)	(2,214,000)
S. Doc. 84	Highways and traffic -----	(28,000)		(23,000)	
S. Doc. 84	Sanitary engineering -----	(75,000)		(75,000)	
274	Settlement of claims and suits -----	(36,800)	(36,800)	(36,000)	(36,800)
	Total, operating expenses -----	(19,801,800)	(5,187,434)	(19,281,434)	(15,942,434)
S. Doc. 84	Capital outlay -----	(898,000)	(847,000)	(898,000)	(547,000)
	Total, chapter III, District of Columbia funds -----	(20,699,800)	(6,034,434)	(20,179,434)	(16,489,434)

Footnotes at end of table.

2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1968 (H.R. 17734)—Continued

H. Doc. or S. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House version of bill	Senate version of bill	Conference action
CHAPTER IV					
FOREIGN OPERATIONS					
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
274	Military assistance.....	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL					
RYUKYU ISLANDS, ARMY					
317	Administration.....	5,500,000		5,500,000	
Total, chapter IV: New budget (obligational) authority.....		105,500,000	100,000,000	105,500,000	100,000,000
CHAPTER V					
INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION					
274	Annuities under special acts.....	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
317	Construction, public buildings project.....	3,100,000		3,100,000	3,000,000
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM					
274	Salaries and expenses.....	6,720,000	6,720,000	6,720,000	6,720,000
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION					
274	Compensation and pensions.....	47,500,000	47,500,000	47,500,000	47,500,000
274	General operating expenses.....	6,725,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Total, Veterans Administration.....		54,225,000	53,500,000	53,500,000	53,500,000
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT					
RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE					
274	Low-rent public housing annual contributions:				
	Fiscal year 1967.....	6,042,000	6,042,000	6,042,000	6,042,000
	Fiscal year 1968.....	24,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Total, Department of Housing and Urban Development.....		30,042,000	26,042,000	26,042,000	26,042,000
Total, chapter V, new budget (obligational) authority.....		94,165,000	86,340,000	89,440,000	89,340,000
CHAPTER VI					
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
274	Management of lands and resources.....	10,033,000	9,733,000	9,733,000	9,733,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
274 and 317	Education and welfare services.....	7,152,000	3,107,000	6,099,000	5,732,000
274	Resources management.....	2,172,000	2,172,000	1,972,000	1,972,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....		9,324,000	5,279,000	8,071,000	7,704,000
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
S. Doc. 84	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	6,900,000		6,900,000	6,200,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
274 and	Management and protection.....	4,182,000	4,046,000	4,182,000	4,182,000
S. Doc. 84	Construction.....			(560,000)	(560,000)
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER					
274	Prototype desalting plant.....	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total, Department of the Interior.....		32,439,000	20,058,000	29,886,000	28,819,000
(Transfer).....				(560,000)	(560,000)
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
FOREST SERVICE					
274	Forest protection and utilization.....	24,348,000	24,323,000	24,323,000	24,323,000
	(Transfer and/or release).....	(21,129,000)	(21,129,000)	(21,129,000)	(21,129,000)
274	Forest roads and trails (transfer and/or release).....	(1,392,000)	(1,382,000)	(1,382,000)	(1,382,000)
Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.....		24,348,000	24,323,000	24,323,000	24,323,000
Transfers and/or releases.....		(22,521,000)	(22,511,000)	(22,511,000)	(22,511,000)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
274	Indian health activities (transfer and/or release).....	(2,857,000)	(2,857,000)	(2,857,000)	(2,857,000)
HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS					
318	American Bicentennial Commission.....	225,000		225,000	150,000
Total, chapter VI:					
New budget (obligational) authority.....		57,012,000	44,381,000	54,434,000	53,292,000
(Transfers and/or releases).....		(25,378,000)	(25,368,000)	(25,928,000)	(25,928,000)

2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1968 (H.R. 17734)—Continued

H. Doc. or S. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House version of bill	Senate version of bill	Conference action
CHAPTER VII					
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION					
	Manpower development and training activities.....			\$75,000,000	\$13,000,000
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY					
274	Limitations on grants to States or unemployment compensation and Employment Service Administration.....	(\$295,000)			
274	Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release).....	(780,000)			
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
	School assistance in federally affected areas.....		\$ 90,965,000	90,965,000	90,965,000
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION					
254	Grants for rehabilitation services and facilities..... (Transfer and/or release).....	\$ 1,240,000 (660,000)	\$ (1,900,000)	\$ (1,900,000)	\$ (1,900,000)
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
274	Air pollution (transfer and/or release).....	(8,355,000)	(355,000)	(355,000)	(355,000)
274	Community health services (transfer and/or release).....	(4,324,000)	(324,000)	(324,000)	(324,000)
274	Comprehensive health planning and services (transfer and/or release).....	(20,112,000)	(60,000)	(13,060,000)	(60,000)
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
274	Limitation on salaries and expenses.....	(84,928,000)	(84,928,000)	(83,823,000)	(83,823,000)
	Payment to trust funds for health insurance for the aged.....	373,028,000	373,028,000	373,028,000	373,028,000
WELFARE ADMINISTRATION					
274	Work incentive activities..... (Transfer and/or release).....	10,000,000 (30,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)
254	Grants to States for public assistance.....	\$ 1,135,000,000	\$ 1,135,000,000	\$ 1,135,000,000	\$ 1,135,000,000
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD					
274	Salaries and expenses (transfer and/or release).....	(71,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD					
274	Limitation on salaries and expenses.....	(1,624,000)	(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY					
	Economic opportunity program.....			25,000,000	5,000,000
	Total, chapter VII: New budget (obligational) authority..... (Transfers and/or releases).....	1,519,268,000 (64,302,000)	1,598,993,000 (12,675,000)	1,698,993,000 (25,675,000)	1,616,993,000 (12,675,000)
CHAPTER VIII					
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
SENATE					
	Gratuity to widow of deceased Senator.....			30,000	30,000
CONTINENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE					
S. Doc. 84	Inquiries and investigations.....	365,000		365,000	365,000
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
274	Office of the Sergeant at Arms.....	505,260			
274	Committee employees.....	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
274	Members' clerk hire.....	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
274	Contingent expenses, miscellaneous items.....	750,000	650,000	650,000	650,000
JOINT ITEMS					
274	Capitol Police, general expenses.....	44,900			
	Total, chapter VIII.....	2,390,160	1,375,000	1,770,000	1,770,000
CHAPTER IX					
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS					
274	International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: Construction.....	700,000			
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
274	Alien property activities, limitation on general administrative expenses.....	(106,000)	(86,000)	(86,000)	(86,000)
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE					
274	Salaries and expenses.....	6,238,000	5,738,000	5,738,000	5,738,000
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
274	Support of U.S. prisoners.....	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
	Total, Department of Justice.....	7,438,000	7,038,000	7,038,000	7,038,000

Footnotes at end of table.

2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1968 (H.R. 17734)—Continued

H. Doc. or S. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House version of bill	Senate version of bill	Conference action
CHAPTER IX—Continued					
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE					
274	Development facilities.....	Language	Language	Language	Language
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES					
274	Salaries and expenses.....	\$2,426,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
UNITED STATES TRAVEL SERVICE					
274	Salaries and expenses.....	1,700,000			
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	4,126,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
THE JUDICIARY					
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES					
274	Salaries of judges.....	260,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
274	Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
	Total, courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services.....	16,000	530,000	530,000	530,000
FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER					
274	Salaries and expenses.....	83,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
	Total, the Judiciary.....	693,000	570,000	570,000	570,000
RELATED AGENCIES					
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY					
274	Special international exhibitions..... (Transfers and/or releases).....	14,619,000 (681,000)	7,876,000 (1,431,000)	11,876,000 (1,431,000)	7,876,000 (1,431,000)
	Total, chapter IX: New budget (obligational) authority..... (Transfers and/or releases).....	27,576,000 (681,000)	16,484,000 (1,431,000)	20,484,000 (1,431,000)	16,484,000 (1,431,000)
CHAPTER X					
TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS					
274	Salaries and expenses..... (Transfer and/or release).....	5,138,000 (12,000)	5,138,000 (12,000)	5,138,000 (12,000)	5,138,000 (12,000)
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS					
274	Salaries and expenses..... (Transfer and/or release).....	837,000 (2,163,000)	837,000 (2,163,000)	837,000 (2,163,000)	837,000 (2,163,000)
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS					
274	Salaries and expenses..... (Transfer and/or release).....	88,000 (203,000)	88,000 (203,000)	88,000 (203,000)	88,000 (203,000)
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT					
274	Administering the public debt..... (Transfer and/or release).....	455,000 (260,000)	455,000 (260,000)	455,000 (260,000)	455,000 (260,000)
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE					
274	Salaries and expenses..... (Transfer and/or release).....	(559,000)	(559,000)	(559,000)	(559,000)
274	Revenue accounting and processing..... (Transfer and/or release).....	2,314,000 (2,745,000)	2,314,000 (2,745,000)	2,314,000 (2,745,000)	2,314,000 (2,745,000)
274	Compliance..... (Transfer and/or release).....	1,990,000 (12,935,000)	1,990,000 (12,935,000)	1,990,000 (12,935,000)	1,990,000 (12,935,000)
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE					
274 and S.Doc.84	Salaries and expenses..... (Transfer and/or release).....	350,000 (516,000)	200,000 (516,000)	350,000 (516,000)	350,000 (516,000)
	Total, Treasury Department: New budget (obligational) authority..... (Transfers and/or releases).....	11,172,000 (19,393,000)	11,022,000 (19,393,000)	11,172,000 (19,393,000)	11,172,000 (19,393,000)
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT					
(Out of Postal Fund)					
274	Supplies and services..... (Transfer and/or release).....	4,206,000	3,000,000 (2,800,000)	3,000,000 (2,800,000)	3,000,000 (2,800,000)
	Total, Post Office Department: New budget (obligational) authority..... (Transfer and/or release).....	4,206,000	3,000,000 (2,800,000)	3,000,000 (2,800,000)	3,000,000 (2,800,000)
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS					
274	Salaries and expenses..... (Transfers and/or releases).....	38,000 (28,000)	(28,000)	(28,000)	(28,000)
	Total, Executive Office of the President; New budget (obligational) authority..... (Transfers and/or releases).....	38,000 (28,000)	(28,000)	(28,000)	(28,000)
INDEPENDENT AGENCY					
ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES					
274	Salaries and expenses.....	88,000	67,000	67,000	67,000
	Total, independent agencies; New budget (obligational) authority.....	88,000	67,000	67,000	67,000
	Total, chapter X: New budget (obligational) authority..... (Transfers and/or releases).....	15,504,000 (19,421,000)	14,089,000 (22,221,000)	14,239,000 (22,221,000)	14,239,000 (22,221,000)

2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1968 (H.R. 17734)—Continued

H. Doc. or S. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House version of bill	Senate version of bill	Conference action
CHAPTER XI					
CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS					
317	Claims and judgments: New budget (obligational) authority.....	\$16,687,049	\$16,687,049	\$16,687,049	\$16,687,049
	Total, title I:				
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	⁴ 5,946,685,009	5,830,196,849	5,912,094,849	5,834,190,849
	(Transfers and/or releases).....	(2,759,892,000)	(2,440,081,000)	(2,453,641,000)	(2,440,641,000)
TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS					
	Total, title II:				
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	⁵ \$791,626,384	\$516,087,075	\$461,640,649	\$461,640,649
	(Transfers and/or releases).....	(219,602,100)	⁶ (274,193,698)	⁷ (283,193,698)	⁷ (283,193,698)
GRAND TOTAL—TITLES I AND II					
	Grand total, titles I and II:				
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	\$6,738,311,393	\$6,346,283,924	\$6,373,735,498	\$6,295,831,498
	(Transfers and/or releases).....	(2,979,894,100)	(2,714,274,698)	(2,736,834,698)	(2,723,834,698)

¹ Language proposed providing release of indefinite amounts reserved under title II, Public Law 90-218, to offset special Vietnam costs (currently estimated at \$2,629,600,000).

² Includes transfer of \$8,000,000 from contingencies for payment of claims. Also includes releases of \$2,351,600,000 from reserves created pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

³ These items were included in the urgent supplemental bill (H.R. 15399) which passed the House on Feb. 20, 1968 and the Senate on Mar. 11, 1968.

⁴ Includes \$20,501,000 not considered by the House in S. Doc. 84, H. Doc. 317, and H. Doc. 318.

⁵ Includes \$1,295,714 for Senate items not considered by House.

⁶ Includes transfer of \$25,000,000 for Post Office operations and miscellaneous transfers of \$1,671,798 in other accounts. Also includes releases of \$247,521,800 from reserve created pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

⁷ Includes transfer of \$34,000,000 for Post Office, miscellaneous transfers of \$1,671,798 and Public Law 90-218 release of \$247,521,800.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am exceedingly glad that this bill has been passed, and I congratulate and commend the distinguished senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] for his diligence and successful efforts in the handling of the bill.

DISCHARGE OF CONFEREES

Mr. President, I have an announcement to make, if I may have the attention of the Presiding Officer. The second conference on the so-called urgent supplemental bill has been underway since April 23. I have had the dubious distinction of being chairman of that conference.

I am happy to report to the Senate that all items which were in conference have now been agreed to; one of them in the supplemental bill called the Labor supplemental bill, House Joint Resolution 1229, passed some time ago; another in the so-called highway supplemental of 1968, which also included an amount for claims and judgments, known as House Joint Resolution 1268; and others now in this bill, the second supplemental of 1968, known as H.R. 17734. I am glad to report that all items that were in disagreement have now been compromised or passed in one form or another, and that there is nothing left for the urgent supplemental conferees to do. There is one exception to that statement, and that is the \$25 million that was in that bill for the Farmers Home Administration production loans. The Senate has taken care of that item by adding that amount to the annual appropriation bill which is now in conference.

Therefore, in order to relieve the conferees, who are Senators ELLENDER, MAGNUSON, BIBLE, MCGEE, YARBOROUGH, MUNDT, JAVITS, HRUSKA, and myself, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate conferees on the urgent supplemental bill be discharged from further service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Florida? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, in addition to that, I shall ask the House conferees to indefinitely postpone consideration of the bill. Of course, I cannot control their action; but the action which I have taken, and which the Senate has approved, completely disposes of the matter insofar as the Senate can dispose of it. In other words, the second group of conferees on the urgent supplemental bill have now been unanimously relieved from further service, and discharged by the Senate.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator used the expression that all the items contained in the urgent supplemental bill "have been agreed to." That is not true. They have been disposed of.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator has used a better word. Some of those items have been greatly reduced, and I think I used the subsequent language, in my statement, to make it very clear, that there had been some compromising in connection with the disposition of the various matters.

Mr. PASTORE. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. They have been disposed of, with one exception, and that item, which is an item relating to the Farmers Home Administration, has been transferred to the annual appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture. That bill is in conference. I think there is no justification at all for further continuation of this conference, which is the reason why I have made the request, to which the Senate has unanimously agreed, that the conferees be discharged.

Mr. PASTORE. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HOLLAND. I am happy to yield.

Mr. PASTORE. I merely wish to say to my colleague from Florida that this was a responsibility that belonged to me, and I was ill at the time, and the Senator from Florida was gracious enough to undertake it. I am extremely indebted to him, and thank him from the bottom of my heart.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the Senator is entirely welcome. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] was the chairman of the first conference on this bill, and when the second set of conferees were appointed, without the Senator from Florida in any sense requesting the responsibility, the responsibility was placed upon him by the action of the Presiding Officer.

Mr. PASTORE. I give my heart to the Senator from Alabama also.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I am happy to yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I, too, was one of the conferees now relieved from responsibility. I wish to say that the Senator from Florida, though he did not necessarily agree with me on all matters, did his best, in conference, to uphold the position of the Senate first; and, indeed, he was even willing to author with me, at my request, a compromise which I was willing to accept at the time, all to no avail, in view of the attitude on the part of the House conferees.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator. As a conferee, I always attempt to maintain the position of the Senate, whether I agree with it or not.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Florida for his

diligent work for the funds put in this supplemental bill. I was the author of an amendment to provide \$25 million for the Headstart program. That was cut back by the conferees to \$5 million. In my opinion, that was a devastating cut. It is all the more devastating to deny Headstart children \$25 million while voting \$12 billion for highway construction, \$2 billion for public works, and untold billions for the war in Vietnam.

I know that the Senator from Florida had great difficulty in saving even that \$5 million, because I was a conferee on the first supplemental, and the House conferees would not put one red cent in the bill for the Job Corps, for summer job work, or for Headstart money. What was saved here was saved by the Senate conferees.

So even with the drastic reduction in funds for summer jobs, and the 80-percent reduction for Headstart, I compliment the Senator from Florida for saving anything. The House conferees deadlocked that first conference week after week because they would not vote anything for summer jobs or for Headstart. So whatever is in here, however small the amount, is a tribute to the Senator from Florida. At least the Senator has saved \$5 million to help some children in Headstart, and \$13 million to help some young people with summer jobs. Having served on the first conference, I know how the House conferees would pick up their papers and say, "We are through indefinitely; no use meeting again if you are going to insist on putting any Headstart or Job Corps money in this."

It is hard to get anything for children. It is easy to get concrete and weapons, but to get a few measly dollars for little children is almost impossible in the Congress of the United States. The House of Representatives cuts out every cent for the bilingual education program that would have helped 3 million children from non-English-speaking homes. Now they have cut the \$25 for Headstart to \$5 million. But think of the \$12 billion we voted for highways yesterday, with more billions coming for public works, and billions for weapons to destroy other countries.

Mr. President, what is the state of this Nation, when Congress will vote nothing for children, but billions on billions for big fat contracts to carry on an unnecessary war overseas?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I would like to accept those gracious thanks from the Senator from Texas, but I cannot properly do it. If I was entitled to any credit at all, it was simply because I would not agree to the House position throughout that long and difficult conference. We are ending, now, on a pleasant note on a subsequent conference on a different bill. That is the second supplemental for 1968, which has been handled in conference by our able friend, the senior Senator from Rhode Island, and I hope that the Senator from Texas will realize that his full mode of appreciation and gratitude should go to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I transfer it over. I thank the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator from Florida and myself.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. The Senator from Florida saw the other conference die rather than yield to the House position against these children. It was only by his unwillingness to yield then that the Senator from Rhode Island has saved anything here.

I divide my accolade between the two Senators.

PUBLIC WORKS AUTHORIZATIONS, 1968, RIVERS AND HARBORS— FLOOD CONTROL AND MULTIPLE- PURPOSE PROJECTS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3710) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 33, beginning with line 21, strike out all down to and including line 13 on page 34.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, the rejection of the pending amendment would mean that we would be eliminating the Tennessee Valley Authority, by legislation from any effect it may have on the Federal budget or its ability to expand its employment.

I call attention to the fact that there are several corporations in a similar capacity that are operating on the same basis.

I refer to the Export-Import Bank. The FDIC has no Government money involved. That is also included in the reductions. There is the Farm Home Loan Board, and the Railroad Retirement Board with its 1,730 Government employees. That Board is not functioning with Government money. It is run with revenues derived from the employee and employer.

We have the Civil Service Retirement Board and many of these trust funds.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may ask for the yeas and nays?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, one provision in this bill attempts to undo much of what the Congress recently did in the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968. This particular amendment is merely a foot in the door for what will come later if we allow this provision to stay in this public works authorization bill.

I am referring to the provision which

removes TVA employees paid out of power revenues from the employee ceiling provision recently provided in the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act, and also to the succeeding language which removes expenditures made by the TVA out of power revenue from the \$6 billion expenditure limitation and also the \$10 billion obligational reduction which also were included in the act that I have just referred to.

The procedure to be followed in destroying the effectiveness of these provisions is all too clear. First, TVA employees or TVA expenditures or obligational authority are removed from the application of these provisions and then some similar exception is made for another group of employees or expenditures or obligations, until the provisions are so riddled with exceptions that they no longer assure us the employee reductions or the expenditure or obligational cuts Congress provided in connection with the tax increase so recently provided.

I realize that the TVA employees or appropriations are described as being just a minor exception to the major provisions, but they most clearly and certainly represent the first attempt to break through these employee and expenditure reductions. If we allow the line to be broken at this point, you can be sure that others will take advantage of it to break the line in the case of other agencies. It is for that reason that I believe that this amendment is of major importance and should be defeated by those who previously voted for the expenditure limitation and employee ceiling. To permit an exception here will almost certainly lead to other exceptions later on.

Some will say that this is nothing more than restoring the Senate amendments which were included in the Senate version of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act. In the case of the employee limitation, this is, of course, true; but this is not true in the case of the provision relating to expenditure or obligational cuts.

Let me deal first with the matter of the employee ceiling. The Senate version contained a series of exceptions to the employee ceiling, one for Defense Department employees, another for Post Office employees, another for FBI employees, another for CIA employees, and the one for TVA employees paid out of power revenues. When this was considered in conference, both the conferees and the Budget Director concluded that to make an employee ceiling work effectively it should apply across the board without exceptions. It was for this reason that all of the exceptions in this provision were deleted. It is also important to realize that the agreement reached by the conferees permitted the filling of three out of four instead of two out of four vacancies, and that this was a direct concession for the removing of these exemptions. Now this provision we have before us would start restoring these exceptions without restoring the provision requiring that only two out of four vacancies be filled.

How can we justify picking out TVA employees and making an exception for them when all other Federal employees,

including those of the Defense Department, the FBI, the CIA, and the Post Office, are under the limitation? It cannot be done.

One argument that is sometimes made is that since these employees are not paid out of appropriated funds it makes no difference in the budget whether additional revenues are spent for this purpose or not. This, of course, is not true, because revenues of the TVA in excess of those spent are, in effect, the debt of the United States since borrowings by the TVA are reduced by any excess of power revenues they may have.

Still another factor that needs to be realized is that the act which Congress passed gives the Budget Director the authority to permit higher rates of employment in the TVA if he thinks this is in the interests of efficient Government operation and if he will hold down employment in some other agency by a like amount. As a result, let me point out that the result desired here will be obtained under present law if this leads to more efficient Government operation.

In the case of the expenditure and obligational exceptions provided for the TVA here, let me point out that the proposal before us goes beyond the original Senate amendments with respect to TVA employees. Under the earlier Senate provision, increases in TVA expenditures or obligations above the expenditure ceiling or above the obligational ceiling were excepted from the \$6 billion expenditure cut and the \$10 billion obligational cut. This amendment, however, goes further than this and even removes from the application of the expenditure provision and obligational provision amounts presently included in the budget for TVA to the extent paid for from power revenues. In other words, this not only excepts future increases from these limitations but also the present budgetary proposals from the limitations. There is no justification for making exceptions in these cases, and I can only say that a vote for this provision or against my amendment striking out this provision is a vote to begin overturning the expenditure limitation and obligational cut Congress so recently imposed.

I urge the adoption of my amendment.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, I have no desire to continue the discussion upon this matter. It has been thoroughly documented from the standpoint of the Senator from Delaware and the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee, speaking not only for himself, but also for the Committee on Public Works, has presented his argument, and the matter has been thoroughly considered. The debate has been helpful. The Senators who have been present to listen to the debate are more knowledgeable on the matter. I have no desire to do anything other than to bring the matter to a vote.

I am grateful again, as I said yesterday, for the continuing attention to these matters by Senators who are not members of our committee. The Senator from Delaware is not a member of our committee, but he checks on what we are doing in these legislative matters and

gives us an opportunity for debate and a vote on rollcall, such as we will now have.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I thank the Senator. It has been argued that the Tennessee Valley Authority does its own financing. However, even though it has its own bonds those funds are included and counted as a part of the obligation of the U.S. Government, and the property owned by the U.S. Government backs up the payment of those bonds so that they are included as a part of the debt and are guaranteed by the taxpayers.

Mr. President, I said that I was ready for a vote. However, I have had a request to the effect that the Senator from Tennessee wants a short quorum call so that he may have the opportunity to make a few brief remarks.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I did not want to hurry the Senator.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BAKER. Do I correctly understand that the yeas and nays have been ordered on the Williams amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's understanding is correct.

Mr. BAKER. And the amendment is to the bill as reported, and it would strike the TVA language?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Moss in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Delaware. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], the Sen-

ator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MCGOVERN], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MONTOYA], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MONTOYA], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] would each vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Ohio would vote "yea" and the Senator from Alabama would vote "nay."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senators from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER and Mr. MORTON], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. FANNIN], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], and the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. FANNIN], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG], and the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] would each vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 7, nays 59, as follows:

[No. 205 Leg.]

YEAS—7

Bennett
Byrd, Va.
Cotton

Curtis
Pastore

Thurmond
Williams, Del.

NAYS—59

Alken
Allott
Anderson
Baker
Bayh
Boggs
Brooke
Byrd, W. Va.
Case
Church
Dirksen
Dodd
Dominick
Ellender
Griffin
Gruening
Hansen
Harris
Hart
Hartke

Hatfield
Hayden
Hickenlooper
Hill
Holland
Hollings
Jackson
Javits
Jordan, N.C.
Jordan, Idaho
Mansfield
McClellan
McGee
McIntyre
Metcalf
Miller
Mondale
Monroney
Moss
Mundt

Murphy
Muskie
Nelson
Pearson
Percy
Prouty
Proxmire
Randolph
Scott
Smith
Spong
Stennis
Symington
Talmadge
Tower
Williams, N.J.
Yarborough
Young, N. Dak.
Young, Ohio

NOT VOTING—33

Bartlett
Bible
Brewster
Burdick
Cannon
Carlson
Clark
Cooper
Eastland
Ervin
Fannin

Fong
Fulbright
Gore
Hruska
Inouye
Kennedy
Kuchel
Lausche
Long, Mo.
Long, La.
Magnuson

McCarthy
McGovern
Montoya
Morse
Morton
Pell
Ribicoff
Russell
Smathers
Sparkman
Tydings

So the amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware was rejected.

On page 1, line 3, after "those" strike out "Indian".

On page 1, line 4, strike out "extension" and insert "Extension".

On page 1, line 5, after "undivided" strike out "Indian".

On page 1, line 7, strike out "extension" and insert "Extension". After "allotment," insert "free and clear of all liens and encumbrances,".

On page 2, line 10, after "heirs" insert "and a fee patent to all of the non-Indian heirs".

On page 2, after line 10, add the following paragraph:

"If after reasonable search a non-Indian patentee cannot be located, the Secretary shall publish in a newspaper which is sold in the area where the lands are located a notice that the patent has been issued, and no claim against the United States with respect to the issuance of such patent or the cancellation of the trust patent to Dolly McCovey shall be entertained by any court unless commenced within one year from the date the notice is published."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. OLGA CONCEPCION PEREZ DE LANIO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 14654) for the relief of Dr. Olga Concepcion Perez de Lanio.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 14654

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding the provisions of chapter II of title III of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Doctor Olga Concepcion Perez de Lanio shall be admitted to United States citizenship upon taking the oath prescribed by section 337 of such Act before any court referred to in subsection (a) of section 310 of such Act.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Doctor Olga Concepcion Perez de Lanio shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on April 21, 1962."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

(Mr. MATSUNAGA asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 14654, a private bill which provides that, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Dr. Olga Concepcion Perez de Lanio shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on April 21, 1962. The beneficiary would therefore be eligible for immediate naturalization if she meets the requirements other than that relating to the period of permanent residence in the United States.

Dr. Lanio, a Cuban by birth, first entered the United States at Miami, Fla., on April 21, 1962. She reentered as a permanent resident on November 23, 1964, and now resides at 8810 Lanier Drive, Silver Spring, Md., with her husband, Jose Antonio Lanio, and their two children Jose Antonio Lanio, Jr., age 15, and Maria Isabel Lanio, age 12. Both children were born in Cuba.

A dentist by profession, Dr. Lanio received her diploma from the University of Havana and gained several years of professional experience in her native country before coming to the United States. She is presently employed as a supervisor in a clinic of orthodontists located at 5010 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C. She is not licensed to practice her profession in any State or in the District of Columbia.

The beneficiary believes that American citizenship, with all of its attendant rights and privileges as well as duties, would enhance her opportunities to study and work at the same time. In order to practice her profession in the United States she has determined that she has to enter a university and take certain additional courses to satisfy curricular requirements.

As an American citizen and with a license to practice dentistry in the United States, Dr. Lanio would be able to help relieve the shortage of dentists in this country. She is aware of the many social action programs sponsored by the Federal Government which could utilize her services, and her interest at present leans heavily toward eventual employment in this field. She is convinced that she would be able to render better service to the community as an active professional, and American citizenship would help immeasurably to her early attainment of this objective.

Favorable action on H.R. 14654 would accordingly be beneficial not only to Dr. Lanio, but also to the country of which she desires so much to become a citizen. I strongly urge a unanimous vote for this private bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CERTAIN PROPERTY OWNERS IN TATE COUNTY, MISS.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11552) for the relief of certain property owners in Tate County, Miss.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 11552

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to each of the individuals named below, respectively, a patent in fee, subject to existing rights-of-way, to the real property, located within section 22, township 5 south, range 6 west, Tate County, Mississippi, which is described opposite his or her name:

Name	Property
Walter L. Hyde-----	East half of the northeast quarter of such section.
Mrs. Mary Lockett Cocke Taylor.	West half of the southeast quarter of such section.
Henderson House-----	East half of the southeast quarter of such section.
Cathey S. Dandridge--	West half of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, the north half of the southwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of such section.
Mrs. Mary W. Hyde---	Southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of such section.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following in lieu thereof:

"There is hereby conveyed to the heirs or assigns of Ho-pah-cubby, a Chickasaw Indian of Mississippi, and to persons claiming through them, as their rights and interests may appear, all right, title, and interests of the United States to section 22, township 5 south, range 6 west, Chickasaw meridian, Tate County, Mississippi."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. This concludes the call of the Private Calendar.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1968

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 17734) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 1, 1968.)

Mr. MAHON (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the statement of the managers on the part of the House be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas is recognized.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, this is the second supplemental appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1968, which just con-

cluded 2 days ago. This is one of the major appropriation bills of the session. It provides about \$6.3 billion in new funds.

Actually, the total in the bill is approximately \$9 billion because some of the funds which had been frozen as a result of the action of Congress last year have been released, and so the total in the conference bill, in terms of authority to spend money, approaches \$9 billion—\$8.970 billion, to be more precise.

The major portions of the bill relate to pay increases which Congress approved last year and to the continuation of the war in Southeast Asia.

There are many items in the bill. The bill is about \$50 million below what it was when it passed the House. It is about \$77 million below what it was when it passed the Senate, so that the final version of the bill is below the original versions in either House.

There will be some interest in the fact that we finally compromised longstanding disagreements with the other body in regard to funds for summer jobs.

We provide \$13 million more for summer jobs.

We provide \$10 million more for the school lunch program, which has just recently been authorized by Congress by Public Law 90-302.

We provide \$5 million additional for the Headstart program.

These three programs, a combined total of \$28 million, are above the budget. This was the most acceptable compromise that we were able to achieve.

Mr. Speaker, under leave granted, I am inserting, in connection with the matter of funds for summer jobs, a recent letter from the Director of the Budget, in which he points out the greatly increased effort this year, as compared to last summer, in providing summer jobs for disadvantaged youths, and Federal funds available for summer programs.

The number of jobs under direct Federal programs, according to Mr. Zwick, is up 15 percent over last summer. The total, including the private efforts, is estimated to be up 50 percent.

The letter and attachments follow:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., June 21, 1968.

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington,
D.C.

DEAR GEORGE: Per our conversation this morning, I am enclosing our current estimates of summer jobs for disadvantaged youths and Federal funds available for summer programs. As I said this morning, no matter how you look at it—in terms of jobs or in terms of money—we are doing better this summer than last.

The total estimated jobs are up by 285,000, or 50%. The major component of this increase is the National Alliance for Businessmen's pledge of 200,000 summer jobs. In addition,

the number of jobs under direct Federal programs will be 656,000, up 15% over last summer.

The unemployment statistics that we talked about are as follows:

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	January 1961	November 1963	April 1968
All adult males (over 20).....	5.8	4.4	2.1
White.....	5.2	3.9	1.9
Nonwhite.....	11.2	9.7	4.0

CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director.

Attachments.

ESTIMATE OF SUMMER JOBS FOR DISADVANTAGED YOUTHS

[In thousands]

	Summer 1967	Summer 1968	Difference
Neighborhood Youth Corps:			
In-school program.....	294	294	0
Out-of-school youth.....	77	63	-14
Other Federal programs:			
MDTA and other programs.....	39	41	+2
Federal agency hires.....	43	70	+27
College work study.....	90	90	0
Vocational education work study.....	12	50	+38
Youth employment in Summer			
Headstart.....	16	16	0
Concentrated employment			
program.....	0	22	+22
JOBS.....	0	10	+10
Total, Federal.....	571	656	+85
National Alliance of Businessmen			
commitment.....	0	200	+200
Total goal.....	571	856	+285

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR SUMMER PROGRAMS

[In millions]

	1967	1968
NYC program.....	\$176.7	\$157.9
Title I, ESEA.....	150.0	168.0
Summer Headstart program.....	101.5	102.5
College work-study program.....	49.5	49.5
Federal employment program.....	24.2	43.4
Community action program.....	36.7	35.0
MDTA program.....	22.5	23.3
Concentrated employment and JOBS		
program.....	0	20.0
Upward Bound program.....	19.0	20.0
Other Federal programs.....	16.8	42.3
Total.....	596.9	661.9

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. LANDRUM. I note in the report that there are considerable sums of money included for the government of the District of Columbia.

I want to ask the chairman if there is included in this conference report or in this supplemental appropriation bill any money to reimburse the District of Columbia government for the cost of the April disorders and riots.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER], who is the chairman of the subcommittee handling appropriations for the District of Columbia.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, at the time the supplemental requests were presented to the Subcommittee for the District of Columbia Budget, no requests were presented for any items pertaining to the civil disorders which took place during the month of April.

Under Senate Document No. 84 which was presented to the other body, certain items pertaining to the civil disorders were presented and approved in their bill. These amounts, I would say to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, total \$1,925,000; \$1,771,000 was listed under public safety. There were three other items making a total of \$1,925,000.

No one of these items were presented to the House committee.

There were no hearings held on any of these items by the Committee on Appropriations in the House.

In conference, as the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the distinguished gentleman from Texas, will tell you, when this item was brought up, your conferees refused to accept it. We said to the conferees on the other side that we could not accept this amount. We will not take it back to the House. The conferees on the other side receded, and all of these amounts, I will say to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, are out of the supplemental bill. They are not included in this bill.

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, is it therefore correct to say that this conference report includes no money for reimbursing the District of Columbia government to pay any of the costs of these civil disorders?

Mr. NATCHER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. LANDRUM. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and commend the House conferees for declining to include any sum to be used for paying the costs of the April riots and the damages resulting from these disorders.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, in reference to the cost of the riots, I had a statement from the Department of Defense showing that the total cost to the Department of Defense for riots in Chicago, Baltimore, and Washington during the April disturbances amounted to some \$6,215,000 in all the branches of the military services.

There are no funds in this bill specifically for that purpose. But the funds used were used in operation, maintenance and deployment of various forces.

Mr. Speaker, under leave granted, I include a summary of the totals of the conference report in relation to the budget requests and to the House and Senate versions of the bill:

Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action	Conference action compared with—		
						Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
TITLE I								
I	Agriculture:							
	New budget (obligational) authority			\$32,000,000	\$10,000,000	+\$10,000,000	+\$10,000,000	—\$22,000,000
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)	(\$20,510,000)	(\$18,786,000)	(18,786,000)	(18,786,000)	(—1,724,000)		
II	Defense:							
	New budget (obligational) authority	4,095,412,000	3,945,827,000	3,865,527,000	3,905,677,000	—189,735,000	—40,150,000	—40,150,000
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)	(2,629,600,000)	(2,351,600,000)	(2,351,600,000)	(2,351,600,000)	(—278,000,000)		
III	District of Columbia: New budget (obligational) authority	13,170,800	6,020,800	13,020,800	9,708,800	—3,462,000	+3,688,000	—3,312,000
IV	Foreign operations: New budget (obligational) authority	105,500,000	100,000,000	105,500,000	100,000,000	—5,500,000		—5,500,000
V	Independent offices—HUD: New budget (obligational) authority	94,165,000	86,340,000	89,440,000	89,340,000	—4,825,000	+3,000,000	—100,000
VI	Interior:							
	New budget (obligational) authority	57,012,000	44,381,000	54,434,000	53,292,000	—3,720,000	+8,911,000	—1,142,000
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)	(25,378,000)	(25,368,000)	(25,368,000)	(25,368,000)	(—10,000)		
VII	Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare:							
	New budget (obligational) authority	1,519,268,000	1,598,993,000	1,698,993,000	1,616,993,000	+97,725,000	18,000,000	—82,000,000
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)	(62,862,000)	(10,775,000)	(23,775,000)	(10,775,000)	(—52,087,000)		(—13,000,000)
VIII	Legislative: New budget (obligational) authority	2,390,160	1,375,000	1,770,000	1,770,000	—620,160	+395,000	
IX	State, Justice, Commerce, and judiciary:							
	New budget (obligational) authority	27,576,000	16,484,000	20,484,000	16,484,000	—11,092,000		—4,000,000
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)	(681,000)	(1,431,000)	(1,431,000)	(1,431,000)	(+750,000)		
X	Treasury-Post Office:							
	New budget (obligational) authority	15,504,000	14,089,000	14,239,000	14,239,000	—1,265,000	+150,000	
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)	(19,421,000)	(19,421,000)	(19,421,000)	(19,421,000)			
XI	Claims and judgments: New budget (obligational) authority	16,687,049	16,687,049	16,687,049	16,687,049			
	Total, title I:							
	New budget (obligational) authority	5,946,685,009	5,830,196,849	5,912,094,849	5,834,190,849	—112,494,160	+3,994,000	—77,904,000
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)	(2,758,452,000)	(2,427,381,000)	(2,440,381,000)	(2,427,381,000)	(—331,071,000)		(—13,000,000)
	Total, title II:							
	New budget (obligational) authority	791,626,384	516,087,075	461,640,649	461,640,649	—329,985,735	—54,446,426	
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)	(217,599,100)	(247,521,800)	(247,520,800)	(247,521,800)	(+29,922,700)		
	Grand total, titles I and II:							
	New budget (obligational) authority	6,738,311,393	6,346,283,924	6,373,735,498	6,295,831,498	—442,479,895	—50,452,426	—77,904,000
	(Release of Public Law 90-218 reserves)	(2,976,051,100)	(2,674,902,800)	(2,687,902,800)	(2,674,902,800)	(—301,148,300)		(—13,000,000)

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Texas has said, this is one of the largest appropriation bills we have had for consideration this year. This bill actually applies to the 1968 fiscal year instead of 1969 although we are already in fiscal year 1969.

This bill, as the chairman of the committee has said, makes \$9 billion available for obligation, \$6.3 billion of which is new obligational authority and \$2.7 billion of which constitutes funds released from the reserves imposed by Public Law 90-218 enacted in the closing days of last year.

I would like to say to the House that the bill, as it comes from conference, is actually \$50 million under the bill when it passed the House.

It is \$90 million under the Senate bill. So the conference report is below the bills as they were adopted in both Houses.

But the most significant thing about the bill—and I do not think this has been mentioned so far—is that this bill we bring to you today as a result of the

conference action is \$743,628,000 below the budget requests. So while there may be some question as to how much credit we are due for bringing back a bill from conference which is only \$50 million under the House bill, I think we are entitled to considerable credit for achieving a reduction under the budget of \$743 million.

I think the House also should know that much of the money in this bill is composed of items commonly referred to as mandatory. For example, of the \$9 billion in this bill, nearly \$1 billion—\$954.6 million to be exact—is for increased pay costs voted by Congress. There is about \$6 billion in the bill for increased costs in Vietnam, usually referred to as mandatory.

In addition, there is \$1,135,000,000 in this bill for medicaid and other public assistance programs. For medicare and related costs there is \$373 million brought about by reason of the unexpectedly large number of people who are now qualifying for benefits under this program.

For military assistance in South Korea there is \$100 million. For veterans' pensions and compensation, also mandated

by law, there is \$47.5 million; and there is \$16.7 million in the bill to pay claims that have accrued against the Government, and which are beyond our control.

Actually, if you add up these items to which I have referred, you will find that about \$8.7 billion in this bill represent either mandatory items that are beyond our control or additional costs to pay the expenses of the war in which the country is now engaged, leaving only \$300 million that is actually more or less controllable.

Having achieved a cut of \$743 million under the budget requests, with all of these mandatory items, I submit that the conference report represents the best that your House managers could accomplish in the conference, and I support it for that reason.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. When this supplemental appropriation bill originally came before the House, I believe the gentleman from Texas will recall that at that time I asked the question, in view of reports that were then circulating, whether

there would be a request made upon the Congress for some \$2 million to pay certain costs incidental to the Washington, D.C., riot of last April. I was pleased to hear the question was raised by the gentleman from Georgia and the answer given by the committee that although a request was made in conference by the Senate for \$1,925,000, no money was put into this bill for that purpose.

I would say to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee that I am sure I am one of several in the House who will be very much interested in all future authorization and appropriation bills dealing with the District of Columbia, the Department of the Interior, and any other agencies that had anything to do with the so-called Poor People's March on Washington for I know that efforts will be made by the District of Columbia and by certain agencies to secure funds from the Federal Treasury to indemnify them for moneys expended in connection with that late and unlamented fiasco.

I notice in the papers that the so-called poor people's marchers somehow were able to buy several automobiles while they were here. There is also a story in one of the newspapers, as of yesterday or today, that they are going to seek funds for the repair of automobiles for the so-called poor people, and so on ad infinitum. I simply want to say to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee that I am going to be—as I am sure other Members will be—very much interested in how much money is now doled out of the Federal Treasury to take care of the defacement of war memorials; such as the one located in the area that was occupied, as well as restoration of that area. I insist that Congress should refuse to pay one thin dime of the damages and other costs as a result of the so-called march on Washington.

Mr. MAHON. I would say to the gentleman that the Committee on Appropriations has been making a careful check for some time of the costs to which the gentleman has referred. Of course, if the costs were paid out of funds on hand and no reimbursement is requested, they would not appear in future bills. But if this arises in an appropriation bill, I would say it would probably arise in the final supplemental, and the gentleman will, of course, be alerted to that fact, and I am sure the committee will be able to respond to his questions.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield further and briefly, I would hope that if the Appropriations Committee discovers where funds appropriated for other purposes have been taken or transferred for use in any way to pay the costs or damages of the so-called march, that appropriate cuts be made in their forthcoming appropriations. Some kind of penalty must be applied to those agencies that use funds for such unauthorized purposes. I say to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee that the present occupant of the White House approved the issuance of the permit that started all this sorry business. Now let him bail them out, if

he can and will. Let him present an itemized bill to the Congress.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I certainly appreciate the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee yielding to me. I have a question or two. No. 1, is there anything in amendment No. 6, or anything in this conference report which reestablishes the summer program for youth, which would be reestablishing the so-called legislative congressional internship?

Mr. MAHON. There is nothing in the bill that relates directly or indirectly to the congressional internship program.

Mr. HALL. In other words, the Congress continues to penalize itself in the interest of economy, while we do appropriate funds for executive or judicial branch internships or other types of employment. Is that correct?

Mr. MAHON. I am not sure whether we would agree that we would be penalized. We are restraining ourselves in that we are not allowing ourselves to get additional employees through the internship program, but we can, of course, if we wish, use our regular clerk-hire allowance to hire additional employees if we are not up to the number the law allows. There has been some reduction, as the gentleman knows, in internships, so-called, in the executive branch.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the answer. I take it that it is affirmative.

May I ask another question in connection with the \$2.97 billion of rescissions that I recall we referred to when we first considered the second supplemental appropriation bill; as I understand it, these were releases of funds placed in escrow, so to speak, under the Economy Act of 1967, which became Public Law 90-218.

Did we release any more of those funds under the Economy Act or did we reduce the number of releases in the conference between the two bodies?

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. In response to the question of the gentleman from Missouri, the bill does, as the gentleman says, release \$2.7 billion of the funds that had been placed in reserve. The \$2.7 billion is \$300 million less than the budget requests and leaves still in reserve \$3.4 billion of the \$6.1 billion reserved under the provisions of Public Law 90-218.

Mr. HALL. In other words, this was a reduction in the number of leases we made, and it applies particularly to Southeast Asia; therefore, it is an additional saving to the taxpayer. That is my only interest.

Mr. MAHON. I must say that on page 10 of the bill the language is, "For an additional amount for emergency funds, Southeast Asia." The fund agreed to in conference was \$3,750,950,000 plus release of \$2,345,000,000 from the reserve. The figure from the reserve was not changed. There was a reduction in the new appropriation but not a reduction

in the amount that was released from the reserve.

Mr. HALL. I understood the gentleman to say that the final release figure for the conference report under Public Law 90-218 was \$2.7 billion, whereas it had been \$2.97 billion requested, when we considered the second supplemental appropriation in the House. I naturally concluded we had in conference reduced that amount of relinquishments. Therefore, it is still remaining in escrow under the Economy Act.

Is that a fair statement of the situation?

Mr. MAHON. Well, it may be that the record needs some clarification on the point.

The bill as it passed the House would have released from reserve some \$2.675 billion. The bill as it passed the Senate would have released from reserve some \$2.688 billion, a difference of \$13 million. That figure includes \$2,345,000,000 for Southeast Asia.

Now, the total amount put in reserve under Public Law 90-218 was about \$6.1 billion, so that some \$3.4 billion of the reserve funds are not released by this bill.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman.

If the gentleman will yield for one further question, I notice we have reduced, under chapter IV, "Foreign Operations," the appropriation for administration of the Ryukyu Islands by \$5.5 million. Could the distinguished gentleman tell us what that leaves for administration by the High Commissioner of the Ryukyus during the balance of fiscal year 1968?

Mr. MAHON. This was an additional amount which was placed in the bill in the other body.

They had about \$15 million last year. This is for fiscal 1968.

Mr. HALL. Actually that was increased, I believe the gentleman will recall, or the RECORD will show. There is no indication, as result of this cutback, that we are planning to do the same thing with the Ryukyus that we did with Iwo Jima, even on the urging of the Department of State or any other "one-worlder," or "international idealistic department or organization"—or anything of that nature—so long as this is our bastion of defense in the South Pacific, is there?

Mr. MAHON. I have had no indication to that effect.

Mr. HALL. I would urge that we remain vigilant and alert to such an undercover maneuver, because we need the Pearl of the Orient and the Ryukyus and Okinawa in particular, about which there is no question on capture, ownership, sovereignty or protective custody. We should all resist any effort to return this as a matter of polite diplomacy or for other reasons, so long as we are trying to defend freedom around the world.

I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, I earnestly hope the great majority of the Members of the House will accept this conference report on the second supplemental appropriations bill of 1968.

There are of course many most worthy amendment recommendations in this re-

port that I know the House will very carefully examine and express their judgement.

However, I think there are three recommended amendments that are of special concern to many of us here and I most earnestly hope that when they are brought to the question the House will register resounding approval.

These three amendments provide compromise agreements of \$10 million for the special school lunch program designed to properly feed the poor children in day-care centers; \$13 million to provide summer employment opportunities for disadvantaged youth; and \$5 million for the Headstart program.

Mr. Speaker, certainly no one questions the sincerity of any who may disagree about these amendments for whatever reasons but I must say a great many of us deeply believe the objectives involved appear to be obviously directed toward an essential need in our society today affecting, as they do, the basic health and wholesome development of disadvantaged children and youth, and in any listing of prudent and priority expenditures in the national interest I submit such objectives should be rated in the very highest bracket.

Finally, although many of us may further believe that the recommended amounts should be substantially greater there is no other realistic alternative to the acceptance of what is being offered in compromise today.

Therefore I hope the House will resoundingly accept this report including these particular amendments of special merit.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to state for the RECORD my position and views on two aspects of the conference recommendation on the second supplemental appropriation.

I have on several occasions expressed to this body my view that we must address promptly and with adequate resources the urgent problems which face those of our people who are living in poverty. To this end I have worked for and supported efforts to appropriate additional funds to supplement the year round and summer Headstart programs, to provide more money for manpower training and for school lunch services.

The conference report which is now before us provides for the appropriation of only \$13 million of the \$75 million Senate passed increase in manpower training funds. The \$75 million would not be enough of a supplement, the \$13 million is too great a shortfall. Accordingly I will vote to reject the compromise on this item and to instruct the conferees to seek a higher figure.

Similarly I have supported a full supplemental funding of Headstart at a level of \$25 million. The conference suggests an appropriation of only \$5 million. This is simply not enough. Therefore I will vote to return this item to conference to increase the funding to the full \$25 million.

I fully recognize the demands of fiscal restraint. However, I do not believe that these demands require that we be penny-wise and pound foolish.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation calling for a \$200 million supplemental appropriation for OEO summer programs and I feel strongly that the food, job, and Headstart programs referred to in amendments 1, 21, and 25 should be fully funded.

I strongly supported the \$75 million for summer jobs and \$25 million for Headstart approved by the Senate and I believe that even those amounts represent minimal levels. At a time when the Nation is facing a crisis as serious as the Civil War, there should be major job programs and not merely token efforts, and an increase in education funding at all levels, including Headstart.

Nonetheless, the record should show that the conferees—notably Mr. JONAS, Mr. LAIRD, Chairman MAHON, and Members of the other body including Senator JAVITS—did include in the second supplemental appropriations bill \$28 million which was not requested by the administration and which is over the budget.

I think it should be clear that an effort was made to provide some funds in spite of the administration's inaction. While I intend to vote "no" on the separate votes on these amendments to indicate my belief that the amounts are far too low, fairness requires that it be noted that the conferees did provide \$28 million not requested by OEO, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 1: Page 4, line 5, insert:

"SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

"For an additional amount for 'School lunch program', fiscal year 1969, for the special food service programs for children, including State and Federal administrative expenses therefor, pursuant to the Act of May 8, 1968 (Public Law 90-302), \$32,000,000."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: in lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$10,000,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 3: Page 10, line 16, insert: "Provided, That funds made available under this head may also be used in connection with military activities in the Republic of Korea."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 6: Page 11, line 23, insert: "Provided, That \$2,457,000 of this appropriation shall remain available until September 30, 1968, for the purpose of conducting a summer program for children and youth."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$1,000,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 14: Page 15, line 1, insert:

"GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

"CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

"For an additional amount for 'Construction, public buildings projects' for construction of Federal Office Building Numbered 5, District of Columbia, \$3,100,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, in addition, savings effected in other projects under the appropriation for 'Construction, public building projects' shall be available for the foregoing project but in an amount not to exceed 10 per centum of the amount appropriated herein."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$3,000,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 19: Page 17, line 5, insert:

"CONSTRUCTION

"For an additional amount for 'Construction', to remain available until expended, \$560,000, to be derived by transfer from balances remaining unobligated on June 30, 1968, in annual appropriations to the Department of the Interior."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 20: Page 19, line 17, insert:

"HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS"

"AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION"

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES"

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 4, 1966 (Public Law 89-491), as amended, establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, \$225,000, to remain available until expended."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$150,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 21: Page 20, line 2, insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF LABOR"

"MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION"

"MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES"

"For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of section 102 of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended, \$75,000,000, to remain available until August 31, 1968."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$13,000,000".

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. RYAN. I thank the chairman for yielding.

I believe what the distinguished chairman is asking—and I would appreciate being corrected if I am mistaken—is that, instead of \$75 million for the manpower development and training program, the House accept \$13 million. Is that correct?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. RYAN. My recollection is that the Senate included in the urgent supplemental appropriation bill \$75 million for manpower training and \$25 million for Headstart. These items have not been voted upon before by the House, but now in this bill amendment 21 and amendment 25 put the issue before us.

So, that what is proposed by this amendment No. 21 is to substitute \$13 million for \$75 million for the manpower development and training program, and amendment No. 25 is to substitute \$5 million instead of \$25 million for the Headstart program?

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman from Texas yield to me at this point?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

(Mr. LAIRD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say to the gentleman from New York that the \$75 million and the \$25 million to which he refers has never been before the House of Representatives.

In the urgent supplemental appropriation bill these items were added by the U.S. Senate. No move was made in the House to add them to this bill, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1968, but again they were added in the Senate.

We have patiently waited for an estimate on these two programs from the Secretary of the Department of Labor and the Director of OEO but they apparently think they do not need these funds. It was my position that, unless we could get an affirmative indication from the Secretary of Labor or from the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the House should not proceed with action on these two items.

We have arrived at this compromise, however. In view of the fact that this has been tied up for a period of 3 or 4 months, we felt a compromise was necessary.

I regret to inform the gentleman from New York that there has been no request from the Secretary of the Department of Labor, there has been no request from the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, there has been no request from the Bureau of the Budget, and there has been no request from the President of the United States.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, if the chairman will yield further, I thank the gentleman for clarifying the parliamentary situation, but today will be the first time the House of Representatives can vote on these two propositions.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me important that we do face this problem squarely. In my judgment the Senate was correct in providing \$100 million for these two programs and in my judgment the administration had a responsibility to support them. However, it was so involved in getting the surtax passed and the \$6 billion cut in spending, which will have a disastrous effect on critical domestic programs such as these, that it did not come forward and support these programs. These are very important programs, and I believe that we should fund them at least to the extent that the other body funded them.

I would ask, Mr. Speaker, that we have a vote on amendment No. 21 when that time comes. If the House refused to accept the amendment appropriating \$13 million instead of \$75 million as proposed by the Senate, then I will offer an amendment to recede and concur in the Senate amendment. I hope my colleagues will support the \$75 million.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the "ayes" appeared to have it.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 287, nays 82, not voting 64, as follows:

[Roll No. 222]

YEAS—287

Abbott	Gathings	Morton
Abernethy	Giaino	Mosher
Adair	Gibbons	Murphy, N.Y.
Albert	Gonzalez	Myers
Anderson, Ill.	Goodling	Natcher
Andrews, Ala.	Green, Oreg.	Nelsen
Arends	Griffin	Nix
Ashbrook	Gross	O'Konski
Aspinall	Grover	Olsen
Ayres	Gubser	O'Neal, Ga.
Bates	Gurney	Pelly
Battin	Haley	Perkins
Belcher	Hall	Pettis
Bennett	Hamilton	Philbin
Betts	Hammer-	Pickle
Bevill	schmidt	Pike
Blester	Hanna	Pirnie
Boggs	Hasnen, Wash.	Poage
Bolton	Hardy	Poff
Bow	Harrison	Pollock
Bray	Harsha	Pool
Brinkley	Harvey	Price, Tex.
Brock	Hays	Pryor
Brooks	Hébert	Purcell
Broomfield	Heckler, Mass.	Quie
Brotzman	Henderson	Quillen
Brown, Mich.	Herlong	Railsback
Brown, Ohio	Holifield	Randall
Broyhill, N.C.	Horton	Rarick
Broyhill, Va.	Hosmer	Reid, Ill.
Buchanan	Hull	Reifel
Burleson	Hungate	Rhodes, Ariz.
Burton, Utah	Hunt	Rhodes, Pa.
Bush	Hutchinson	Riegle
Button	Jarman	Roberts
Byrnes, Wis.	Johnson, Calif.	Robison
Cabell	Johnson, Pa.	Rogers, Colo.
Carter	Jonas	Rogers, Fla.
Casey	Jones, N.C.	Rooney, N.Y.
Cederberg	Karth	Roth
Chamberlain	Kazen	Roudebush
Clancy	Kee	Roybal
Clausen,	Keith	Rumsfeld
Don H.	Kelly	Sandman
Cleveland	King, N.Y.	Satterfield
Collier	Kirwan	Schadeberg
Conable	Kleppe	Scherle
Conte	Kornegay	Schneebeli
Corbett	Kuykendall	Schweiker
Cowger	Kyl	Schwengel
Cramer	Kyros	Scott
Cunningham	Laird	Selden
Curtis	Landrum	Shipley
Davis, Ga.	Langen	Shriver
Davis, Wis.	Latta	Sisk
de la Garza	Leggett	Skubitz
Dellenback	Lennon	Slack
Denney	Lipscomb	Smith, Calif.
Dent	Lukens	Smith, Iowa
Derwinski	McClory	Smith, N.Y.
Devine	McCloskey	Smith, Okla.
Dickinson	McClure	Snyder
Dingell	McCulloch	Springer
Dole	McDade	Stafford
Dorn	McDonald,	Staggers
Dowdy	Mich.	Stanton
Downing	McEwen	Steed
Duncan	McFall	Steiger, Ariz.
Dwyer	McMillan	Steiger, Wis.
Edmondson	Macdonald,	Stratton
Erlenborn	Mass.	Stubblefield
Esch	MacGregor	Stuckey
Eshleman	Machen	Talcott
Evans, Colo.	Mahon	Taylor
Everett	Mailliard	Teague, Calif.
Fallon	Marsh	Teague, Tex.
Fascell	Martin	Thompson, Ga.
Feighan	May	Thomson, Wis.
Findley	Mayne	Tuck
Fino	Meskill	Tunney
Fisher	Michel	Utt
Flood	Miller, Ohio	Vander Jagt
Flynt	Mills	Vigorito
Ford, Gerald R.	Minshall	Waldie
Fountain	Mize	Wampler
Fraser	Monagan	Watkins
Friedel	Montgomery	Watson
Fulton, Tenn.	Moore	Watts
Fuqua	Morgan	Whalen
Galifianakis	Morris, N. Mex.	Whalley
Gardner	Morse, Mass.	White

Whitener
Whitten
Widnall
Wiggins
Williams, Pa.
Willis
Wilson, Bob

Wilson,
Charles H.
Winn
Wright
Wyatt
Wylder
Wylie

Wyman
Young
Zablocki
Zion
Zwach

NAYS—82

Adams
Addabbo
Annunzio
Barrett
Blatnik
Bolling
Brademas
Brasco
Burke, Mass.
Burton, Calif.
Byrne, Pa.
Carey
Celler
Clark
Cohelan
Daddario
Daniels
Dawson
Delaney
Dow
Dulski
Eckhardt
Edwards, Calif.
Ellberg
Farbstein
Foley
Ford
William D.

Fulton, Pa.
Gallagher
Garmatz
Gilbert
Green, Pa.
Gude
Halpern
Hanley
Hathaway
Hechler, W. Va.
Helstoski
Hicks
Howard
Irwin
Jacobs
Joelson
Kastenmeier
King, Calif.
Kluczynski
Kupferman
McCarthy
Madden
Matsunaga
Meeds
Mink
Moorhead
Moss
Murphy, Ill.

Nedzi
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Hara, Mich.
O'Neill, Mass.
Ottinger
Patten
Pepper
Podell
Price, Ill.
Pucinski
Rees
Reid, N.Y.
Reuss
Rodino
Ronan
Rooney, Pa.
Rostenkowski
Ryan
St Germain
St. Onge
Saylor
Scheuer
Sullivan
Tenzler
Tiernan
Vanik
Yates

NOT VOTING—64

Anderson,
Tenn.
Andrews,
N. Dak.
Ashley
Ashmore
Baring
Bell
Berry
Bingham
Blackburn
Blanton
Boland
Brown, Calif.
Burke, Fla.
Cahill
Clawson, Del
Colmer
Conyers
Corman
Culver
Diggs

Donohue
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, La.
Evins, Tenn.
Frelinghuysen
Gettys
Goodell
Gray
Griffiths
Hagan
Halleck
Hansen, Idaho
Hawkins
Holland
Ichord
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Karsten
Lloyd
Long, La.
Long, Md.
Mathias, Calif.

Mathias, Md.
Miller, Calif.
Minish
Nichols
Passman
Patman
Reinecke
Resnick
Rivers
Rosenthal
Roush
Ruppe
Sikes
Stephens
Taft
Thompson, N.J.
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Waggonner
Walker
Wolff

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Waggonner for, with Mr. Wolff against.
Mr. Long of Louisiana for, with Mr. Brown of California against.

Mr. Donohue for, with Mr. Diggs against.
Mr. Evins of Tennessee for, with Mr. Minish against.

Mr. Passman for, with Mr. Resnick against.
Mr. Ashmore for, with Mr. Hawkins against.
Mr. Colmer for, with Mr. Rosenthal against.
Mr. Stephens for, with Mr. Bingham against.

Mr. Andrews of North Dakota for, with Mr. Conyers against.

Mr. Burke of Florida for, with Mrs. Griffiths against.

Mr. Reinecke for, with Mr. Thompson of New Jersey against.

Mr. Cahill for, with Mr. Corman against.
Mr. Frelinghuysen for, with Mr. Miller of California against.

Mr. Blackburn for, with Mr. Van Deerlin against.

Mr. Rivers for, with Mr. Holland against.

Mr. Edwards of Louisiana for, with Mr. Mathias of Maryland against.

Mr. Sikes for, with Mr. Karsten against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Anderson of Tennessee with Mr. Bell.
Mr. Boland with Mr. Edwards of Alabama.
Mr. Culver with Mr. Berry.
Mr. Nichols with Mr. Del Clawson.

Mr. Patman with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Gettys with Mr. Ruppe.
Mr. Gray with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
Mr. Hagan with Mr. Mathias of California.
Mr. Roush with Mr. Goodell.
Mr. Blanton with Mr. Lloyd.
Mr. Ashley with Mr. Taft.
Mr. Baring with Mr. Udall.
Mr. Walker with Mr. Ulman.
Mr. Jones of Alabama with Mr. Ichord.

Messrs. MOSS, KING of California, RODINO, CLARK, ECKHARDT, MAD-DEN, HECHLER of West Virginia, NED-ZI, SAYLOR, and PATTEN changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 22: Page 20, line 17, after the comma, insert the following: "to remain available until July 31, 1968."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following: ", to remain available until July 31, 1968: *Provided*, That funds appropriated, or otherwise made available, by this Act for the fiscal year 1968, shall remain available for obligation for five days after the date of approval of this Act unless a longer period is specifically provided: *Provided further*, That all obligations incurred in anticipation of such appropriations and authority for the fiscal year 1968 as well as those for longer periods as set forth herein are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms hereof."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 25: Page 24, line 3, insert the following:

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

"OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

"ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

"For an additional amount for expenses necessary to carry out Headstart programs provided for by law pursuant to section 222(a) (1) of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, \$25,000,000, to remain available until August 31, 1968."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$5,000,000".

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, this relates to the Headstart program. Funds are provided in the conference report to the extent of \$5 million above the budget. We had no budget estimate. The \$25 million inserted in the bill by the other body was settled at \$5 million.

We are now, of course, into fiscal year 1969. For fiscal year 1969 the House increased the appropriations for the poverty program, which includes the Head-

start program, by \$100 million. This is included in the Labor-HEW appropriation bill that we acted on last week.

So the Headstart program should proceed under that bill at a level at least equivalent to the level of last year.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman for yielding.

Again, Mr. Speaker, amendment No. 25, as did amendment No. 21, relates to the \$100 million which was added to the urgent supplemental by the other body. For the first time the House has the opportunity to vote upon it.

The amendment provides \$5 million for the Headstart program instead of the \$25 million recommended by the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the Headstart program is a crucial program for the future development of our Nation and for the educational needs of our children. It seems to me that \$25 million is little enough to appropriate in this supplemental appropriation. The Poor People's Campaign presented many requests to the Congress and to the Nation. One of the least of these requests was that Congress simply fund the Headstart program at an adequate level. Certainly the Headstart program should not be crippled because of the tax package.

If amendment No. 25 is voted down, then I will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amount of \$25 million, as I intended to do if amendment No. 21 had been voted down. Then \$25 million would be available to be obligated until August 31 under title I, chapter VII of H.R. 17734.

This is an important investment in the future of our Nation.

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, I want to concur in the remarks just made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. RYAN]. All through my term of office in the Congress there has been a great deal of interest in my district concerning the Headstart program, and constantly I hear those in charge of it deploring the fact that it is not achieving what it should be achieving, and it seems to be an intermittent program with fits and starts, that the program goes a distance, and then it lapses, and that it does not have the continuity of a regular educational program, and yet despite all of this, it has been of wonderful help to our youngsters in the deprived areas.

I have had a great deal of correspondence on this subject from people who favor the Headstart program.

Again I want to thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding me this time to express my views.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I think we all believe that the Headstart program is fulfilling a need, and many of us, indeed, the majority of us, have supported the Headstart program by providing \$100 million more for fiscal year 1969 for the OEO, which includes the Headstart program, than we did for 1968. All of the

\$25 million in the Senate amendment is over and above the budget request, and it would be my judgment that if such additional funds were to be provided they would not be expended.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the majority of the Members of the House realize full well that the Headstart program is one of the most popular programs administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity. I believe it is important, however, to remind the House that when the House acted on the Office of Economic Opportunity appropriation bill last year we gave every penny requested by the Office of Economic Opportunity for the Headstart program.

I would like to insert at this point in the RECORD the testimony of the Office of Economic Opportunity administrators in regard to additional funds for this and other summer programs. They were questioned at some length as to whether they could make use of these funds. And in examining them I gave them every opportunity to indicate on the record that they could use additional funds, and as of today the Director of Office of Economic Opportunity, the present Director, the former Director, Sargent Shriver, the President of the United States, and the Bureau of the Budget have not requested a single dollar for this—not one dollar. The most pertinent and concluding testimony of Office of Economic Opportunity, and this was almost 3 months ago, on April 5, is as follows:

Mr. LAIRD. Then you have got to make a request of the Congress, and there is no such request. I have just found out for the first time here that there is no request anticipated to be sent to the Congress; is that correct?

Mr. HARDING. That is correct. Mr. Berry, the director of the community action programs, wants to add something.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Berry.

Mr. BERRY. My name is Theodore M. Berry, director of the community action programs, and I have been since March of 1965.

NECESSITY OF ADVANCE PLANNING

I think we should approach this matter of summer programs realistically, that what we are doing in terms of summer programs for the summer of 1968 has to be planned for well in advance and this is what we attempted to do last fall. We did make funds available to some 50 cities to plan for the summer of 1968.

It is not reasonable to expect to receive a supplementary appropriation in June to be able to launch a well-coordinated, well-planned program for the same summer. So that while we may hold ourselves in readiness to fight fires, so to speak, with any additional money that might be made available under an emergency, from a program standpoint we have done all that we could do with the foreseeable funds that we have in hand, namely, \$35 million, over and above what we have made available for planning for the summer of 1968. Last year, if there is any criticism growing out of the Trans Century report that the chairman alluded to, it can be attributed to the fact that we did not get a supplementary appropriation for a summer program until May of 1967, and the communities, at the last moment, were alerted that there would be additional funds. They had to, on a crash basis, formulate programs. This is not the way to do business.

Mr. LAIRD. We in the Congress acted rather rapidly on that 1967 supplemental request. I would like to point something out on that \$75 million in the 1967 supplemental. The reason that you didn't get it until May was because of the timing of the transmission from the executive branch. I really think that if you will check the record, you will find that the \$75 million was made available rather rapidly as far as the Congress was concerned.

It is just like this rat control program. The Congress passed the authorization last fall, and we didn't get the supplemental request for it until about 10 days ago. This idea of putting it on the Congress, I am really not very sympathetic with.

Mr. BERRY. I am not attributing any blame or responsibility. I am supporting the Acting Director in his position that we are not requesting at this late stage in a program year a supplementary request.

We kept continuing the conference, hoping that the administration, the executive branch, might give consideration to a supplemental request for the Headstart program, but it was not done. The Office of Economic Opportunity did not even make such a request to the Bureau of the Budget. But regardless of this fact, the committee of conference decided that it was the better part of wisdom to include an additional \$5 million over and above that requested by OEO, and the request by the Bureau of the Budget and by the President.

I believe this compromise that was worked out by the conferees, which I had something to do with, should be supported by the House today.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. QUIE. I am going to support the amendment that was placed in the conference report for Headstart today.

I would like to ask the gentleman from Texas, is my understanding correct that this money can be obligated up through August and that it will then be made available for programs beginning in September for Headstart, meaning a full-year Headstart program; is that correct?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is correct. I appreciate the fact that he is supporting the compromise which was worked out in the conference with the other body. These funds will be available for obligation until August 31, 1968.

Mr. QUIE. Therefore, they will be available for a full-year program. I think it is important that we recognize that the excellent programs of Headstart are the full-year programs. Full-year Headstart gives us value for the money that we have expended.

I know that when you play the numbers game, the summer Headstart programs give the appearance of helping great number of children, but the ones that have the best and most lasting effect on the children and enable them to assimilate their later education better are the full year programs.

Is it not also true that under the appropriation bill that was passed the other day in the House providing for \$100 million more than last year for the OEO, that OEO can allocate the full amount of money desired for Headstart when it funds next year's program for fiscal year

1969; is that not correct, since OEO money for fiscal 1969 is not earmarked?

Mr. MAHON. I believe the gentleman is correct.

Mr. QUIE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CAREY. I take this time to commend the conferees for reaching anything at all in the way of a compromise because this is one case where the House is not at fault and the conferees are not at fault and the Committee on Appropriations of the House is not at fault for not rendering full gratification of this request because much of the difficulty in terms of getting an additional sum of funds rests with those who manage the Headstart programs, which are in major cities. They came in very late with the request to the Office of Economic Opportunity. As the gentleman from Wisconsin stated, the Office of Economic Opportunity is not able therefore to document properly for the Congress the absolute need for these funds.

I think if cities, including the major city of New York, prepared better, and made a better case for the expenditure of Headstart funds this summer, there might have been a better opportunity for the Congress to review the necessity of this request. But they came in late. They did get the full fund of moneys that they were asking for, for the year-round programs which were ably documented.

I think some of the major blame here belong to those administering the program locally in that they did not come in at the proper time and make the request for the summer moneys.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman for his helpful comment.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 265, nays 106, not voting 62, as follows:

[Roll No. 223]

YEAS—265

Abernethy	Abbitt	Brown, Ohio
Adair	Bevill	Broyhill, N.C.
Albert	Blester	Broyhill, Va.
Anderson, Ill.	Blackburn	Buchanan
Andrews, Ala.	Boggs	Burleson
Arends	Bolton	Burton, Utah
Aspinall	Bray	Byrnes, Wis.
Ayres	Brinkley	Cabell
Bates	Brock	Cahill
Battin	Brooks	Carey
Belcher	Broomfield	Carter
Bennett	Brotzman	Casey
Betts	Brown, Mich.	Cederberg

Celler	Horton	Rallsback
Chamberlain	Hosmer	Randall
Clausen,	Hull	Rarick
Don H.	Hungate	Reid, Ill.
Cleveland	Hunt	Reifel
Collier	Hutchinson	Rhodes, Ariz.
Conable	Jarman	Riegle
Conte	Joelson	Rivers
Corbett	Johnson, Calif.	Roberts
Cowger	Johnson, Pa.	Robison
Cramer	Jonas	Rogers, Colo.
Cunningham	Jones, Ala.	Rogers, Fla.
Curtis	Jones, N.C.	Rooney, N.Y.
Davis, Ga.	Karth	Roudebush
Davis, Wis.	Kazen	Rumsfeld
de la Garza	Kee	Sandman
Delaney	Keith	Satterfield
Dellenback	Kelly	Saylor
Denney	King, N.Y.	Schadeberg
Dent	Kirwan	Scherle
Derwinski	Kleppe	Schneebeli
Devine	Kornegay	Schwengel
Dickinson	Kuykendall	Scott
Dingell	Laird	Selden
Dole	Landrum	Shipley
Dorn	Langen	Shriver
Dowdy	Latta	Sisk
Downing	Lennon	Skubitz
Duncan	Lipscomb	Slack
Eckhardt	Lukens	Smith, Iowa
Edmondson	McClory	Smith, N.Y.
Edwards, Ala.	McClure	Smith, Okla.
Edwards, La.	McCulloch	Snyder
Erlenborn	McDade	Springer
Esch	McDonald,	Stafford
Eshleman	Mich.	Stanton
Everett	McEwen	Steed
Fascell	McFall	Steiger, Ariz.
Findley	McMillan	Steiger, Wis.
Fino	MacGregor	Stubblefield
Fisher	Mahon	Stuckey
Flood	Mailliard	Talcott
Flynt	Marsh	Taylor
Ford, Gerald R.	Martin	Teague, Calif.
Fountain	May	Teague, Tex.
Fraser	Mayne	Thompson, Ga.
Frelinghuysen	Meeds	Thomson, Wis.
Fulton, Tenn.	Meskill	Tuck
Fuqua	Michel	Tunney
Galifianakis	Miller, Ohio	Utt
Gardner	Mills	Vigorito
Gathings	Mize	Waggonner
Gialmo	Monagan	Wampler
Gibbons	Montgomery	Watkins
Gonzalez	Moore	Watson
Goodling	Morris, N. Mex.	Watts
Green, Oreg.	Morse, Mass.	Whalen
Griffin	Murphy, N.Y.	Whalley
Gross	Myers	White
Grover	Natcher	Whitener
Gubser	Nedzi	Whitten
Gurney	Nelsen	Widnall
Haley	O'Neal, Ga.	Wiggins
Hall	Pelly	Williams, Pa.
Hamilton	Pepper	Willis
Hammer-	Perkins	Wilson, Bob
schmidt	Pettis	Winn
Hanley	Pickle	Wright
Hansen, Wash.	Pike	Wyatt
Hardy	Pirnie	Wylie
Harrison	Poage	Wyman
Harsha	Poff	Young
Harvey	Pollock	Zablocki
Hébert	Price, Tex.	Zion
Hechler, W. Va.	Purcell	Zwach
Henderson	Quie	
Herlong	Quillen	

NAYS—106

Adams	Foley	Kyl
Addabbo	Ford,	Kyros
Annuizio	William D.	McCarthy
Barrett	Friedel	McCloskey
Blatnik	Fulton, Pa.	Macdonald,
Bolling	Gallagher	Mass.
Brademas	Garmatz	Machen
Brasco	Gilbert	Madden
Burke, Mass.	Green, Pa.	Matsunaga
Burton, Calif.	Gude	Mink
Button	Halpern	Minshall
Byrne, Pa.	Hanna	Moorhead
Clark	Hathaway	Morgan
Cohelan	Hawkins	Morton
Daddario	Hays	Mosher
Daniels	Heckler, Mass.	Moss
Dawson	Helstoski	Murphy, Ill.
Dow	Hicks	Nix
Dulski	Hollifield	O'Hara, Ill.
Dwyer	Howard	O'Hara, Mich.
Edwards, Calif.	Irwin	O'Konski
Eilberg	Jacobs	Olsen
Evans, Colo.	Kastenmeier	O'Neill, Mass.
Fallon	King, Calif.	Ottlinger
Farbstein	Kluczynski	Patten
Feighan	Kupferman	Philbin

Podell	Rostenkowski	Tenzer
Price, Ill.	Roth	Tiernan
Pryor	Roybal	Vander Jagt
Pucinski	Ryan	Vanik
Rees	St Germain	Waldie
Reid, N.Y.	St. Onge	Wilson,
Reuss	Scheuer	Charles H.
Rhodes, Pa.	Schwelker	Wylder
Rodino	Staggers	Yates
Ronan	Stratton	
Rooney, Pa.	Sullivan	

NOT VOTING—62

Anderson,	Culver	Minish
Tenn.	Diggs	Nichols
Andrews,	Donohue	Passman
N. Dak.	Evins, Tenn.	Patman
Ashbrook	Gettys	Pool
Ashley	Goodell	Reinecke
Ashmore	Gray	Resnick
Baring	Griffiths	Rosenthal
Bell	Hagan	Roush
Berry	Halleck	Ruppe
Bingham	Hansen, Idaho	Sikes
Blanton	Holland	Smith, Calif.
Boland	Ichord	Stephens
Bow	Jones, Mo.	Taft
Brown, Calif.	Karsten	Thompson, N.J.
Burke, Fla.	Leggett	Udall
Bush	Lloyd	Ullman
Clancy	Long, La.	Van Deerlin
Clawson, Del	Long, Md.	Walker
Colmer	Mathias, Calif.	Wolf
Conyers	Mathias, Md.	
Corman	Miller, Calif.	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Long of Louisiana for, with Mr. Wolff against.

Mr. Evins of Tennessee for, with Mr. Brown of California against.

Mr. Passman for, with Mr. Diggs against.

Mr. Ashmore for, with Mr. Minish against.

Mr. Colmer for, with Mr. Resnick against.

Mr. Stephens for, with Mr. Rosenthal against.

Mr. Sikes for, with Mr. Bingham against.

Mr. Berry for, with Mr. Conyers against.

Mr. Smith of California for, with Mrs. Griffiths against.

Mr. Bow for, with Mr. Thompson of New Jersey against.

Mr. Lloyd for, with Mr. Corman against.

Mr. Burke of Florida for, with Mr. Miller of California against.

Mr. Andrews of North Dakota for, with Mr. Van Deerlin against.

Mr. Mathias of California for, with Mr. Holland against.

Mr. Del Clawson for, with Mr. Karsten against.

Mr. Bush for, with Mr. Mathias of Maryland against.

Mr. Reinecke for, with Mr. Taft against.

Mr. Clancy for, with Mr. Bell against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Anderson of Tennessee with Mr. Goodell.

Mr. Boland with Mr. Halleck.

Mr. Ashley with Mr. Ashbrook.

Mr. Gray with Mr. Ruppe.

Mr. Udall with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.

Mr. Baring with Mr. Donohue.

Mr. Culver with Mr. Donohue.

Mr. Gettys with Mr. Hagan.

Mr. Leggett with Mr. Ichord.

Mr. Nichols with Mr. Patman.

Mr. Long of Maryland with Mr. Roush.

Mr. Ullman with Mr. Walker.

Messrs. HOLIFIELD, TIERNAN and EVANS of Colorado changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 26: On page 25, line 13 insert:

"SENATE

"For payment to Ethel Kennedy, widow of Robert F. Kennedy, late a Senator from the State of New York, \$30,000."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the conference report and the several motions was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter and tables on the conference report just agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 194, on Wednesday, June 19, 1968, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 222 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "nay." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR FOURTH OF JULY ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution as follows:

H. CON. RES. 792

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the two Houses adjourn on Wednesday, July 3, 1968, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, Monday, July 8, 1968.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT]?

There was no objection.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING CLERK TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE AND THE SPEAKER TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that not withstanding the adjournment of the House until Monday, July 8, 1968, the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate and that the Speaker be authorized to sign any enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT OF 1965

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 1401) to amend title I of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 28, 1968.)

Mr. ASPINALL (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be considered as read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] is recognized for 1 hour.

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the conference report on S. 1401. Members of the conference committee, I believe, have reached a quite satisfactory solution for the issues on which the House and Senate versions of this bill varied. I also believe that, with enactment of this bill, the land and water conservation fund program can look forward to the next 5 years with a reasonable degree of confidence.

One point on which the two versions of the bill differed was the inclusion by the House of a section repealing the basic law's provision for a Government-wide system of admission and user fees at its outdoor recreation installations. This repealer was to become effective April 1, 1969. The Senate bill did not include a section like this. The conferees recommend adoption of the House language with one or two clarifying amendments but with the effective date set as April 1, 1970, instead of April 1, 1969. This will give the administration an extra year in which to satisfy its critics, if it can do so, that the Government-wide system of user and admission fees can be made to work.

Another point with respect to which the two versions of the bill differed was that having to do with the increase in land and water conservation fund receipts to \$200 million a year instead of the present \$100 million, more or less. The two versions differed with respect to the source of the additional money and with respect to how long the annual increase should continue. The Senate wanted the increase to come by direct appropriations into the fund from the Treasury; the House, you will recall, voted overwhelmingly to earmark a certain portion of the receipts from Outer Continental Shelf oil leases for this purpose. The Senate version increased receipts to the fund for a period of 3 years; the House made it a 5-year program.

Members of the conference committee unanimously agreed that it should be a 5-year program and that Outer Continental Shelf oil receipts should be earmarked for the fund to the extent, and only to the extent, that the fund's present sources of revenue plus additional appropriations to it from the general fund of the Treasury do not generate \$200 million. In other words, present sources of revenue—admission and user fees, receipts from the sale of surplus real property, and the motor boat fuel tax—will continue to be earmarked. Then there will be an opportunity for appropriating into the land and water conservation fund enough to bring it up to \$200 million a year for 5 years. Finally, if it has not been brought up to this figure by these means, Outer Continental Shelf receipts will be tapped, and the moneys from this last source will continue to be carried on the books of the fund until they are appropriated out of it.

A third difference between the House and Senate versions of the bill was with respect to Federal agency use of options in their real property acquisitions programs for outdoor. The Senate bill included a section authorizing the use of appropriated funds for this purpose to a limited extent. The House version did not include such a provision. The conference committee recommends that the Senate language be adopted.

Mr. Speaker, there were other minor differences in the two bills that were satisfactorily ironed out. They are explained in the statement of the managers on the part of the House, so I will not go into them here. Suffice it to say that I believe we have a workable bill and that the differences between the two Houses have been harmoniously resolved. I recommend that the House adopt the conference report.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs yielding, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the work of, and the unanimous report

of the managers on the part of the House in connection with S. 1401 to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 and amendments thereto.

One thing that bothers me is that when we considered this bill, there was considerable discussion and there has been considerable planning that after this bill went into effect and sources of revenue for the land and water conservation fund—as controlled by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation—made available from other sources; that there would be a relinquishing on the Executive order calling for those who operate impoundments to charge users fees and other fees ordinarily referred to as mooring or boating and docking fees.

It has often been testified and documented as double taxation on the Corps of Engineers lakes or others.

I notice in the statement of the managers on the part of the House that the time of effectiveness of this relief has been changed from the original House language to March 31, 1970, with an additional clarifying amendment to insure collections under the fee system—that is the duplicate fees—in the meantime will continue to be covered into the general land and water conservation fund.

Mr. Speaker, several Members have introduced individual bills and indeed hearings have been held by the committees and subcommittees on public works of this House, making these fees imposed by Executive order not in order, predicated upon the fact that the people have paid for the original land acquisition, for the impoundment itself, and have rights to the use of their rivers, as far back as the Northwest Land Act of 1789—or somewhere thereabouts.

I would like to inquire of the distinguished chairman, Mr. Speaker, why it was necessary to delay this, if there is still any intent to forego this relief of double jeopardy to the taxpayers, and why it was necessary to include this in the report of the conference?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I shall reply to my friend from Missouri and simply state that we did fight for the cutoff date of March 31, 1969 on this part of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. The other body had no such provision whatsoever. I am just as disappointed in the operation of the collection of these fees as is any Member of the House. It has not worked out as it was supposed to. It has not worked out in accordance with the justification that I made before my colleagues when we passed the original bill. My justification, of course, was founded upon the justification made by the Department, especially the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

In order to come into agreement, the conferees of the other body said that they did not have any provision. They were not ready yet for a cutoff date. They contented that they should not put a stop date placed in this program whatsoever. They held out for another year or two to study it.

We pointed out that the House was determined to bring an end to enhance



Public Law 90-392
90th Congress, H. R. 17734
July 9, 1968

An Act

82 STAT. 307

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1968. sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1968") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$5,000,000 shall be released from the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, for increased pay and postage costs as may be necessary in the subappropriations under such appropriation: *Provided*, That the amount available in such appropriation for plans, construction, and improvement of facilities is decreased from "\$4,735,000" to "\$4,635,000". 81 Stat. 662.

EXTENSION SERVICE

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$273,000 shall be released from the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, for increased pay and postage costs as may be necessary in the subappropriations under such appropriation.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$368,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$7,000 reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for increased postage costs.

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$419,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$89,000 reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for increased postage costs.

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING, AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

81 Stat. 662.

For an additional amount for "Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs", \$6,183,000, to be derived by transfer from the amounts reserved, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, under appropriations available to the Department of Agriculture, as follows:

"Cropland conversion program", Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, \$2,833,000; and

"School lunch program", Consumer and Marketing Service, \$3,350,000:

Provided, That the amount of \$1,197,000 reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for increased costs of meat inspection activities.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Ante, p. 117.

For an additional amount for "School lunch program", fiscal year 1969, for the special food service programs for children, including State and Federal administrative expenses therefor, pursuant to the Act of May 8, 1968 (Public Law 90-302), \$10,000,000.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Not to exceed \$6,000 shall be released for increased postage costs from the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$267,000 shall be released for increased pay and postage costs from the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$69,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

EXPENSES, AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Expenses, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service", \$2,396,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation for "Cropland conversion program", Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$32,000 reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for increased postage costs.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$153,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$6,000 reserved, under the appropriation under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for increased pay and postage costs. 81 Stat. 662.

PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT

For an additional amount for "Packers and stockyards act", \$71,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$1,000 reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for increased postage costs. 42 Stat. 159. 7 USC 181.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$161,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,000 of the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for increased postage costs.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$30,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,000 of the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for increased pay and postage costs.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$79,000, to be derived from the amount reserved, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$2,000 reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for increased postage costs.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$111,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$2,000

81 Stat. 662.

reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for increased pay and postage costs.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,530,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation for "Cropland conversion program", Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$47,000 reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for increased postage costs.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Administrative and operating expenses", \$281,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation for "Cropland conversion program", Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That the amount of \$4,000 reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, shall be released for increased postage costs.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

MILITARY PERSONNEL

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Reserve personnel, Navy", \$2,000,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Army", \$52,757,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Navy", \$38,941,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps", \$1,950,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Air Force", \$36,000,000, and, in addition, \$6,600,000 to be derived by transfer from amounts available for reserve pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appropriation "Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard".

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE AGENCIES

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Defense Agencies", \$23,079,000.

CLAIMS, DEFENSE

For an additional amount for "Claims, Defense", \$8,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Contingencies, Defense".

EMERGENCY FUND, SOUTHEAST ASIA

For an additional amount for "Emergency Fund, Southeast Asia," \$3,750,950,000, and \$2,345,000,000 reserved from obligation by the Secretary of Defense in accordance with Public Law 90-218, is hereby made available, pursuant to section 206 of that law, for use in the fiscal year 1968 to offset special Vietnam costs: *Provided*, That funds made available under this head may also be used in connection with military activities in the Republic of Korea. 81 Stat. 663.

GENERAL PROVISION

The amount of the limitation contained in section 606 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1968, is hereby increased by \$2,500,000. Limitation increase. 81 Stat. 242.

CHAPTER III

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for "Federal payment to the District of Columbia", for the general fund of the District of Columbia, \$6,020,800, which together with balances of previous appropriations for this purpose, shall remain available until expended.

LOANS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for "Loans to the District of Columbia for capital outlay", \$3,688,000, to remain available until expended and to be advanced upon request of the Commissioner to the general fund.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$1,535,558, of which \$2,700 shall be payable from the highway fund (including \$1,800 from the motor vehicle parking account), \$900 from the water fund, and \$300 from the sanitary sewage works fund: *Provided*, That \$1,000,000 of this appropriation shall remain available until September 30, 1968, for the purpose of conducting a summer program for children and youth. Summer program for children and youth.

Public Safety

For an additional amount for "Public safety", \$6,466,076, of which \$700 shall be payable from the highway fund, \$200 from the water fund, and \$200 from the sanitary sewage works fund.

Education

For an additional amount for "Education", \$5,690,000: *Provided*, That \$675,000 of this appropriation shall remain available until September 30, 1968, for the purpose of conducting summer programs for children and youth.

Health and Welfare

For an additional amount for "Health and Welfare", \$2,214,000.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$36,800.

D. C. Code
1-902 to 1-906.

Capital Outlay

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", to remain available until expended, \$847,000, of which \$77,000 shall be available for construction services by the Director of Buildings and Grounds or by contract for architectural engineering services, as may be determined by the Commissioner.

Division of Expenses

The sums appropriated herein for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia.

CHAPTER IV

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Military assistance", \$100,000,000.

CHAPTER V

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

ANNUITIES UNDER SPECIAL ACTS

For an additional amount for "Annuities under special acts", \$78,000.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Construction, public buildings projects" for construction of Federal Office Building Numbered 5, District of Columbia, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, in addition, savings effected in other projects under the appropriation for "Construction, public buildings projects" shall be avail-

able for the foregoing project but in an amount not to exceed 10 per centum of the amount appropriated herein.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$6,720,000.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", \$47,500,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$6,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE

LOW RENT PUBLIC HOUSING ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For additional amounts for "Annual contributions", \$6,042,000 for the fiscal year 1967, and \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year 1968.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$9,733,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Education and welfare services", \$5,732,000.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resources management", \$1,972,000.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands", \$6,200,000.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", \$4,182,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", to remain available until expended, \$560,000, to be derived by transfer from balances remaining unobligated on June 30, 1968, in annual appropriations to the Department of the Interior.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

PROTOTYPE DESALTING PLANT

81 Stat. 16.

For participation in the construction, operation, and maintenance of a large prototype desalting plant in Southern California, as authorized by the Act of May 19, 1967 (Public Law 90-18), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

81 Stat. 662.

For an additional amount for "Forest protection and utilization", for "Forest land management", \$38,975,000, of which the following amounts shall be derived by transfer from amounts reserved, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, under appropriations available to the Department of Agriculture, as follows:

"Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, \$2,546,000;

"Payments and expenses", Cooperative State Research Service, \$4,155,000;

"Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses", Extension Service, \$3,114,000;

"School lunch program", Consumer and Marketing Service, \$1,578,000;

"Salaries and expenses", Foreign Agricultural Service, \$987,000;

"Cropland conversion program", Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, \$272,000; and

"Rural water and waste disposal grants", Farmers Home Administration, \$2,000,000;

Provided, That in addition, not to exceed \$6,477,000 shall be available from the amount reserved, under the appropriation "Forest protection and utilization", pursuant to Public Law 90-218, for such increased pay costs and expenses of fighting forest fires as may be necessary in the subappropriations under such appropriation.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Not to exceed \$1,382,000 shall be available for increased pay costs from the amount reserved, under the contract authorization granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Indian Health Activities", \$2,857,000, to be derived by transfer from the amounts reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218, under appropriations available to the Public Health Service, as follows: 81 Stat. 662.

"Communicable diseases", \$419,000;
"National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness", \$1,677,000;
"National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases", \$180,000; and
"Mental health research and services", \$581,000.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 4, 1966 (Public Law 89-491), as amended, establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, \$150,000, to remain available until expended. 80 Stat. 259;
81 Stat. 567.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of section 102 of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended, \$13,000,000, to remain available until August 31, 1968. 76 Stat. 24;
79 Stat. 75.
42 USC 2572.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

SCHOOL ASSISTANCE IN FEDERALLY AFFECTED AREAS

For an additional amount for payments to local educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools as authorized by title I of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 874, Eighty-first Congress), as amended, \$90,965,000, to remain available until July 31, 1968: *Provided*, That funds appropriated, or otherwise made available, by this Act for the fiscal year 1968, shall remain available for obligation for five days after the date of approval of this Act unless a longer period is specifically provided: *Provided further*, That all obligations incurred in anticipation of such appropriations and authority for the fiscal year 1968 as well as those for longer periods as set forth herein are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms hereof. 64 Stat. 1100;
81 Stat. 783.
20 USC 236-244.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS FOR REHABILITATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

79 Stat. 1290;
 81 Stat. 251.
 29 USC 34.
Ante, p. 299.
 29 USC 32.
 81 Stat. 390.

For an additional amount for grants for State planning for the development of comprehensive vocational rehabilitation programs under section 4(a) (2) (B) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, not to exceed \$1,900,000 to be derived from amounts heretofore appropriated for other vocational rehabilitation activities, excluding funds for rehabilitation services under section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and notwithstanding specific limitations set forth in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1968, for the various activities authorized by the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended: *Provided*, That the foregoing amount, together with amounts heretofore appropriated for grants under such section 4(a) (2) (B), shall remain available until June 30, 1969.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

AIR POLLUTION

81 Stat. 662.

For an additional amount for "Air pollution", \$355,000, to be derived from the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Community health services", \$324,000, to be derived from the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING AND SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Comprehensive health planning and services", \$60,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved, under the appropriation granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

79 Stat. 338.
 42 USC 401.

For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and expenses", Social Security Administration, \$83,828,000, to be expended, as authorized by section 201(g) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein.

PAYMENT TO TRUST FUNDS FOR HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THE AGED

For an additional amount for "Payment to trust funds for health insurance for the aged", \$373,028,000.

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

WORK INCENTIVE ACTIVITIES

81 Stat. 884.
 42 USC 630.
 49 Stat. 627;
 81 Stat. 911.
 42 USC 601.

For carrying out a work incentive program, as authorized by Part C of Title IV of the Social Security Act, and for related child-care services, as authorized by Part A of Title IV of the Act, \$10,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the amounts reserved, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, under appropriations available to the Office of Education, as follows:

"School assistance in federally affected areas", \$500,000; and
"Elementary and secondary educational activities", \$9,500,000;
Provided, That not to exceed \$9,000,000 of the sum available herein
shall be transferred to the Secretary of Labor, as authorized by section
431 of the Act.

81 Stat. 884.
42 USC 631.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assist-
ance", \$1,135,000,000.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$36,000 shall be available for increased pay costs and
referee expenses from the amount reserved, under the appropriation
granted under this head, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

81 Stat. 662.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and expenses",
\$1,300,000, of which \$1,285,000 shall be derived from the "Railroad
Retirement account", and \$15,000 shall be derived from the "Railroad
Retirement supplemental account", as authorized by the Act of
October 30, 1966 (Public Law 89-699).

80 Stat. 1074.
45 USC 228o.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

For an additional amount for expenses necessary to carry out
Headstart programs provided for by law pursuant to section 222(a)
(1) of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, \$5,000,000,
to remain available until August 31, 1968.

81 Stat. 698.
42 USC 2809.

CHAPTER VIII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

For payment to Ethel Kennedy, widow of Robert F. Kennedy, late a
Senator from the State of New York, \$30,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for "Inquiries and investigations", fiscal
year 1968, \$365,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Committee Employees

For an additional amount for "Committee employees", \$125,000.

MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE

For an additional amount for "Members' clerk hire", \$600,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Miscellaneous Items

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$650,000.
The provisions of House Resolutions 161, 464, 506, and 1003, Ninetieth Congress, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

ALIEN PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

Limitation on General Administrative Expenses

In addition to the amount made available under this head for general administrative expenses for the current fiscal year, \$86,000 shall be available for transfer to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, General legal activities", for such administrative expenses.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$5,738,000.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States prisoners", \$1,300,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES

81 Stat. 420. The appropriation granted under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1968, shall be available for supplements to Federal grant-in-aid programs, as authorized by Title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended (79 Stat. 565; 81 Stat. 266).
42 USC 3188a.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,000,000, of which \$769,000 shall remain available for international trade promotions until June 30, 1969.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL
SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", \$180,000.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$350,000.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Judicial Center, including travel, advertising, and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$40,000.

RELATED AGENCIES

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

For an additional amount for "Special international exhibitions", for United States participation in the World Exposition to be held in Osaka, Japan, in 1970, as authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), including not to exceed \$15,000 for official reception and representation expenses, to remain available until expended, \$9,307,000, of which \$1,431,000 shall be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under the appropriation available to the United States Information Agency for "Salaries and expenses", pursuant to Public Law 90-218: *Provided*, That not less than fifty per centum of the amount appropriated herein shall be paid in Japanese yen accrued under the Settlement on Post War Economic Assistance between the United States and Japan, dated January 9, 1962: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available without regard to 5 U.S.C. 3108. 75 Stat. 527. 81 Stat. 662. 80 Stat. 416.

CHAPTER X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$5,138,000, and release of \$12,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$837,000, and release of \$2,163,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

81 Stat. 662. For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$88,000, and release of \$203,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For an additional amount for "Administering the public debt", \$455,000, and release of \$260,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Release of \$559,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

REVENUE ACCOUNTING AND PROCESSING

For an additional amount for "Revenue accounting and processing", \$2,314,000, and in addition \$77,000 to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Internal Revenue Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218 and release of \$2,668,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

COMPLIANCE

For an additional amount for "Compliance", \$1,990,000, and release of \$12,935,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$350,000, and release of \$516,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of Postal Fund)

SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Supplies and services", \$3,000,000, and in addition, \$2,800,000 to be derived by transfer from "Transportation."

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Release of \$28,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

INDEPENDENT AGENCY

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Conference of the United States, established by the Administrative Conference Act (78 Stat. 615), \$67,000, to be available from January 8, 1968.

5 USC 571-576
and notes.

CHAPTER XI

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in House Document Numbered 317, Ninetieth Congress, \$16,687,049, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of the Act.

TITLE II

INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1968, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

Compensation of the Vice President and Senators, \$1,305.
Salaries, officers and employees, \$315,689.
Office of the Legislative Counsel, \$10,955.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Senate policy committees, \$13,240.
Automobiles and maintenance, \$1,200.
Inquiries and investigations, \$174,990, including \$6,020 for the Committee on Appropriations.
Folding documents, \$1,105.
Miscellaneous items, \$38,090, including \$6,000 for payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 4 of Public Law 87-82, approved July 1, 1961.

75 Stat. 199.
40 USC 174j-4.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

"Office of the Speaker", \$4,485.
"Office of the Parliamentarian", \$3,930.
"Compilation of precedents", \$405.

"Office of the Chaplain", \$540.
 "Office of the Postmaster", \$18,570.
 "Committee employees", \$231,340.
 "Minority employees", \$4,230.
 "Democratic steering committee", \$1,615.
 Special and minority employees:
 "Republican conference", \$1,615;
 "Majority leader", \$3,465;
 "Minority leader", \$3,145;
 "Majority whip", \$2,330;
 "Minority whip", \$2,330;
 "Printing clerks", \$575; and
 "Technical assistant in the office of the attending physician",
 \$510.
 "Official reporters of debates", \$9,355.
 "Official reporters to committees", \$9,250.
 "Appropriations committee", \$25,315.

MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE

"Members' clerk hire", \$1,217,700.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

"Special and select committees", \$131,625.
 "Revision of the laws", \$945.
 "Speaker's automobile", \$440.
 "Majority leader's automobile", \$440.
 "Minority leader's automobile", \$440.

JOINT ITEMS

"Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures", \$1,310,
to remain available until expended.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

"Joint Economic Committee", \$11,645.
 "Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", \$10,340.
 "Joint Committee on Printing", \$6,330.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

"Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation", \$16,200.
 "Joint Committee on Defense Production", \$2,955.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Office of the Architect of the Capitol: "Salaries", \$20,000;
 Capitol buildings and grounds:
 "Capitol buildings", \$23,000;
 "Capitol grounds", \$19,500;
 "Senate garage", \$2,000;
 "Capitol power plant", \$10,000;
 Library buildings and grounds: "Structural and mechanical care",
 \$22,000;

BOTANIC GARDEN

"Salaries and expenses", \$13,000;

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

"Salaries and expenses": Not to exceed \$156,000 of the amount allocated for rental of space under this heading, fiscal year 1968, may be used for increased pay costs.

Copyright Office, "Salaries and expenses", \$81,032, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses", Library of Congress, fiscal year 1968.

Legislative Reference Service, "Salaries and expenses", \$110,323, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses", Books for the blind and physically handicapped, fiscal year 1968.

"Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program)", \$6,443, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses", Books for the blind and physically handicapped, fiscal year 1968.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Office of Superintendent of Documents, "Salaries and expenses", \$110,000, and, in addition, not to exceed \$25,000 of the \$200,000 reserve fund under this head for the current fiscal year may be used for increased pay costs.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

"Salaries and expenses", \$1,559,000.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

"Care of the building and grounds", \$6,900.

COURT OF CLAIMS

"Salaries and expenses", \$20,000.

COURT OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

"Salaries of supporting personnel", \$660,000.

"Expenses of referees", \$60,000, to be derived from the "Referees salary and expense fund".

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE MANSION

"Operating expenses, Executive Mansion": (Release of \$23,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

81 Stat. 662.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

"Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$152,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

"Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$5,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES

81 Stat. 662. "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$10,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

"Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$17,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

"Salaries and expenses", \$133,000, of which \$15,000 shall be derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, Telecommunications", fiscal year 1968, and \$118,000 shall be derived by transfer from "State and local preparedness".

"Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies", \$102,000.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

"Salaries and expenses", \$11,000.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

"Administrative expenses", Agency for International Development, \$1,065,000, to be derived by transfer from appropriations for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1968;

"Administrative and other expenses", Department of State, \$60,000, to be derived by transfer from appropriations for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1968.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

"Payments and expenses": (Release of \$45,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218, for such increased pay costs as may be necessary in the subappropriations under such appropriation);

FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

"Salaries and expenses", \$37,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218;

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

"Conservation operations", \$1,475,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$2,025,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218);

"Watershed planning", \$192,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$4,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218);

"Watershed protection": (Release of \$1,071,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218);

"Flood prevention": (Release of \$309,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218);

"Great plains conservation program": (Release of \$117,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218);

81 Stat. 662.

"Resource conservation and development", \$120,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$3,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218);

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

"School lunch program": (Release of \$53,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218);

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

"Salaries and expenses", \$248,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Cropland conversion program", Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$6,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218);

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

"Salaries and expenses", \$37,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Salaries and expenses", Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$1,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

"Salaries and expenses", \$150,000.

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

"Salaries and expenses", \$80,000.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

"Salaries and expenses", \$400,000.

"Preparation for nineteenth decennial census": (Release of \$201,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"1967 economic census": (Release of \$207,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

"Operations and administration", \$225,000.

BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"Salaries and expenses", \$143,000.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

"Export control", \$104,000.

OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

"Salaries and expenses", \$98,000.

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"Salaries and expenses", \$2,200,000.

"Research and development", \$400,000.

PATENT OFFICE

"Salaries and expenses", \$800,000.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

"Research and technical services", \$700,000.

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

"Maritime training", \$100,000.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

MILITARY PERSONNEL

"Military personnel, Army", \$65,000,000; (and release of \$59,900,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Military personnel, Navy", \$105,000,000.

"Military personnel, Marine Corps", \$33,700,000, of which \$14,145,000 shall be derived by transfer from amounts reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appropriation "Reserve personnel, Army", and \$19,555,000 shall be derived by transfer from amounts reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appropriation "National Guard personnel, Army".

"Military personnel, Air Force", \$65,000,000; (and release of \$15,500,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Reserve personnel, Navy", \$3,880,000, of which \$3,200,000 shall be derived by transfer from amounts reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appropriation "National Guard personnel, Air Force", and \$680,000 shall be derived by transfer from amounts reserved pursuant to Public Law 90-218 under the appropriation "Reserve personnel, Air Force".

"Reserve personnel, Air Force", (release of \$1,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"National Guard personnel, Army", (release of \$10,127,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"National Guard personnel, Air Force", (release of \$1,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Retired pay, Defense", \$75,000,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

"Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard", \$1,828,000 to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "National Guard personnel, Army" pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$1,300,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard", (release of \$1,723,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Court of Military Appeals", \$15,000.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Corps of Engineers—Civil:

"Operation and maintenance, general", \$3,000,000,

"General expenses", \$565,000.

Ryukyu Islands, Army: "Administration", \$122,000.

United States Soldiers' Home: "Operation and maintenance", \$190,000, to be paid from the Soldiers Home permanent fund.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

"Salaries and expenses", (release of \$2,054,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

81 Stat. 662.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

"School assistance in federally affected areas": (Release of \$18,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Higher educational activities": (Release of \$86,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Salaries and expenses", \$194,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Elementary and secondary educational activities", Office of Education, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$666,000 reserved under "Salaries and expenses" pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Civil rights educational activities": (Release of \$29,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

"Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$50,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Health manpower: "Health manpower education and utilization": (Release of \$270,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

Disease prevention and environmental control:

"Chronic diseases": (Release of \$393,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218);

"Communicable diseases": (Release of \$1,024,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218);

"Urban and industrial health": (Release of \$390,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218); and

"Radiological health": (Release of \$325,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

HEALTH SERVICES

"Hospitals and medical care", \$1,844,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "National Heart Institute", National Institutes of Health, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$82,000 reserved under this appropriation pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Hospital construction activities": (Release of \$152,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Emergency health activities": (Release of \$133,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

"Biological standards": (Release of \$115,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"National Cancer Institute": (Release of \$726,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"National Heart Institute": (Release of \$380,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"National Institute of Dental Research": (Release of \$143,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

81 Stat. 662.

"National Institute of Child Health and Human Development": (Release of \$127,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"National health statistics": (Release of \$174,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"National Library of Medicine": (Release of \$184,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Office of the Surgeon General, salaries and expenses", \$47,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Health manpower education and utilization", Public Health Service, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$262,000 reserved under "Office of the Surgeon General, salaries and expenses" pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

"Salaries and expenses", \$980,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Mental health research and services", National Institute of Mental Health, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

"Bureau of Family Services, salaries and expenses": (Release of \$92,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Children's Bureau, salaries and expenses": (Release of \$82,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Office of the Commissioner, salaries and expenses": (Release of \$40,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Assistance to Refugees in the United States": (Release of \$28,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

"Coordination and development of programs for the aging": (Release of \$35,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

"Gallaudet College, salaries and expenses", \$41,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Higher educational activities", Office of Education, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

"Howard University, salaries and expenses", \$234,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Higher educational activities", Office of Education, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

"Freedmen's Hospital, salaries and expenses", \$237,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Higher educational activities", Office of Education, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$166,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Office of Field Coordination, salaries and expenses": (Release of \$101,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Office of the Comptroller, salaries and expenses": (Release of \$233,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Office of Administration, salaries and expenses": (Release of \$65,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Surplus property utilization", \$39,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Office of Field Coordination, salaries and expenses", pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

"Office of the General Counsel, salaries and expenses": (Release of \$16,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT

RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE

"Salaries and expenses", \$853,600.

"Limitation on administrative expenses, college housing loans"
(Increase of \$75,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses).

"Limitation on administrative expenses, housing for the elderly or
handicapped" (Increase of \$40,000 in the limitation for administrative
expenses).

METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT

"Salaries and expenses", \$189,200.

"Limitation on administrative expenses, public facility loans"
(Increase of \$40,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses).

Demonstrations and intergovernmental relations: "Salaries and
expenses", \$41,300, together with an additional amount of \$80,000, to
be derived from the appropriation for "Model cities programs".

Mortgage credit: "Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal
National Mortgage Association" (Increase of \$200,000 in the limitation
for administrative expenses).

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

"General administration", \$131,000.

"Regional management and services", \$155,200.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

"Construction and maintenance": (Release of \$37,000 pursuant
to Public Law 90-218).

81 Stat. 662.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

"General administrative expenses", \$125,000.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

"Salaries and expenses", \$95,000.

"Land and water conservation": (Release of \$188,000 pursuant to
Public Law 90-218).

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

"Administration of territories": (Release of \$37,000 pursuant to
Public Law 90-218).

"Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands": (Release of \$123,000 pur-
suant to Public Law 90-218).

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"Surveys, investigations, and research", \$1,420,000; (and release
of \$577,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

BUREAU OF MINES

"Conservation and development of mineral resources", \$645,000;
(and release of \$100,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Health and safety", \$61,000; (and release of \$200,000 pursuant
to Public Law 90-218).

81 Stat. 662. "Solid waste disposal": (Release of \$33,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"General administrative expenses", \$41,000.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

"Salaries and expenses", \$23,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Water supply and water pollution control", Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

"Management and investigations of resources": (Release of \$435,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Construction of fishing vessels", \$2,500, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

"Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development", \$5,500, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

"Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation": (Release of \$5,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"General administrative expenses", \$27,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund" (Increase of \$8,200 in the limitation for administrative expenses).

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

"Management and investigations of resources", \$709,000, together with \$10,000 to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law 90-218; (and release of \$332,000 from the amount reserved under "Management and investigations of resources" pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", \$5,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

"General administrative expenses", \$45,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation", Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

"Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", \$506,000.

"General administrative expenses", \$75,000.

"Preservation of historic properties", \$13,000.

"Construction": (Release of \$134,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

"General investigations", including \$16,000 for investigations of programs in Alaska, and \$11,000 for transfer to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for studies, investigations, and reports, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Operation and

maintenance", Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, \$207,000; (and release of \$92,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Construction and rehabilitation": (Release of \$1,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Operation and maintenance": (Release of \$1,380,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) : *Provided*, That the amount made available to the appropriation granted under this head for fiscal year 1968, from the Colorado River Dam fund is increased by "\$17,000".

"Upper Colorado River Storage Project": (Release of \$448,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218) of which \$21,000 is for activities authorized by section 8 of the Act of April 11, 1956.

"General administrative expenses", \$327,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under the reclamation fund portion of "Operation and maintenance", Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant to Public Law 90-218, and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U.S.C. 377).

81 Stat. 662.

70 Stat. 110.

43 USC 620g.

59 Stat. 54.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

"Operation and maintenance": (Release of \$200,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

"Operation and maintenance", \$26,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Construction", Southwestern Power Administration, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

"Salaries and expenses", \$144,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Water supply and water pollution control", Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"Salaries and expenses", \$233,000, to be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under "Water supply and water pollution control", Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, pursuant to Public Law 90-218.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

"Salaries and expenses, general administration", \$178,000.

"Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", \$616,000.

"Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$200,000.

"Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals", \$1,442,000.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

"Salaries and expenses", \$8,412,000.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$1,451,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

81 Stat. 662. "Labor-Management Services Administration, salaries and expenses", \$25,000, to be derived by transfer from "Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1968; (and release of \$232,000 under "Labor-Management Services Administration, salaries and expenses", pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS

"Wage and Hour Division, salaries and expenses", (release of \$580,000 under "Wage and Hour Division, salaries and expenses", pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Women's Bureau, salaries and expenses", \$9,000, to be derived by transfer from "Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1968; (and release of \$19,000 for increased pay under "Women's Bureau, salaries and expenses", pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

"Salaries and expenses", (Release of \$81,000 under "Salaries and expenses", pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

"Salaries and expenses", \$54,000, to be derived by transfer from "Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1968; (and release of \$487,000 under "Salaries and expenses", pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS

"Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$38,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

"Salaries and expenses", (Release of \$134,000 under "Salaries and expenses", pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"Salaries and expenses", \$45,000, to be derived by transfer from "Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1968, (and release of \$103,000 under "Salaries and expenses", pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Federal contract compliance and civil rights program", \$3,000, to be derived by transfer from "Office of Manpower Administrator, salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1968, (and release of \$26,000 under "Federal contract compliance and civil rights program", pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"President's Committee on Consumer Interests", \$8,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(OUT OF POSTAL FUND)

"Administration and regional operation", \$2,000,000.

"Operations", \$89,000,000, and in addition, \$34,000,000 to be derived by transfer from "Transportation"; (and release of \$49,181,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

"Salaries and expenses", \$2,059,000, to be derived by transfer from amounts reserved in other appropriations pursuant to Public Law 90-218, as follows:

81 Stat. 662.

"Missions to international organizations", fiscal year 1968, \$54,000;

"International conferences and contingencies", fiscal year 1968, \$163,000;

"Operation and maintenance, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico", fiscal year 1968, \$50,000;

"American sections, international commissions", fiscal year 1968, \$20,000;

"International fisheries commissions", fiscal year 1968, \$110,000;

"Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities", fiscal year 1968, \$875,000;

"Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West", fiscal year 1968, \$580,000;

"Migration and refugee assistance", fiscal year 1968, \$7,000; and

"Rama Road, Nicaragua", \$200,000; (and release of \$1,911,000 reserved under "Salaries and expenses", pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad": (Release of \$61,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

"Missions to international organizations": (Release of \$85,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"International conferences and contingencies": (Release of \$5,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:

"Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$23,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218);

"Operation and maintenance": (Release of \$20,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218);

"Construction": (Release of \$19,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218); and

"Chamizal settlement": (Release of \$7,600 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"American sections, international commissions": (Release of \$18,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

"Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities": (Release of \$263,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Migration and refugee assistance": (Release of \$12,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"Salaries and expenses", \$75,000.

COAST GUARD

81 Stat. 662. "Operating expenses", \$4,700,000 (and release of \$1,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Retired Pay", \$199,000.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

"Operations", \$12,000,000 (and release of \$2,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Operation and maintenance, National Capital Airports", \$215,000.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

"Motor Carrier Safety", \$53,000.

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

"Salaries and expenses", \$57,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$232,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

BUREAU OF THE MINT

"Salaries and expenses", \$200,000 (and release of \$23,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

"Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$160,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$2,215,000.

"Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$1,096,000.

"Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service", \$307,000.

"Operating expenses, Transportation and Communications Service", \$145,000.

"Operating expenses, Property Management and Disposal Service", \$272,000.

"Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator", \$46,000.

"Allowances and office facilities for former Presidents", \$16,000.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

"Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses": (Release of \$311,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Medical and prosthetic research": (Release of \$1,077,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

"Medical care", \$4,300,000; (and release of \$28,082,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

81 Stat. 662.

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$16,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

"Salaries and expenses", \$99,000; (and release of \$175,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses", \$910,000.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses", \$155,000.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

"Limitation on administrative expenses" (Increase of \$58,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses).

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

"Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$1,600 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses", \$70,000: (and release of \$462,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board" (increase of \$50,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses).

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

"Salaries and expenses", \$26,000; (and release of \$184,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses", \$440,000.

FEDERAL RADIATION COUNCIL

"Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$2,200 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses", \$131,000; (and release of \$329,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

81 Stat. 662. "Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$34,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$15,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

"Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$13,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses", \$386,000; (and release of \$317,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

"Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$911,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

RENEGOTIATION BOARD

"Salaries and expenses", \$51,000; (and release of \$30,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses", \$380,000; (and release of \$125,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

"Salaries and expenses", \$427,000.

"Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art", \$28,000.

TARIFF COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses", \$64,000; (and release of \$6,400 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$20,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

"Salaries and expenses": (Release of \$1,682,000 pursuant to Public Law 90-218).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

"Parks and recreation", \$353,000.

"Highways and traffic", \$62,100, of which \$32,100 shall be payable from the highway fund.

"Sanitary engineering", \$709,430, of which \$204,650 shall be payable from the water fund, \$126,740 from the sanitary sewage works fund, and \$1,500 from the metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund.

Division of Expenses

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1968.

81 Stat. 435.

TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. Except where specifically increased or decreased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1968, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations available for or involving such services, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law.

SEC. 302. Title II of the Act of December 18, 1967 (Public Law 90-218), shall not apply to the obligational authority provided in this Act.

81 Stat. 662.

SEC. 303. (a) Any appropriation for the fiscal year 1969 required to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, may be apportioned on a basis indicating the need (to the extent any such increases cannot be absorbed within available appropriations) for a supplemental or deficiency estimate of appropriation to the extent necessary to permit payment of such pay increases as may be granted to civilian employees under the provisions of section 212 of Public Law 90-206, and to military personnel under the provisions of section 8 of Public Law 90-207. Each such apportionment shall otherwise be subject to the requirements of section 3679, Revised Statutes, as amended.

Military and
civilian pay
increases.
31 USC 665.

(b) The amounts of all temporary appropriations hereafter made for continuing projects or activities in the fiscal year 1969 in advance of final enactment of appropriations therefor, are authorized to be increased to the extent necessary to permit payment of salaries at rates authorized pursuant to section 212 of Public Law 90-206 and section 8 of Public Law 90-207.

81 Stat. 634,
654.
5 USC 5304
note.
37 USC 203 note.
33 F.R. 8641,
8645.

SEC. 304. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

Approved July 9, 1968.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 1531 (Comm. on Appropriations) and No. 1608 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 1269 (Comm. on Appropriations).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 114 (1968):

June 11: Considered and passed House.

June 25, 26: Considered and passed Senate, amended.

July 2: House and Senate agreed to conference report.

